

inevitable coming struggle has been fought.

Chicago illustrates the fact that indomitable energy and expansive cheek frequently go together. We refer to the movement of a large number of her leading men to capture the next Republican National Convention. It was modestly decided, owing to her having been awarded the World's Fair, not to insist on her being given the convention. Chicago seems as near having a disposition to seize the earth as has any other city under the sun.

Winter seems to be the time of year when anarchism shows its head more conspicuously than in any other season. It has been exhibiting itself in several parts of Europe simultaneously. We are more interested, however, regarding its reappearance in this country. The commotion among this dangerous and bloody-minded fraternity in Chicago shows that the anarchical element is not only not dead but is not even asleep. The police did prompt and efficient work in suppressing the advocates of violence. But force does not wipe out the evil. The same sentiments that culminated in the Haymarket tragedy are as strong and perhaps as widespread as they were at that time. Opportunity is all that these opponents of social order need to enable them to carry out their bloody intentions. The police are simply engaged in guarding against their obtaining the opportunity they so ardently wish for.

Mr. John C. Friend has retired from the editorial chair of the Carbon county, Wyo., *Journal*. He is succeeded by Mr. James Egan. Mr. Friend has occupied the position he has vacated for many years, and has conducted the *Journal* in consistent and truthful lines. We hope his successor will be as highly entitled to public respect and support as he has shown himself to be.

Reverends Small and Hill, of Ogden Methodist University notoriety, seem to be doomed to slide down the rough plank of adversity contemporaneously. They appear to have a common fate, although they entertain a cordial hate toward each other. A few days ago J. Wesley Hill had to be conducted from a prohibition meeting to his hotel under the protection of a deputy sheriff, to guard against his being chastised for his insolent animadversions in relation to President Harrison and other prominent men of the nation. Following close upon this circumstance came the drubbing administered to poor Sam Small in an Atlanta barber shop, because of personal strictures he had passed upon a saloon keeper in one of his lectures. The scales of fortune seem to have been turned against these two reverend gentlemen. Their situation is pitiable.

On Thursday last an official food inspector in Minnesota seized, in that State, 365 tubs of bogus butter, belonging to Armour and Company. The sale of this article, known as oleomargarine, is forbidden by law. It is manufactured from animal fat and given the

requisite gilt-edge appearance and creamonian flavor by means of chemicals. It is sold in immense quantities in England, where the poorest class of the people use it exclusively in place of the genuine lacteal product. Under the law in that country dealers are compelled, on penalty of a heavy fine, to label the bogus article in their shops with the word "oleomargarine." They must not sell it as butter. It is not generally known, but it is nevertheless a fact, that some of the imported alleged butter which has been disposed of in this city ought to have been labelled in the same way, its title to the distinction being well grounded.

The *grippe* has commenced early this season to get in its work. Germany is badly afflicted with it. Look out for a wave which will probably overrun Europe and then take a sweep over America. People should guard against its attacks by keeping up the animal vitality by means of sufficient and proper food, taken at regular intervals, and refraining from overwork, which produces general exhaustion. Besides all this, don't worry, as a pacific state of mind is indispensable to the preservation of health. A good conscience is an excellent adjunct in the attainment of that object. The feet should be kept warm and protected against damp, while the head ought to be maintained at a sufficiently low temperature. We repeat—keep the eleventh commandment: "Do not fret thy gizzard." On general principles be conservative. These hints, if acted upon, will help to head off the *grippe*.

The idea which prevails among some leading men in Chicago, that the anarchists are seeking to scare people at a distance, so as to induce them to keep away from the World's Fair, does not seem to be reasonable. Anarchists and other residents are likely to reap financial benefits by the prosperity resulting from a tremendous influx of people. However, the present agitation in Chicago is likely to have the effect that is anticipated, whether the lawless element intend that it should or not. If a quietus can be placed upon the agitators legally it ought to be done. In doing this care should be taken not to go outside of the law, as every step beyond that which is legal is of itself anarchical. Unless measures are taken to prevent it, the World's Fair will, in our opinion, be taken advantage of by anarchists to have a regular international "jamboree," as Chicago is now a recognized anarchistic centre. If enough of the villainous element of the civilized world were to get together there and inaugurate an uprising, it would be easy enough to precipitate a panic among so great a host of strangers as would be congregated. Now is the time to take steps against the possibility of so great a calamity.

BAR ASSOCIATION'S MEMORIAL TO CONGRESS.

In pursuance of the announcement heretofore made the meeting of the Territorial Bar Association was held in the Federal court room Friday Nov. 13, for the purpose of memorializing

Congress to increase the number of district court judges in Utah. Among those present were Judge Barch, F. S. Richards, Judge Judd, Judge Sutherland, Colonel Merritt, W. Van Cott, John A. Marshal, C. S. Varian, Grant Smith, Colonel Kaighn, Commissioner Moyer, Nim G. Ferguson, J. D. Lomax, C. F. Jack, H. G. McMillan, Judge McDowall, F. B. Stephens, Walter Murphy, E. B. Critchlow, Mr. Painter, Judge Loofbourov, Arthur Brown, R. D. Winters, Judge Henderson, Mr. Butterworth, Colonel Lochrie. Judge Sutherland acted as chairman, while H. G. McMillan, the secretary of the association, performed the clerical labors.

The committee heretofore appointed to draw up a memorial and bill announced their readiness to report. The measures were both read and amended and now stand as follows:

THE MEMORIAL.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

The bar of Utah Territory, impressed by the necessity of an increased number of judges for the proper administration of justice in that Territory, have met in convention to memorialize your honorable bodies for speedy relief; and we call attention to the facts herein stated, that the situation may be apparent to the law-making power in some measure as it is to us, that it may be seen how inadequate is the present judicial force to cope with the business which is rapidly accumulating in the courts.

The seven contiguous counties in the southern part of the Territory constitute the second judicial district. It comprises about twenty-five thousand square miles and has a sparse population of less than 20,000. Four terms of court are held yearly and required to be held in it. That district, properly served, requires the exclusive attention of one judge. There are many mines and mining camps in it for the extraction of galena ore, large coal fields and immense iron deposits, besides extensive grazing areas and broad valleys cultivated by the pioneers of the Territory. The judge assigned to that district has given but a minimum of time to it, by reason of the more pressing need of his services in the Third district.

The First and Third districts include the rest of the Territory, an area of a little more than fifty-seven thousand square miles, and containing a population of 200,000. In these districts the principal litigation of the Territory arises. It is such as naturally grows out of extensive mining, railroad building and traffic and a large commerce and agriculture. It is important, estimated with reference to the number and character of the suits brought and the amounts of values involved. The courts, with three judges working constantly and a fourth in the third district for a large part of the time, are unable to keep pace with the business. If the present judges were wholly relieved from Supreme court duty they would not be able, with their great diligence, to dispatch more than two-thirds of the current business. The annexed table is compiled from the court records. It shows the number of cases commenced each year since and including 1888, the number disposed of each year and the number now pending. It also shows the number of days the court was held each year in each district. These tables also show the rapid rate of increase of business. The First district consists of two detached groups of counties. For one group a district court is held by one judge at Ogden and for the other by another judge at Provo. The Third district is compact and includes