

as are reported from a single performance on the beautiful waters of the Golden Horn. The story is, as told by a German newspaper, that one day during the last visit of Wm. K. Vanderbilt to Constantinople, he invited Coquelin the elder, who also happened to be in Constantinople at the time, to give a private recital on board of his yacht, lying in the Bosphorus. Coquelin spoke three of his monologues. A few days afterward Coquelin received the following memorandum from the millionaire: "You have brought tears to our eyes and laughter to our hearts. Since all philosophers are agreed that laughter is preferable to weeping, your account with me stands thus:

William K. Vanderbilt, Dr. to M. Coquelin:

Tears—six times.....\$ 600
Laughter—twelve times.....2,400

\$3,000

"Kindly acknowledge receipt of enclosed check." The actor, it is needless to add, found no fault with this assessment of his mimic powers, and duly acknowledged the receipt of his fee.

THE MOVEMENT GROWS.

The controlling element in the population of Salt Lake City is of the sort that, sooner or later, will respond to any appeal directly addressed to its common sense. It is an element of strong convictions and deliberate action, and is not much given to fickle nor impulsive changes of position. It seldom acts from effervescent sentiment, and is thoroughly honest and conscientious.

A few years ago conditions arose which caused this element to conscientiously believe that it ought to divide itself between the national political parties, and each man felt that he ought to adhere to the party of his choice with a zeal and fealty that should convince the whole world of his sincerity and honesty. Hence partisan feeling ran very high for a time, and party politics was carried into circles and matters from which it ought always to be excluded. Even the schools have been at times threatened with the cloud of partisanship.

But this world is a transitory state of existence. The conditions of yesterday are today superseded by others quite different. The reasons that caused, if they did not justify, extreme partisan feeling a few years ago in this State, are disappearing, and are being replaced by others that call for the reverse. The voters of this State are beginning to realize that a less degree of subservency on their part to the party boss and caucus would enhance the welfare of the commonwealth.

This sentiment is especially marked in this city, where a firm substratum of common sense generally prevails when the breezes of agitation have blown away the dust and rubbish. Here the voters know that they are about to receive some impressive and highly practical lessons in the science of civil government, in the shape of tax notices; and they are beginning to ask why it should cost so much to be governed, and if a better and cheaper system of municipal control cannot be devised and put in operation.

Municipal government is not a political but a business matter. The truth and force of this maxim are being realized by the voters of the city. What has a mayor to do with the tariff? What has a city council to do with the silver question? What has the city auditor to do with our country's foreign policy? And yet it is proposed to choose or reject a candidate

for mayor, according to his views on the tariff, to make a man's standing on the silver question a test of his fitness to sit in the city council, and to elect or defeat a given candidate proposed as the guardian of the city's finances in the capacity of auditor, on the ground that he is or is not a jingo, as the case may be.

The sober common sense, which is so strong a characteristic of the great majority of the voters of this city, is beginning to rise in rebellion against all this absurdity. The people are beginning to realize that what they want in the Mayor is not certain views on the tariff, but such a degree of integrity and ability as will secure faithful service in behalf of the people. They want men in the Council who are familiar with the people's needs and willing to supply them at a minimum cost, and whose votes are not for sale. The fact that such a man takes either side of the silver question should cut no figure. The auditor should be honest, competent and watchful, and if he has these qualities he will do, whether or not he favors the annexation of Hawaii.

Opposition to non-partisan municipal control is mainly based upon two propositions: 1. The supporters of a non-partisan movement, though renouncing all political parties, really are themselves a party, and hence utterly inconsistent. 2. A partisan administration is accountable to the party that placed it in control, while a non-partisan administration is responsible to nobody.

Both of these propositions are utterly illusory. The supporters of a non-partisan movement do not constitute a political party, in any true or usually accepted sense of the term; and it is a misleading and dishonest use of words to characterize citizens who favor a ticket chosen without regard to party affiliations, as being themselves a political party.

A non-partisan administration is as directly accountable to the people who placed it in office as a clique of political office-holders to the party who gave it power; and it is a great deal easier to reach the former with the effective censure of public opinion than it is the latter. In the former case the voter is perfectly free to refuse to repeat at the polls his support of an unworthy candidate; while in the latter case party fealty will constrain the suffragist to vote for a bad man, rather than risk giving victory to the enemy by scratching the ticket.

Of all the delusions that ever enthralled suffering humanity and entailed upon it unnumbered woes, this doctrine of responsibility to party is one of the greatest. It is the quintessence of humbuggery. Responsibility to party never did, never will, never can correct political wrongs or abuses, under such a government as ours. Such correction comes only when the people rise in their majesty and rebuke the party. The party discipline its own rascals? Why, it is the party machinery that puts a premium on rascality, and when the rascals are turned out the people do it, not the party. The history of municipal politics in the United States shows this to be the rule, with few if any exceptions.

Partisanship is corruption's most effective shield. Without party organization, party pledges, party conspiracies, party bargains, it would be impossible for corruption to flourish as it does; and reform comes only when party cabals are broken up, party secrets and crimes are exposed, and party leaders are put in jail, or at least, out of office. Responsibility to party a check on thieves? Bah! It is the cover for their crimes which they most desire.

With all its evils, partisanship in na-

tional concerns seems likely to be perpetuated indefinitely. There is an honest difference of opinion among the nation's voters and law makers in regard to the policy that ought to be pursued in national affairs, and this difference of opinion will perpetuate party organizations.

But no such conflict in views respecting municipal affairs exists in this city sufficient to afford the faintest justification for partisanship in its control; and the conviction that this is true is rapidly fastening itself upon the sober common sense of our citizens.

THE YELLOW FEVER.

For the first time in a number of years, yellow fever has gained a foothold in the United States. The last visitation was of such a serious character, however, in some of the southern states that it is not to be wondered at that now a renewal of the plague is officially announced there is intense excitement in localities that possibly may be affected. Fortunately, the prospect is that there will not be a very extended sweep of the disease, as strict quarantine regulations will keep it in check. In noting the fact that competent boards of health are effective in stopping the spread of the disease, there is also some comfort in the assurance that through the discovery of a cure for yellow fever for which Brazil's reward is claimed, the probability is that in the near future the dreaded "yellow jack" will cease to be a cause of special alarm as an incurable scourge.

THE RANGE HORSE.

Now we are told that range horses have been allowed to run wild in Arizona till the live stock board of the territory has been asked to deal with the question. If the story told is true, the hunter may have in our southern neighbor as much sport in hunting and shooting wild cayuse ponies as he has in hunting bear. On the other hand, there will be half a notion among many people that the Arizona Kicker has been perpetrating one of his jokes on an unsophisticated press reporter.

But while the talk of exterminating alleged wild horses is going on, there are other suggestions of a much more reasonable and practical nature being presented by the United States secretary of agriculture, James Wilson, who visited Utah a short time since, and who believes the American range horse can be made to fill the market in Europe for artillery horses. In connection with this, there is special interest to the test just completed, and of which Dr. Wm. A. Bruett, special commissioner of the department of agricultural bureau of animal industry, remarks that "no horses in the world excel the range horses of our western states for military purposes, and I think the trip just finished by my cowboy friends here proves my assertion."

This test is a demonstration of the ability of bronchos and range horses to cover a distance of 2,400 miles in 90 days, subsisting on grass and water along the route, without grain, and without being shod. The ride was made from Sheridan, Wyoming, to Galena, Illinois. Dr. Bruett says that when the animals entered on the last one hundred miles of the journey, they were in as good condition in every way as when they started from Wyoming; but from Dubuque to Waterloo, Iowa, the road along the Mississippi river was either over jagged rocks or through deep mud, and this bruised the heels and frogs of the horses' feet so that he ordered the an-