

whether the surveys are perfected or not, and lay pipes although the pipes have not arrived. If not, they are required to step down and out at once.

This demand is made with the usual modesty of the chronic growlers and obstructionists who want immense improvements with somebody else's money, and to regulate all things according to impracticable theories, and failing that, to send everything to everlasting smash. They do their utmost to impress upon capitalists at a distance that this is no place to invest, and yet pretend they want to raise the city by balloon process into a magnificent metropolis.

It is a singular method by which to attract settlers. Make out that the vast majority of residents are in rebellion against the laws and yet slaves to a few zealots who control land, water, and conscience. That they are ignorant, depraved and licentious. That there are no schoolhouses, roads, streets, drives, walks, or pavements, and no public improvements during the past ten years. That the minority are deprived of political and social rights and the whole local government is a despotism. And then try to figure as "boomers" and the promoters of the growth and rapid increase of the City. These are the methods of the wordy and impudent would-be dictators of the municipal authorities.

This city is destined to become all that was predicted for it by the master mind who planned it, and the marks of whose genius are seen by every appreciative eye all over this Territory. But it will not be built up by misrepresentation, nor by groundless attacks on public officials because they decline to be ruled by scribes and ruined by speculators. And the progress and welfare of this City and Territory have been retarded more by the eloque which affects to want a sudden eruption into magnificent proportions, than by any other influences or conditions that have tended to prevent expansion.

The true friends of Utah will seek to harmonize, not divide; to bring about united effort, not foment dissensions and set class against class; to win people over to wise regulations and methods, and not encourage oppression, severity, intolerance and cruelty; to urge official action and not malign public men; to applaud improvements, not deny their existence; to tell the truth and not falsify fact, motive, character and result.

But this is too much to expect of the few fomenters of strife, whose entire capital is fault-finding, and whose whole power is the venom of shameless slander.

DAY IS DAWNING.

THE Hoboken, N. J., *News*, republishes a lengthy article from a New York paper showing the true situation of affairs in this Territory, and says:

"At last there is daylight for Utah. The report which the committee on territories submitted to Congress on the 2nd of March, as to the admission of Utah into the Union as a State, shows that the country is beginning to see that beautiful and prosperous Territory as it is, and its people as they really are, and not as they have for a lifetime been maliciously represented to be by the enemies of the Mormons."

That report will aid in removing mountains of prejudice and dispersing fog banks of ignorance respecting Utah and the "Mormons." And the beauty of it is it was the result of a combined and determined effort on the part of the maligners of Utah to poison the minds of that very committee and bring about more repressive legislation. The dissemination of truth respecting the "Mormon" people and their faith will prove, indeed, to be "daylight for Utah."

BOLD BANK ROBBERY.

THE dispatches contain quite a racy account of another bank robbery. It occurred April 15 in the town of Grover, forty miles from Cheyenne. The halo of romance hangs over and around it. A cowboy stepped into a bank, and handed to Cashier Smith a cheque for ten dollars. Mr. Smith turned to the light of the window to examine the paper, and when he again faced the cowboy, he also confronted the dangerous end of a revolver. The holder of the weapon candidly admitted the cheque was no good, but he wanted the cashier's money notwithstanding. To Mr. Smith the barrel of the revolver must have looked as large as a forty-gallon cask. This probably accounts for his omitting to remember that the intruder had modestly asked for the moderate sum of ten dollars, and his pushing upon the impecunious cattle-herder over one thousand dollars. Taking advantage of his liberality, the fellow also carried off a Winchester rifle.

There is a close relationship be-

tween this incident and the recent bank robbery at Denver, in which the operator got off with \$21,000, obtained on the strength of a six-shooter and a bottle of castor oil, the latter being represented by the robber to be nitro-glycerine.

The process by which such fellows get money is easy, and the chances of escape fair. Consequently one case begets another; producing its own likeness. Feats of dishonesty, desperation and daring are multiplying in the land. They are developing so rapidly that they stretch far beyond the ratio of increase of population.

JUDICIAL FAIRNESS.

THE first charge of Judge Anderson to a Utah jury appears in this issue of the *DESERET WEEKLY*. It is fair, concise and impartial, and gives evidence of a clear, judicial mind; free from bias and bitterness. Of course this is to be expected of an official whose office implies impartiality. But Utah has so often witnessed gross attacks from the bench, upon the views and alleged doings of a class, that unimpassioned and strictly proper judicial utterances are noticeable.

One paragraph of the charge is particularly worthy of attention:

"You can receive none but legal evidence, and the best evidence in degree, to the exclusion of hearsay or secondary evidence."

This is sound and necessary advice. In times past many bills have been found upon hearsay and the mere belief of prejudiced witnesses. These were in cases under the Edmunds Act and the Act of 1887. In that class of cases it seemed to be the rule that special methods and special rules were not only permissible but desirable by the prosecuting officers. Grand juries have been selected with the purpose in view to find indictments in that particular line. The slenderest thread of testimony was once deemed sufficient, and witnesses summoned were required, when facts were unknown, to tell what they believed or suspected, and that frequently formed the only foundation for an indictment.

At the last term of court the Chief Justice publicly expressed his opinion that indictments had evidently been framed without any legal ground, and cases had come into court without cause. At one time conviction would have been had upon them, from juries selected because they were "in sympathy