

THE RIGHT OF WAY.

DURING the year 1890 more than five thousand persons were run over in the streets of London. This is equal to fifteen such accidents a day. Of these, two hundred and fifty were fatal, or one for nearly every business day in the year.

The attention of Parliament has been called to the dangers which foot passengers meet in the streets of the British metropolis. The police in many crowded thoroughfares protect pedestrians in crossing among the vehicles which crowd their way, and the rights of the unmounted traveler meet with some kind of recognition. But the idea has not yet fully penetrated the ordinary driver's brain. In London any more than in New York and other places, that people walking in and crossing over the public streets have the right of way.

Laws for the protection of foot passengers are needed in every large city and ought to be vigorously enforced. Street car motormen as well as other drivers ought to be instructed concerning the rights of the public. They are not justified in law or reason in dashing ahead when persons or vehicles are in the way, even if they do ring the bell, sonorous or cracked, with which the car is fitted.

The public have the right of way in preference to those and other conveyances, and while everybody ought to have prudence enough to "look out for the cars," damages can be demanded for injuries received through carelessness or recklessness of drivers.

POOR PROSPECTS FOR THE WORLD'S FAIR.

News from Chicago relating to the World's Fair is not reassuring. We are told that the Fair Directory has abandoned the Lake Front as a site for any portion of the fair. We are given to understand that this is a triumph over the real estate speculators. And in fact, a newspaper published in this city, the manager of which is a World's Fair Commissioner, so expresses itself. A greater fallacy could not be promulgated in cold print. The facts in the case are the direct opposite.

In the first place there is not in Chicago a park called the South Park. There is what is called the South Park system. This includes Jackson Park, Washington Park, and several other pieces of land each invested with a fantastic title. For instance, one is known as the "Midway Plaisance," whatever that may mean. In this neighborhood a number of wealthy people reside. They are of the type of

the lady in the play of "Natural Gas." Their language is a mixture of queer French and bad English. It was one of these who gave the name of "Midway Plaisance" to a tract of land near Jackson Park.

The Lake Front is a plat of city property, consisting of about sixty acres, situated almost in the center of Chicago. The old Exposition building is on this ground. When the Fair was first talked of, public opinion in Chicago at once selected the Lake Front as the proper site for some of the buildings. It was central. Working men and their families could visit it without paying car fare.

When the five millions was first subscribed for by private persons, it was done with the distinct understanding that the Lake Front would be part of the site. When the question of raising five millions more by taxation was submitted to the people, it was then announced beyond dispute that the Lake Front had been settled upon for this purpose. The people voted for the raising of the money with this understanding.

All the time, Jackson Park as a site for the Fair had its howling advocates. They were the real estate sharks. They bought every bit of land for miles around the Park. Property there in six months quintupled in price. And at one time, these sharks made threats against members of the local directory, saying that unless Jackson Park was made the sole and exclusive site, a revelation would come forth that would relegate many to obscurity.

Now comes the news that the Lake Front is abandoned. This is a triumph for the real estate sharks, but it is a defeat for the Fair. The people of Chicago will take no more interest in it. To visit Jackson Park one must ride over two systems of street cars. To go and come will cost 20 cents for each person. This might help railroads and street cars, but not the public.

The people cannot recall the five millions they voted for last November. If they could they would. But subscribers to World's Fair stock can withhold the unpaid portion, and they will probably do so. Unless Congress and the different States come to the rescue there will be very little of a Fair in 1893.

The money that has been appropriated is already consumed in salaries. The Secretary of the National Commission gets \$10,000 a year, just as much as one of the Judges of the United States Supreme Court receives. In fact, everything connected with the Fair, both in the local Board and in the Commission, is made a matter of salary. Congress can not afford to

stultify itself by throwing open the National Treasury to such a horde of salary-grabbers. The State Legislatures of the country do not seem to be in a great hurry to make appropriations for State exhibits. The private subscription list, which was expected to grow to vast dimensions, has not yet materialized.

There is only one way in which the confidence of the people and of the country can be secured in aid of the Fair. That is by recalling the political hacks who hold the profitable offices.

Unless something is done, whereby these party parasites can be moved, the Fair will undoubtedly be a failure. It is now well understood that with these men at the pivot of the Fair, the real estate sharks had not a great deal of trouble in causing the Lake Front to be abandoned.

UNDOUBTED INJUSTICE.

THE Chicago *Inter-Ocean* recently noticed editorially the refutation of slanders in an eastern paper, which was officially signed by Governor Thomas and other Government officers in Utah. And it said, "His protest against the undoubted injustice done the people of that Territory by the published article referred to should be respected by the public press."

That is quite proper. But we have seen very few notices from the public press of the refutation of slanders here alluded to. The public press seem to prefer the slanders to the refutation. This is common in reference to "Mormon" affairs. No matter how great an injustice is done to that people by the publication of unfounded rumors, not one in ten, sometimes not one in a hundred, of the papers that publish the original libel, say a single word about the matter when it is reliably corrected.

Is the *Inter-Ocean* any better, generally, than the rest of the fraternity? We think not. In this instance it is to be commended, and we rejoice at this remarkable sign of repentance and reform. But usually when untruths about the "Mormons," which it has copied in common with other papers, are shown beyond doubt to have been fabricated for an evil purpose, it is as dumb about them as though it were dead.

The vile wretches who concoct anti-"Mormon" slanders count on this indisposition of the American press to correct a wrong when it has been injurious to the "Mormons." They know that while the lie will find place almost everywhere, the truth when it