

the strength of the toughest steel, and that the supply being found in common clay, is practically inexhaustible. Until a year ago the price of this metal in Europe was about \$14 a pound. Later it was reduced to nine, and now we are informed that it is being produced in considerable quantities at less than a dollar a pound—a price that will make it practically available for many purposes, and consequently of considerable commercial importance. When we come to consider its purity and brilliancy, its lightness—about one-third that of steel—its malleability, equal to that of gold, its strength, exceeding that of any other known substance, two per cent. added to brass doubling the latter's strength; its hardness when alloyed, only exceeded by the diamond; neither oxidizing in the atmosphere nor tarnishing with acids, its commercial importance may be imagined. If one half that is claimed for it be true it will work a complete revolution in mechanics and lift a great burden from the shoulders of the world. The tools of the artisan, the implements of husbandry will in future be made of aluminum instead of steel, as their beauty, lightness and non-corrosive qualities will be in demand. The sportsman and the warrior will also refuse to carry about with them the present cumbersome masses of metal, when they can obtain better ones of one-third their weight. The farmer's wagon and the liveryman's buggy will be reduced in weight two-thirds and it will be possible to make a racing sulky not to exceed 20 pounds in weight, while manumotive carriages, such as bicycles and tricycles, can be constructed of almost incredible lightness and beauty. The weight of armor-plating of war vessels and of Krupp cannon can be reduced in like proportion, while it will undoubtedly very materially assist in solving the problem of aerial navigation. In fact its possibilities are almost incredible. One can scarcely conceive of an element at once of such beauty, power and general utility. Iron has served the world faithfully for many years, but for a great variety of purposes, in the future, its occupation will be gone, and it will have to give way to a champion that steps into the arena panoplied in the gleaming armor of non-corrosive silver and combining the lightness of cedar with all the tenacity of the toughest steel.

NO MATERIAL INTEREST.

This journal is taken to task by the organ of the Utah political conspirators because it characterized the interference of the coercion committee with the registrars as an insult to the Commission appointed by the government to supervise election matters.

Our unscrupulous cotemporary gets off some sickly stuff about the right of opinion, as if that had anything whatever to do with the subject. No one questions the right of the coercers to hold whatever opinion they choose, and to differ in matters of that kind from the Utah Commission as widely as do the Poles. But when that opinion develops into overt and illegal acts, as in this instance, it is a horse of another color. It was what the coercers did in stepping between the Commission and their appointees and tampering with them that was designated as insolent, usurpative, illegal and outrageous. We express that as a matter of fact, not as an opinion. If the Commission themselves do not so view the matter it is indeed a marvel.

The same paper indulges in a burst of mock indignation because the News treated the way it did upon the statement made apologetically of the action of the coercers. It was held by the Tribune that the latter had infinitely more at stake than the Commission. This journal took the ground that the Commission had their honor, their oaths of office and their duty at stake, while the stake of the committee was the political control of the Territory, in the hope of attaining which they were willing to override the Commission, the rights of the people or any other obstacle that appeared in their path. The Tribune repudiates this explanation of the relative stakes of the Commission and the coercers, and asserts that it had reference merely to material interests. It backs this position up by stating that not one member of the Board has a dollar's interest in this part of the country, with the exception of Mr. Thomas. By parity of reasoning it is to be presumed that the coercers are all men having mighty material interests in this part of the country. Suppose we pursue this logic to its legitimate conclusion. If we do so, those of the coercers who have no material interest, have nothing at stake, and in this respect are in no more solid position than the Commission. Suppose we name some of the more prominent members of the committee of coercion and see how they stand in this respect: William H. Dickson, (the lately deceased U. S. District Attorney), O. J. Hollister, C. W. Bennett. The editor of the Salt Lake Tribune can form a fair idea of how much each and all of this trio have at stake of a material character by calling at the office of the Assessor of Salt Lake County. Opposite each of the names of these worthies will be found a full blown work. It is quite in order for these,

in our opinion, political tricksters, through their organ, to taunt the Utah Commissioners with not having "a dollar's interest in the Territory," and therefore have not as much at stake as they. Please try some other line of defense. That one is too transparent.

THAT INTER-STATE LAW.

If the inter-state commerce act has many friends among newspapers, the fact is yet to be discovered. Before its passage many predicted that it would be a failure and hold to the prediction still. There is an intimation that the bill was conceived in folly and supported in response to an urgent public clamor only; and that it must fail. We do not believe that it is unjust. The fact must ever be borne clearly in mind that there exist grave abuses in the manner in which roads were conducted. No newspaper denies this fact, but the cry is that legislation is powerless to correct the abuses. Why legislation should be powerless is not asserted. It may be true that the evils can not be overcome, but there is a strong belief that much may be done to ameliorate conditions that have become well-nigh unbearable. In the western country this is especially so; and the cases where railroads bring the degree of general prosperity of which they are capable into new country they may penetrate, are exceptional. There is scarcely a State in the Union where certain sections are not discriminated against by railroads in favor of other localities. The general tendency of railroad management to-day, and for a long time past, has been to destroy geographical advantages, and thus build up one section at the expense of another. It was because of this prevalent abuse of great power, because the disposition was to concentrate wealth in given localities and compel other sections to pay tribute, that the long and short haul clause was inserted in the bill. In this Territory there have been instances where it was actually cheaper to ship goods from New York to San Francisco around Cape Horn, or over the southern railroads, and thence back to Utah, than to give the rates demanded by the nearest route—though the distance was infinitely greater. There has never been a day when as favorable rates were given exportations from Utah as are given manufacturers and producers east whence goods are imported to this Territory. The reason is plain; to give the same rates out would be to encourage the production of home articles, which, in time, would cut off large revenue to the railroads by stopping the importation of goods.

Then again, certain localities contiguous to sections where agriculture is not yet thoroughly established, are by railroad acts, deprived of a market which geographically belongs to them. Take for example the mining districts of Montana and Idaho. These sections are, as conditions exist and independent of railroad influence, the natural market for the product of Utah. But pitted against Utah, not only in manufactures, but also in the products of agriculture, are Nebraska and Kansas and probably Colorado. Not fairly, for did the same rates over the distance between Nebraska and Kansas and Utah obtain which are applied to the territory between the Utah markets and the markets, there could be no just complaints; but these more prosperous sections have been favored far beyond Utah. The latter has been powerless and recognizing this fact, the railroads have done as they pleased. The same principle applicable to the transportation of ores from Idaho into Utah. By the rates of railroads it has been more profitable for the miner to ship his ores all the way to Omaha than to Salt Lake City for reduction. It were nonsense to argue that this is just; and while the law may not accomplish the aim designed, it was intended in part to cure such abuses.

There are railroads whose policy has been to build up the country along their lines. This is largely true where the country gives promise of local growth and where the railroad will depend for its profits upon this growth. But it is a question if any railroad anywhere in the west has pursued such a policy. Senator Reagan, who is the father of this bill, was endeavoring to correct just such an abuse as well as others. We make strictures on no road. A general principle is involved and instances have been cited purely for the purpose of showing what gross abuses they can be given no milder term—have occasioned the enactment of such a measure. It is to be hoped that this entering wedge may make way for legislation that will ultimately check this policy of railroads of taking from Peter to pay Paul.

It is said, also, that the operation of the clause in question—the long and short haul—acts as protection to certain localities. That is, western wool, since it cannot be shipped east as cheap as before, is not as sharp a rival of, and thus give a better price for eastern wool. This is about the size of an objection that might be looked for. If there were any purpose whatever in this clause of the bill, it was that it might give ground to just such objections. It is not undesirable that this may be the effect in this Territory. We only ask to be accorded the same privileges—unencumbered by railroad sophistical

necessities—that are accorded other sections, and we will rise or fall on a fair competition. Give Utah the same rates into Montana that are given to Nebraska, the whole distance measured, even allowing a fair amount for the disadvantages of a shorter haul, and we will find Utah controlling that market, being allowed all the natural advantages accruing from closer proximity.

EXTREMES PRODUCE THEIR LIKE.

WITHIN the breast of every intelligent man there is an impulse which impels him to be chafed under restraint and to look upon bolts and bars and chains as fit things for wild beasts, not for those who are assailable by the force of reason and conquerable by the power of moral suasion. Tyranny is loathsome in whatever form or place or time it may come, because it takes away more or less of the freedom and equality which naturally are bequeathed to all who stand in the image of the Maker; and those who have the making of laws, being always in the insignificant minority, have a grave trust committed to them, for the reason that their enactments are supposed to bind the great majority. But when, regardless of all this, and assuming to themselves powers not delegated by either God, man or nature, they create inequalities among our species, make villainy a virtue among one class and honesty a crime among another class—when, in short, they overlook the important fact that they are servants, not masters, there is as sure to be opposition and discontent as that darkness comes when the sun disappears. This discontent may be of a yielding nature, because of man's inherent, instinctive dread of punishment, but it exists nevertheless; in some instances it may break out in a mild form, such as newspaper utterances, public speeches, etc.; again it may assume the form of open insurrection, in which the self-asserting spirit of liberty leads the masses to deeds of violence.

But this spirit of liberty unaided by intelligence and cultivation—which teach us that a part of everything we have must be surrendered or there can be no perfect government—must be held within proper limits, directed by the light of reason and held in check until forbearance becomes a mere dailiance with all that freemen hold most dear. Even then an uprising may but make the unfortunate more unfortunate, as it certainly will if failure should attend the outbreak. But that it is not only natural but commendable—even imperative, sometimes—is fully shown in the history of the world from the dawn of Christianity down to the present time; take, for example, the revolt of Brutus and his followers against the Tarquin dynasty, and the greatest instance of all, the American rebellion against the lawfully constituted but tyrannically administered authority of Great Britain; in either case the cry of those holding the authority was—"Come within the laws; you have no right to be governed by any other power; you commit treason if you speak off such a thing."

In the mighty monarchy of Russia—a nation whose area greatly exceeds that of all the rest of Europe and whose 80,000,000 people are controlled by the sovereign will of one man—there has been a quiet and constantly growing opposition to the system of absolute despotism. It first made a decided manifestation during the reign of the late Czar, who was petitioned to grant his subjects a constitution, that they might know the metes and bounds of their political possessions. His reply was—"Not during my life nor that of any of my successors if I can prevent it." Why? Because ignorance was and is the rule in Russia; and the despot, knowing that even a trace of political power in the hands of men unskilled in its use was to him a dangerous thing, decided to discourage them from ever striving to become learned and progressive; also that knowledge is power, and as such power it makes conquests quietly, effectually and to him insidiously; and with the hosts he controlled able to read what others think and then get to thinking for themselves, was to take absolute rule from his house never to return; it was, perhaps, horrid thought!—to be the beginning of a movement one of whose results would be the establishment of a representative body direct from the people, whose power would be a check upon if not fully equal to that of the sovereign. By this distribution of power, this dissemination of justice, the Mnacovites would no longer be chessmen for him to play the game of war with, to be slaughtered like cattle at the shambles to further his insatiable ambition; and he would not give the definition of the power by which they were controlled, they could only know that his will was the law.

The son is like the father, unprogressive except for his own family; he draws \$30,000 a day from his poor subjects, the consideration extended being perpetual bondage, peonage, ignorance, slavery. Is it, therefore, any wonder that such unlawful societies as nihilists should grow up and flourish—that they should dare torture and death and go to their doom with per chance a gleam of what may yet come shedding light upon the darkness

and the glare in their eyes and the flush on their cheeks speaking mutely the defiance they feel for the headsman and his master?

Our dispatches to-day contain an incident in the trial of the suspects accused of the recent plot against the Czar. One of them, Oualianoff, son of a man of position and influence, and highly educated, defeated a renowned chemist in debate; he then said that neither he nor his companions feared death. He could imagine nothing more sublime than to die in an endeavor to deliver the unfortunate Russian people. Hundreds of young men would imitate him until the Czar would be compelled to change his despotic system.

This may be all wrong, is wrong, in fact, when considered in the light of our surroundings; it is even wrong there, but who created the cause of the wrong? Surely not those who clamor for the loosening of the galling bonds by which they are bound. One extreme produces another, and the later production is apt to be the more violent of the two.

THE ABSORBING LOCAL QUESTION.

NEILS ANDERSON, deputy registrar of Richfield Precinct, Sevier County, and John Witbeck, deputy registrar of Nephi Precinct, Juab County, have been deposed from office by the Utah Commission. The reason for this action was that evidence had been presented to the Commissioners showing that the deposed deputy registrars had concluded to corruptly obstruct the work of registration by lending themselves as tools of the Loyal League coercion committee, placing themselves under their manipulation, instead of acting upon the legal instructions of the authoritative body appointed by the government to supervise election matters in this Territory.

This prompt action on the part of the Commission was highly necessary, and a logical result of their refusal to discard their own proceedings in relation to registration and adopt the ideas, or rather wishes, and formula, of an irresponsible body of political plotters who sought to transform them into puppets and catspaws to forward the interests of an abominable conspiracy. It would be the height of absurdity and inconsistency, as well as a gross and inexcusable wrong, for the commission to retain in office any person of their appointment who acts in direct opposition to their instructions. The action of the committee of coercion who claimed through their organ to have much at stake while the Commission had comparatively little, was usurpative and insolent enough, but the grosser impudence and indignity come from the understrappers appointed by the body whose instructions were treated with such flagrant contempt.

It is interesting to note how this latest action of the Commission is taken by the coercers, as indicated by the frothy emanations of their conscienceless organ. It is termed coercive. What an absurd idea! It is simply a note of warning to the effect that this authoritative body understand what their duty is and purpose performing it in strict accord with the law, and that so far as they are concerned their appointees shall pursue a similar course. In thus firmly and fairly discharging their official obligations they are also in exact harmony with the administration under which they are acting. The government has given an expression to the effect that the laws must be enforced, but they must be administered in the same manner here as elsewhere, without partiality or prejudice, so that in addition to being fortified by the law, the Commission, in assuming and stoutly maintaining the attitude they have taken in the present absorbing local question, are supported by a strong sentiment of the administration. Their feet are planted on a solid foundation and they have not the slightest reason to be apprehensive of any consequences that may accrue from the stand they have taken.

As a matter of course the Commission are being made the objects of abuse and threats from the political tricksters whose plot they have thus far been the means of obstructing. They are characterized as a useless appendage whose duties could be performed for \$300 a year. The Salt Lake Tribune asserts that it could find plenty of men who would do the job for that salary. It is not to be doubted that there are numerous cheap self-seekers, professional place-hunters belonging to the conspiracy in which it is submerged to the ears who would gladly accept office of any kind at fifty cents a year if the position only presented a fruitful prospect for pickings and speculation, and opportunities to twist, stretch and subvert the law to their own advantage and that of the clique to which they belong. There are many cheap men in the "Loyal League." Cheapness is an invariable condition where quality is poor. But intelligence, ability and probity are not to be had for a song.

Because of the stalwart stand taken on the side of law by the Commission a club is whirled over their heads in the shape of a threat. This is bad medicine to administer to men of a certain caliber. If reputation counts for anything there is an element of that

kind within the Utah Commission. There are men to be found on whom "bulldozing" has a powerful effect. If they get an idea that they are right and they happen to have the slightest disposition to depart from its direct line, a threat instantly expels it. There is no relaxation after that.

What a terrible threat it is that is uttered against the Commission! The conspirators intimate that they can make matters warm for them by reporting to the powers that be. This would be interesting, as it would call for a representation on the side of law that would be a most powerful counter-irritant. It would cause a tale to be unfolded in relation to those who have "infinitely more at stake than the Commission," that would enlighten the country upon the doings of the Utah conspirators and probably have a healthy effect. A reaction is sure to come upon the heads of the schemers, and this may be the means of providing it, should the lately uttered threat be carried into effect.

Hon. S. S. Cox is deeply engaged on his new book, which is to be called "Divisions of a Diplomat." It relates chiefly to Turkey. Mrs. Cox, and recently Mrs. Heap, widow of the Consul-General at Constantinople, are the only two American women upon whom the Sultan has conferred the order of Chir Kat.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the Probate Court of Tooele County, Utah Territory.

In the matter of the Estate of J. Q. Knowlton, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of John Quincy Knowlton, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within ten months after the first publication of this notice, to the said administrator, at his residence in the City and County of Tooele.

HUGH S. GOWANS,
Administrator of the Estate of John Quincy Knowlton, deceased.
Dated April 2nd, 1887. w4w

LEGAL NOTICE.

In the Probate Court of the County of Salt Lake, Territory of Utah.

In the matter of the Estate of Theophilus Williams, deceased.

Order to show cause why Order of Sale of Real Estate should not be made.

JOHN P. ISAAC, THE ADMINISTRATOR of the estate of Theophilus Williams, deceased, having filed his petition herein duly verified, praying for an order of sale of the real estate of said deceased, for the purposes therein set forth, it is therefore ordered by the Judge of said Court, that all persons interested in the estate of said deceased, appear before the said Probate Court on Saturday, the 14th day of May, 1887, at 11 a. m. of said day, at the Court Room of said Probate Court at the County Court House, in said City and County of Salt Lake, Utah Territory, to show cause why an order should not be granted to the said administrator, to sell so much of the real estate of the said deceased at private sale as shall be necessary, and that a copy of this order be published at least four successive weeks in the DESERET WEEKLY NEWS, a newspaper printed and published in said City and County.

Dated April 9th, 1887.
ELIAS A. SMITH,
Probate Judge.

[SEAL.]
Territory of Utah,
County of Salt Lake, ss.
I, John C. Cutler, Clerk of the Probate Court in and for the County of Salt Lake, in the Territory of Utah, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of an "Order to show cause why Order of Sale of Real Estate should not be made," in the matter of the Estate of Theophilus Williams, deceased, as appears of record in my office.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed [SEAL] the Seal of said Court, this ninth day of April, A. D. 1887.

JOHN C. CUTLER,
Probate Clerk.

By H. S. CUTLER, Deputy. w5t

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