

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Legislative Session is drawing to a close and those who have common sense and common veracity recognize the fact that it has been a season of close and continuous work. The business done in the meetings of the Assembly comprehends but a very small portion of the labors of the members.

A divorce under the statute of another State, when neither the husband nor the wife have been domiciled as residents therein, can have no effect in the State in which they actually reside, in the opinion of the Supreme Court of Ohio, in Van Fossen vs. State, in a prosecution for bigamy.

An eastern paper has the following: "The seeds sown by the abolition of capital punishment in Michigan are already bearing fruit. A life convict, sentenced to the penitentiary three years ago for the shocking murder of his grandfather, has just escaped, and is now ripe for other desperate deeds."

The Utah election case still hangs fire in the United States House of Representatives. The reason is, that in law, in equity, and in accordance with rule and precedent, Hon. Geo. Q. Cannon is plainly entitled to the seat, and Congressmen know it but they are afraid to do what is right because of the clamor raised by priests and echoed by demagogues.

The greatly increased size of modern ordnance has created a demand for a slow-burning powder of uniform density. After numerous experiments, it has been determined that gunpowder of a prismatic form, that is, each grain being hexagonal in shape, and having a hole through the center, is the best adapted to large guns. The Russians made this discovery, and the British military authorities quickly took up the idea.

A remarkable use is being made of potatoes. The clean-peeled tuber is matted in a solution of sulphuric acid. The result is dried between sheets of blotting paper and then pressed. Of this manner of small articles are made, from combs to collars, and even billiard balls, for which the hard, brilliantly white material is well fitted. The idea of a man's combing his hair with a potato is something new under the sun.

Texas customs received an illustration at a wedding recently. A Texas couple stood up to be married and the officiating clergyman, not noticing the butt of a pistol protruding from the pocket of the groom, suggested that out of respect to the solemn ceremony about to take place, the weapon should be laid aside. The request being complied with, the bride demurely drew an eight-inch bowie from her bosom and tossed it beside the other weapon.

It may not be generally known, says London Truth, that a man wearing dark clothes is more liable to infection from contagious disease than he who wears light-colored garments, because particles which emanate from diseased or decaying bodies are much more rapidly absorbed by dark than by light fabrics. This is a way of proof. Expose a dark and light coat to the fumes of tobacco for five minutes, and it will be found that the dark one smells stronger than the other of tobacco smoke.

For the last seven years, works of an extensive character have been in progress at Milford Haven, Wales, connected with a design no less significant than the creation in Pembroke of a second Liverpool. Large docks have been excavated, a special railway laid down, and a pier constructed 700 feet long for the accommodation of ocean steamers, with a view to making Milford Haven "the port of the future for American trade." It is reckoned that a day at least will be saved in the length of the passage, while the Haven is supposed to possess unequalled advantages as a place of landing. The docks are approaching completion, and the pier and railway are ready for traffic.

It is not generally known that the Government has already appropriated \$225,000 for the construction of seven reservoirs covering 1,400 square miles and to hold ten feet of water on the average, at the headwaters of the Mississippi. One result of this inland sea will be to secure navigation seven months in the year in a vast area 600 miles long, the only breaks in which will be at St. Anthony, Pecos and Little Falls. The water will be stored by the proposed dams from November to April, and then gradually let out. It will greatly help to float lumber. The cost of maintenance will be \$7,500 per year. The Chippewa Reservation will be somewhat interfered with, and several villages will be destroyed and paid for.

JURORS FEES IN CIVIL CASES.

The bill which has passed the House providing for jurors fees in civil cases, though open to some objections is a good measure. It provides for the payment of those jurors who perform the labor of sitting upon cases brought to trial. The objection against it is that it does not provide fees for those jurors, many of them summoned from a distance, who do not take active part in the business of the courts. It must be remembered

that it is the Poland bill which renders it necessary for jurors to be brought from every part of the judicial district in which they serve, and not the local regulations. And all jurors, whether on civil or criminal business, are paid their mileage. All have equal opportunities of serving either on civil or criminal business, and it is not likely that many if any will remain without service during the term.

The question arises, why not pay them out of the Territorial treasury whether for civil or criminal business? The answer is that those who go to law over disputes relating to their own personal affairs should pay the expenses of that litigation. This bill proposes to require a deposit for the fees of the jurors, just as a deposit is now required by law for the court fees, which must be paid before a suit can be tried. The principle is as good in one case as in the other. Another is that jurors and witnesses fees in criminal cases have assumed immense proportions, swallowing up a large portion of the public revenue, and a line must be drawn somewhere, so as to prevent this increase of expenditure, or extra taxes will have to be assessed.

The House decided by a very large majority against the payment of the jurors' fees in civil cases out of the Territorial Treasury, and so the bill under consideration was devised in fairness to the men who have to serve on juries in those cases, and also to those who demand their services, they being required to pay only the fees of those who do the work in their behalf.

We do not know whether the bill will become law or not. If it does not, it will not be the fault of the House of Representatives, if men are compelled to leave their homes for many days and sit in trial upon the quarrels of other men without a cent of compensation. The bill is a step in the right direction, and if not all that could be desired is certainly good as far as it goes.

A REFRESHING BREEZE FROM GEORGIA.

[CONCLUDED.]

Let me give another illustration. It is only within the last few years, if I am correctly informed, that the constitution of New Hampshire permits a Catholic to be a member of the Legislature of that State.

Mr. Blair, I should like to correct the Senator to a certain extent in regard to a popular impression. Catholicism has not been permitted to hold office in the State of New Hampshire until a very recent alteration in the constitution. The matter of the religious test did survive nominally in our constitution until its last change, some three years since, but as a matter of fact the provision was obsolete. I think I must have been obsolete for the last half century, while the rest of the world has been abolishing it.

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As the senator from Vermont says, for another colored school burned down? I trust it may not be. We do not know how long it will be before the clamor would be raised by the religious institutions of this country, that no member of a church who holds the infallibility of the Pope or the doctrine of transubstantiation should hold office or vote in this country. We do not know how long it will be before it would be said that no member of a church who believed in close communion and baptism by immersion in this country should vote or hold office in this country.

We are treading on dangerous ground when you open this flood-gate. We have passed the period where there is for the present any clamor on this subject except against the "Mormons," but it seems there must be some periodical outcry against some denomination. Popular vengeance is now turned against the "Mormons." When we are done with them, I know not who will next be considered the proper subject of it.

Mr. President, believe I have made about all the remarks that I care to make on this subject. In conclusion, I have to state that I cannot vote for the bill in its present shape. I cannot vote for any bill that will leave it with any returning board in Utah, with the pretext that they will have in the case to press of people classed there on account of their political or religious opinions. I am ready to vote for any bill that is necessary to punish the people of that Territory or any other of men are at work and merchants are putting their goods upon shelves and otherwise preparing for a general overflow. Reports from below continue of a most distressing character. Two new breaks occurred to-day, and much damage is reported.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION.

SUDBURY, Mass., 7.—A terrible explosion occurred this morning at the works of the American Powder Co. at Acton.

FOREIGN.

Poland Moving.

MOSCOW, 7.—There are serious signs of movement among the Poles.

Important Arrests.

ODRESSE, 7.—Important arrests of Nihilists have been made here lately. A secret press has been discovered.

Dynamite.

VIENNA, 7.—A Moscow correspondent says customs officers discovered last night dynamite in cases remaining unclaimed.

Dead.

LONDON, 7.—The Earl of Wilton is dead.

Grevy and Wilhelm Put Their Heads Together.

The St. James Gazette says: A strange report comes from Brussels that a convention of Grevy and Wilhelm, agreeing to the annexation by the latter of Luxembourg, in certain eventualities, has been held in Constantinople that he is desirous to visit Western Europe.

Consternation in Mexico.

CITY OF MEXICO, 7.—A terrible storm visited this city last night, causing great consternation among the crowd at the circus. Within five minutes tons of hail tore down the canvas and poles, extinguishing the lights. The scene was frightful. Women screaming and fainting, and panic-stricken people scrambling for exits, and rushing, ankle deep, through the water. Fortunately casualties were slight, two men only being seriously injured by falling poles, although many were slightly hurt in the confusion.

Disastrous effects of Sunday night's storm are reported from all parts of the city.

The following were adopted this afternoon, being the report of the special committee through Mr. C. W. Penrose, chairman:

Whereas, In the dispensation of Divine Providence, the late Speaker of this House, the Honorable Orson Pratt has been called to a higher sphere, having departed this life on the 24th day of October, 1881, and whereas, Our departed friend and associate was worthy of our highest regard and the general esteem and affection in which he was held by the people of this State, and his co-laborers and intimate friends, and

Whereas, It is our duty and privilege to express in some public manner, our appreciation of his many good qualities and efficient public services.

Therefore, be it resolved, that the House of Representatives regards the life and labors of the Honorable Orson Pratt with profound admiration and his character with deep respect. Gifted with remarkable powers, possessing a vigorous intellect, and until his latest years, with great physical strength, he was a cultivated and powerful mind and body were fully and freely given for the benefit of his fellow-men. As an astronomer he was one of the foremost of his time, and as a mathematician he stood in the foremost rank. As a theologian he had few equals. As a writer he was profound, logical, and convincing. As a public speaker he was bold, original, masterly and eloquent. As a legislator he was cautious, discreet, and prudent. As a gentleman he was courteous, affable and considerate. His career was most remarkable, showing what may be achieved by self-culture and perseverance in the face of the greatest obstacles. In his boyhood he devoted himself to the good of his race, and he never ceased his exertions until cut down by the aches of the universal reaper. His successful explorer, hardy pioneer and one of the very first colonists of this arid, mountainous region. At its first session, he was returned every succeeding session when not engaged abroad, and during seven terms acted as Speaker of the House, being its final authority on all questions of rule and order, and no decision that he rendered was ever appealed from. Strictly temperate in his habits, honorable in his dealings, and a true and devoted citizen, his demeanor, choice in his language and venerable in his appearance, he commanded respect from all who were favored with his acquaintance. We recognize his worth, we deplore his absence, we venerate his memory. And while deeply condoling with his bereaved family, and the Territory of Utah in the great loss sustained through his death, we rejoice in the inalienable good that has accrued from his noble works, and the benefits that will be derived from his literary legacies and his illustrious example. He leaves behind him a reputation that is just, and no historic title, whether of plumed warrior, learned sage, or crowned king, will shine more brightly in the eyes of Utah's people than the true and honored name of Orson Pratt.

And be it further Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes, and that four copies be sent to the family of the deceased.

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Therefore, be it resolved, that the House of Representatives regards the life and labors of the Honorable Orson Pratt with profound admiration and his character with deep respect. Gifted with remarkable powers, possessing a vigorous intellect, and until his latest years, with great physical strength, he was a cultivated and powerful mind and body were fully and freely given for the benefit of his fellow-men. As an astronomer he was one of the foremost of his time, and as a mathematician he stood in the foremost rank. As a theologian he had few equals. As a writer he was profound, logical, and convincing. As a public speaker he was bold, original, masterly and eloquent. As a legislator he was cautious, discreet, and prudent. As a gentleman he was courteous, affable and considerate. His career was most remarkable, showing what may be achieved by self-culture and perseverance in the face of the greatest obstacles. In his boyhood he devoted himself to the good of his race, and he never ceased his exertions until cut down by the aches of the universal reaper. His successful explorer, hardy pioneer and one of the very first colonists of this arid, mountainous region. At its first session, he was returned every succeeding session when not engaged abroad, and during seven terms acted as Speaker of the House, being its final authority on all questions of rule and order, and no decision that he rendered was ever appealed from. Strictly temperate in his habits, honorable in his dealings, and a true and devoted citizen, his demeanor, choice in his language and venerable in his appearance, he commanded respect from all who were favored with his acquaintance. We recognize his worth, we deplore his absence, we venerate his memory. And while deeply condoling with his bereaved family, and the Territory of Utah in the great loss sustained through his death, we rejoice in the inalienable good that has accrued from his noble works, and the benefits that will be derived from his literary legacies and his illustrious example. He leaves behind him a reputation that is just, and no historic title, whether of plumed warrior, learned sage, or crowned king, will shine more brightly in the eyes of Utah's people than the true and honored name of Orson Pratt.

And be it further Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes, and that four copies be sent to the family of the deceased.

C. W. PENROSE, Chairman.

The following were adopted this afternoon, being the report of the special committee through Mr. C. W. Penrose, chairman:

Whereas, In the dispensation of Divine Providence, the late Speaker of this House, the Honorable Orson Pratt has been called to a higher sphere, having departed this life on the 24th day of October, 1881, and whereas, Our departed friend and associate was worthy of our highest regard and the general esteem and affection in which he was held by the people of this State, and his co-laborers and intimate friends, and

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