

EDITORIALS.

ARIZONA.

THE Arizona Miner of Jan. 2 takes a view of the situation there. The past is thus alluded to—

"Ten years ago the first hardy pioneers of Northern Arizona, a mere handful of men—prospectors, miners, explorers—wintered in these mountains. Placer diggings on Lynx, Granite, Big Bug and Hassayampa creeks were rich enough to make money plenty, and though freight from the Colorado river, the nearest point of supply, was twenty-five cents per pound, and bacon, beans, lard, coffee and sugar were each a dollar a pound, and flour forty cents, nobody suffered; and the evidences of mineral wealth, in quartz, were everywhere so abundant that all were rich in anticipation, and hopeful of speedy realization of their desires."

In 1834 the Apaches made an outbreak, blasted these hopes, and diverted the attention of capitalists from Arizona to Nevada and Utah. Many settlers fell before the Indians, and many others were discouraged and left for more favored parts of the Union. The last four years of drouth "put the cap-sheaf on our stack of set-backs," says the Miner. The prospect for the present year is thus portrayed—

"As the sun of 1874 rises, it will shine on the comfortable homes of some 12,000 Arizonians, located in fertile valleys, with their flocks, herds and household gods around them, and upon the cabins, in the mountains, of hundreds of hard-fisted miners who are determined to stay with the mines of proven value, until they make their fortunes, or grim death calls them to end their labors. All these are rejoicing that the light of a new year seems to bring with it the dawn of prosperity; that our Indian foes are conquered at last, and so nearly brought under complete control, that the farmer, miner, or stockraiser, can each pursue his avocation in comparative safety. We are to-day in telegraphic communication with the whole world. In a short time the railroad will afford means of rapid transit for freight and travelers, and though we do not expect the millennium to commence in 1874, we do look for more permanent progress in population, wealth, and development of our resources in the next twelve months, than in any two of the past ten years."

In reply to some depreciatory remarks about Prescott and Arizona, the Miner says that stockraisers from California, Texas, and New Mexico, after an examination of the Arizona country, have driven thousands of sheep and cattle there the last few months, and are going with thousands more in the Spring, and thus concludes—

"Provisions at retail, in Prescott, now sell at the following rates: flour, \$10 per hundred; bacon, 30 cents; ham, 35; beans, 10; coffee, 40 to 60; sugar, 25 to 35; beef, 20 to 30 cents, according to the cut; pork, 25; mutton, 15; venison or antelope, 15 cents per pound; chickens and wild ducks, 50 cents to \$1 each; fresh fish, 40 cents per pound; potatoes, by the ton, low of sale at 4 cents, but retailing at 5 cents per pound; beets, turnips, onions and cabbage, 6 cents per pound."

"As everything we get from San Francisco costs ten cents per pound freight, it cannot be expected that we can get groceries as cheaply here as in Los Angeles. However, with the exception of fruit and a constant supply of fish, nearly everything eatable that can be had in Los Angeles, is to be found in every town in Arizona, and even in the mountains no one eats dirty beans unless he likes them."

A SHAKER WOMAN'S VIEW.

ELSEWHERE in to-day's NEWS will be found the views of a Shaker Woman upon the great subject of marriage. The article is worthy of perusal simply as a literary, social, and religious curiosity. Her condemnation of marriage, both singular and plural, and her state

ments concerning the excellency of celibacy and the idea that the early Christians were generally celibates, are much of a color, and are mere assertions, contrary to fact and to natural and divine law, and therefore unworthy of any extended comment in opposition to them.

NO TAXATION WITHOUT REPRESENTATION.

THIS is one of the changes which is rung more or less by various classes of people. It was one of the great grievances against England in colonial times, and is supposed to be one of the fundamental principles of American government. Let us look at the subject a little. Here are the people of this Territory, citizens of the United States, and as such they have a constitutional and an inalienable right to representation, especially if they are subject to taxation, they are subject to taxation equally with all other citizens of the Union, but they do not enjoy the right of representation equally with other citizens of the Union. The citizens of Utah have no voice in Congress, no voice in selecting high officials for the federation, no voice in selecting high officials for the Territory. It is true the people have a local legislature and municipal organizations, but the elsewhere appointed governor, one man, has an absolute veto upon the acts of the legislature and can thus nullify the entire voice of the people, which in some instances would be tantamount to disfranchising the whole people. In addition to this disability, Congress has also an absolute veto upon every act of the Territorial Legislature, and this entirely independent of the legality or constitutionality of those acts. Further, in addition, every musterable technicality, every possible litigant device, yes, every downright unconstitutionality and illegality is taken advantage of by some of those elsewhere appointed officials to break down and render nugatory the acts of the Territorial Legislature and the ordinances of the various local municipalities, and to destroy the power of local officials. Every office in the control of the Federal government or of government appointees, is given to the members of the small and mostly rabid, unscrupulous, and brutal minority, utterly destitute of honor, fairness, or a spark of gentlemanly instinct. Every dollar of government patronage, so far as it possibly can be, is confined to that small and bitter minority, and even that which is not under such control is sought to be diverted, as far as can be, from the majority so as to help that rabid minority, and disappoint and perplex and insult the overwhelming majority.

In addition to all this, that little minority, with most of the federal officials of the Territory at the head or in sympathy therewith, every winter pester and goad Congress to pass the most infamous legislation affecting this Territory, legislation which would place nearly if not quite every Territorial as well as every Federal office in and for the Territory in the hands of the Federal government or of three or four Federal appointees, thus utterly ignoring the voice of the people, and especially of the nine-tenths majority of the same. That ultra and small majority, not content to have the disbursing and the benefit of all Federal salaries and other appropriations made for the Territory, also frantically urge Congress to provide by law that they may have the chief control, through three or four of their official friends, of the Territorial, county, and municipal taxes, the people at large and their legislative representatives to have their hands tied and to do nothing more than pay the piper while he pipes jubilantly over their utter downfall and abject slavery. This is "taxation without representation" with a vengeance, but it is just what that extraordinary minority mean and what they are aiming at and working for.

Yet this is not all. Time and space would fail to tell all. Gross insult is added to gross injury. To cap the climax of the inconsistency, unscrupulousness, impudence,

insolence and infamy of that bold, barefaced, unprincipled minority, they now presume to ask the majority to vote them into local office, ask the people to seal their own self-like fate! That minority hope Congress will give them control of the Territorial and county taxes, and now they want the people to put them into positions to finger the city taxes! Rather a cool proposition that! Those curiously constituted minority characters say, "Wont you put us on your ticket, the people's ticket? Wont you give us your votes? True, we are your deadly enemies, we do all we can to injure you, we would make your Legislature a complete nullity, we would prevent you sitting on any jury, we would prevent you having any trial by anything better than a packed jury of your bitterest enemies, we would disfranchise you, we would prevent you holding any office of trust or responsibility or emolument, Federal, Territorial, county or municipal, we would ruthlessly override your laws and ordinances, so long as you had any. We would destroy your religion by fining and imprisoning you for attending to its ordinances, we would degrade your wives and daughters and break up your families and confiscate your possessions, we would overthrow your social as well as your political institutions, and your best and most respected men we would thrust into the felon's cell or the hangman's noose. But nevertheless, wont you be good enough to vote for us? Wont you do good for evil in this thing? Wont you be foolish enough to vote us into your municipal councils, in order that we may the more speedily and completely triumph over you and subject you and yours to our purposes?"

The people will say, "Of course we will. But go to the ballot box for our final answer." Of course the people will give their taxes, their pockets, their property, their rights, their liberties and their lives into the hands of their worst enemies. How could they do less?

The fact is, it is the sacred duty of the people to vote for the very best and most fitting men that can be found for municipal offices, or for any office for the matter of that, and not the very worst; for men whom the people respect and in whom they have confidence, not those whom they detest and despise; for those who will be economical, upright, careful of the public revenue, careful for the peace, good order, sobriety, good name, and true welfare and prosperity of the city. Such men are not the kind that are found in the ranks of their avowed and unscrupulous enemies, who talk glibly about "no taxation without representation," but who would deprive the majority, whose votes they seek, of every right and privilege dear to American citizens.

"COAL REGIONS OF AMERICA."

NEXT to bread—the "staff of life"—perhaps there is no single article that contributes more or is more necessary to the comfort and convenience of the millions of Europe and America than coal. A good deal has been said of late years about the failure of the coal fields of Great Britain, which, it is well known, have been the most famous in the world; and it is generally admitted that to the development of her almost inexhaustible coal and iron deposits that little island is indebted for the commercial supremacy she possesses over all the other nations of the earth to-day. As coal and iron are almost invariably found in the same localities the country having the most liberal supplies of these minerals undoubtedly possesses more of the raw material necessary to ensure national prosperity than any other.

The richest country in the world to-day, in these respects, as well as most if not all others, so far as mineral wealth is concerned, is unquestionably the United States, and any work containing an elaborate account of the coal deposits of the Union can not be otherwise than interesting to a very numerous class of readers. Such a work is one by James Macfarlane, A. M., just issued by the Messrs. Appleton of New York, entitled the "Coal Regions of America," a copy of which we have received from the publishers. It is a neatly bound,

well printed octavo volume of nearly seven hundred pages, containing numerous capitally executed explanatory maps and illustrations, and, perhaps, the fullest and most complete account of the topography, geology and development of the coal fields of the United States and of the coal trade and resources of the world to be found in any single volume yet published. The author says his work is the result of sixteen years of his own labor in connection with a large coal business, during which period he visited many of the principal coal fields of the country; and it also embodies all that is known on the subject that has been ascertained by the researches of competent persons in all parts of the country, and is intended as a cyclopedia of properly classified facts in relation to the commercial and economic relations, topography, geology and development of coal.

The work contains thirty-two chapters or divisions, and an appendix with six chapters.

Chapter 1 is devoted to the Preliminary General Survey of the thirty-seven States of the Union, and enumerates the States which contain no coal, designates the four great carboniferous coal fields, the productive coal districts, and the lignite regions.

Chapter 2 contains an account of the anthracite coal fields of Pennsylvania, the location and extent of the region, the mountain boundaries of the basins, external appearance of the fields, number and size of the beds, total thickness of coal, total area and production, etc.

Chapter 3 tells about the anthracite coal regions, list of mines, size of beds, &c., in Rhode Island and Massachusetts.

Chapter 4 gives the locality, sections and descriptions of the anthracite coal deposits in New Mexico.

Chapter 5 is devoted to foreign anthracite coal—its gradation, analysis, number of seams, total amount of and in what countries produced.

Chapters 6 to 26 are devoted to bituminous coal, giving first, the characteristics and methods of finding, the States in which it is contained, the names of the principal districts, the methods of mining, the amount produced, the amount wasted, the quality, product per acre, general description of coal-bearing rocks, requisites of steam coal, canal coal, area and boundaries of principal beds, analysis, total area and production, and a large fund of information as to the geological peculiarities and characteristics, &c., &c., of the various localities.

Chapters 27 to 32 describe the Triassic coal formations of Virginia, North Carolina, Rocky Mountains, Colorado and Wyoming Territories, including the Van Dyke, Rock Springs, Evanston and Coalville coal of Utah; and also the deposits on the Pacific Coast, in the Northwestern territory of the Dominion of Canada and in Nova Scotia.

Chapter 1 of the Appendix explains the geological theory of the origin of coal and the method of its formation.

Chapter 2 describes the rocks among which coal is found, the origin of petroleum, foolish researches for coal in England, and elsewhere, &c.

Chapter 3, the conditions of success in the coal trade.

Chapter 4 is devoted to the combustion of coal, showing the amount of waste, and various methods of using it to the best advantage.

Chapter 5 is a dissertation upon the iron ores of the coal regions.

Chapter 6 contains statistics of coal mines, with sketches of the English coal fields, maps of the coal basins of Great Britain and Ireland; like information in regard to France, Belgium, Prussia, Spain and Austria; area of the entire coal fields of the United States, the production of each country, and, in conclusion, gives an estimate of the total coal production of the world.

The coal question is one of the most important and interesting of the day, whether viewed in its social, economic or commercial aspect; and all interested therein, whether geologist, merchant, or prospector, will, we are convinced, find "The Coal Regions of America" a work well worthy of a careful and attentive perusal.

The work can be obtained of Mr. Dwyer, bookseller, of this city.

— Full many a turkey is now a ghost that three short weeks ago was a goblin.

LOCAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

FROM TUESDAY'S DAILY JAN. 20.

Veered.—Since yesterday the breeze veered easterly, southerly and northerly, and this morning brought one of the sharpest and most furious snow storms, though not a long one.

Jane Fillmore.—C. P. Liston and others of St. George wish to hear from Jane Fillmore, a blind sister, and, unless she is perfectly satisfied with her present home, they wish her to go to St. George, and they will give her a hearty welcome.

St. George.—By letter, dated January 11th, from President Geo. A. Smith, now at St. George, to R. L. Campbell, Esq., of this city, we learn that work on the Temple was progressing, there being one hundred and forty hands at work, forty on the foundation and one hundred hauling rock, sand and lime. The weather there was splendid, and the roads in that vicinity were never better.

"Westward the Star of Empire Wends its Way."—Notwithstanding the complaints about dull times, it seems there are not enough business places to accommodate the growing wants of the enterprising residents of this city. We noticed this morning two new structures going up rapidly on First South Street. That is right, let those who have the greenbacks invest them in something that will enrich themselves and the city and at the same time furnish employment to the inhabitants.

Colorado River Indians.—Major Powell, who accompanied the United States surveying expedition of the Colorado River, was before the House Committee on Indian Affairs this morning, and gave an interesting history of the strength and habits of the tribes of Indians the expedition encountered. He informed the committee that the Indians were generally peaceful, and advocated the continuance of the "Christianizing" policy.—Washington Star, January 13.

Accidentally Shot.—A correspondent at Alaman, Solars Co., N. M., sends the following:

"You will confer a favor by giving me any information of a family by the name of Lutts. One Frank Lutts was shot by accident in this country whilst shooting ducks on a lake. He told me his parents lived in Spanish Fork. They can learn all the incidents connected with the affair by addressing John Gibson, at Alaman, Solars County, New Mexico. There is some money that can be got belonging to him."

Police Court.—The business has been increasing to-day, caused mostly by the fact that the soldiers have been receiving their pay yesterday and to-day. Nine soldiers have been fined, seven five dollars each for drunkenness, one ten dollars for drunkenness and disturbing the peace, and one twenty-five dollars for stealing a cane. Two more drunks, a miner and a plasterer, were fined five dollars.

George Lloyd, charged with breaking into Ballan's, watchmaker, shop and stealing watches, was fined fifty dollars, and he will work on the streets fifty days.

"Non-Mormon Meeting."—Another meeting of "non-Mormon citizens" was held in Hussey's Hall last night.

A committee appointed at a previous meeting reported that his honor Mayor Wells had declined to be party to the fusion ticket proposed.

Some resolutions were adopted, with which we need not burden the columns of the NEWS, nor insult our readers.

A "committee of forty-five" was created, as a "standing committee of investigation," also a "central standing committee."

A straight-out "non-Mormon" ticket was adopted.

"Talked to Death."—Under this sensational caption a city contemporary tells its readers a rueful story about "twelve intelligent gentlemen and citizens" who "appeared to be in the last agonies of a painful death"—"talked to death," and our contemporary was satisfied.

Now the real truth is, that those unfortunate gentlemen—Probate Court jurors, did not die last night. On the contrary, they all responded to the call of their names this morning, and the lawyers have continued talking to them all day to-day, and still the victims survive.