

the continuance of the business and from the letters which the detectives have secured. We hope a good case will be made out this time, and that the scoundrels will be sent up for a long term.

PROBABLE RESULT OF VICTORIA'S DEATH.

THE sensational dispatch, published a few days ago, to the effect that Queen Victoria, Empress of India, was dangerously ill and could not survive more than a few hours, incited a good deal of speculation as to the consequences of such an event as the demise of that good lady. Some asked the question, would the British Empire become a republic or remain a constitutional monarchy? This interrogatory is doubtless based on the modern growth of democratic sentiment. Views in that line have been recently expanding in Great Britain, but their development is gradual and by no means revolutionary. The British people are slow to revolt and are not prepared to change their system of government, under which they enjoy a large degree of freedom.

There is one condition that strengthens the democratic leaning—the unpopularity of the heir-apparent. The respect for the present occupant of the throne is almost universal, but there is a wide aversion to the Prince of Wales. This feeling grows out of the fact that his moral status is low and that his capacity in any respect scarcely reaches mediocrity. But the government is so thoroughly organized and minutely operated that a revolution at the death of the Queen is by no means probable. The heir-apparent is aware that his hold upon the affections of his prospective subjects is not deep, and this knowledge has caused him a great deal of apprehension of late. He has been much affected with temporary spells of melancholia and is said to look forward with a feeling akin to dread to the death of his mother, which, in the natural order of things, cannot be far distant.

A revolutionary condition in Great Britain from any cause, would be a tremendous calamity to her. It would endanger the very existence of her empire. Some of her dependencies would deem it the appropriate opportunity for revolt, and the distraction of her empire would be Russia's opportunity to pounce upon her eastern possessions.

DELIGHTED WITH HIS VISIT.

A FRIEND has sent us a copy of the Manchester (England) *City News*, containing a lengthy correspondence from

pen of Mr. Thomas Tonge, a member of the late Irrigation Congress held in this city. The gentleman named was formerly a resident of Manchester, but is now located at Denver, Colorado. He appears to have been delighted by his visit to Salt Lake and with the treatment he received. This being the case, he promises to come again and to stay longer than he did while here as a representative from Colorado to the Irrigation Congress.

The nature of the impressions made upon the mind of Mr. Tonge can be ascertained by a perusal of a few extracts from his letter. He says:

"One of our earliest expeditions in Salt Lake City was to take the electric street car to Fort Douglas (a barrack with a reservation of four square miles of land and a garrison of one full regiment) about three miles east of and several hundred feet above the city level. From this point a fine semi-bird's-eye view is obtained of the city and valley, with the blue waters of the Great Salt Lake to the west, the further shore of which cannot be seen.

"The city is a monument to the genius of the men who planned it and the industry of the men who made it. Standing at Fort Douglas and surveying the present city of over 50,000 inhabitants, embosomed in trees, with all its beautiful homes and fine buildings, and its sixty miles of electric street car railroad, it is difficult to realize that in July, 1847, the first white settlers (after a weary journey of four months with ox teams from the Missouri River) defiled from the pass in the Wasatch Mountains, which overshadow the city to the east, and decided to found a city in the then barren, arid, desolate valley with its scanty growth of sage brush. Those pioneers of 1847 'build'd better than they knew,' and laid out their city on a unique plan and scale.

"On the Wednesday evening we had a great musical treat, which took our minds back to Halle's concert. A grand concert was given in honor of the visiting delegates, with a chorus of four hundred trained voices, some very fine instrumental music, and exceptionally good soloists. Sitting in the top seat at the back of the gallery in the middle of the end of the oval, and therefore farthest removed from the organ and choir, we had a wonderful realization of the phenomenal acoustics of the room, and when the leading tenors sang 'Then you'll remember me,' it seemed only the other day that we listened to Edward Lloyd in the Free Trade Hall, Manchester, and the Winter Gardens at Blackpool. An encore resulted in 'Ye Banks and Braes,' another persistent demand resulted in 'Annie Laurie,' and the presence of a very large British element in the audience was revealed in the applause. That concert alone was worth the journey from Denver.

"Among other places we visited the Zion's Co-operative Mercantile Institution, that took my mind back to the Wholesale Co-operative Society's establishment in Balloon street, Manchester, and the Manchester and Salford Co-operative store in Downing street, where I was a member years ago. We went through a boot and shoe factory, a shirt and overall factory, and investigated local woolen mills and other industries. We visited the Temple, the Titching house, the grave of Brigham Young, the Beehive, his former residence, the Lion House, the residence of some of his wives, the Gardo, the offices of the Mormon newspapers, the DESERET NEWS and the Woman's Ex-

ponent, and finished up with dining at his home with Mr. Lorenzo Young, now eighty-five years old, a brother of Brigham Young, and one of the pioneers of 1847, everywhere receiving the greatest courtesy and kindness."

Speaking of the Irrigation Congress, Mr. Tonge says:

"The three days' proceedings were of a most interesting and practical character, and the Convention will mark the beginning of a movement which will result in the addition to the United States of a vast further agricultural empire in the arid or semi-arid regions west of the Missouri River."

THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

THE Salt Lake *Times* announces the resignation of Mr. William Balderston as editor. He goes to Boise, Idaho, to take editorial charge of the *Statesman*. We are not personally acquainted with the gentleman, but from the manner in which he has conducted the *Times* we have learned to respect both his character and his ability.

A strong Republican, he has advocated the principles of his party with vigor and acumen. A believer in the recent political movement in Utah, he has sustained it with all the fervor of conviction and the strength of consistency. Desirous of the welfare of Utah, he has supported all public measures which appeared to be conducive to the general prosperity. Attacked by opponents of his views, sometimes ferociously and with offensive personalities, he has defended himself valiantly and successfully. And in all he has maintained the courtesy and dignity which befit the cultivated gentleman. We therefore regret the departure of Mr. Balderston, while we congratulate the public of Idaho on their acquisition.

The *Times* will be under the editorial and business management of Mr. B. Clark Wheeler, who, we understand, is largely interested in another paper in Aspen, Colorado. What change, if any, will take place in the tone and conduct of the paper will soon appear. If it continues to support the interests of Utah as in the past, we shall wish the *Times* increased success in every sense of the term.

THE TEMPERANCE QUESTION.

THE Prohibitionists of this country entertain the notion that the cure of drunkenness lies in the suppression of the liquor traffic by law; in other words, that the great vice of the world can be removed by legislation. Experience has not been favorable to this theory. The appetite for strong drink is not affected by statutes, and while there is a demand for liquor the supply will come in spite of laws and ordinances and regulations. The traffic in