

## SHAVING A LITTLE TOO CLOSE.

The World's Fair bill has passed the House with an appropriation of \$25,000. The Council will now have an opportunity of wrestling with the problem that confronts the Legislature. The disposition to economize, in view of the numerous calls on the public treasury and the inability of the Territory to meet them without increasing the public debt, is highly commendable and will be duly appreciated by the taxpayers.

But we question whether the House has not gone to the extreme of carefulness in this appropriation. We do not think \$25,000 will be found sufficient to give Utah that representation at the Exposition which her population, wealth and resources demand. Not less than \$35,000 and not more than \$50,000, we think, should be the ultimate figure. Territories with far less population have appropriated \$25,000, and we believe Utah can afford to be as well represented as they, in proportion to numbers and capacities.

The Council should carefully consider this question and remember that anything which is worth doing at all is worth doing well. Also that the eyes of the nation will be turned specially towards all that Utah does or will do, and she ought to put on her best appearance when exhibiting herself to the gaze of the nations. \$10,000 or \$15,000 more, at least, should be added to the economical appropriation fixed upon by the majority in the house. Let us do things handsomely or not at all.

## A NEW PLAN FOR PRODUCING PEACE

PRINCE ALBERT—the late Prince Consort of Queen Victoria—was a man of deep sympathies and broad philanthropy. His pet theory was to abolish war and establish peace in the world. It was this desire that led him to conceive the idea of world's industrial exhibitions, that opened in London in 1851 having been instituted at his suggestion and largely by his personal efforts. It is doubtful if it had any effect in furthering the object of its originator.

Another pacificator has arisen with a new suggestion. He is a French political economist. His plan is that the great powers of the earth shall form a league. Out of this is to grow a congress of nations having authority to adjudicate differences between all individual countries, with power to enforce its decisions. This enforcement is to be brought about by means of an army, to which each of the powers will contribute its quota.

This would be a pretty thorough way of smashing a contumacious country which might fail to abide by the dictum of this arbitrating power. It would, however, be a menace to the general peace. According to the present disposition towards trusts and combines for selfish purposes, those who had it within their grasp to exercise a power so potent would very likely find a means of wielding it to their own advantage. The result would be that while wars on a small scale might be avoided, those of a gigantic description

would be precipitated, and the result be the opposite of that anticipated by the French political economist.

We can see no permanent world-wide peace for this turbulent world aside from the elevation of the nations to a high Christian plane. The existence of selfishness and greed, individually and in the aggregate, means perpetual strife and bloodshed. These sordid qualities will find expression in action. Hence there is no peace without a high moral condition. The only prospect apparent that would bring about the ideal of the philanthropist and make it a reality is an epoch of tremendous changes which would thin out the race and leave remnants which would arise phoenix-like and establish a new order of affairs in which justice will be paramount. Justice is the essence of government. Without justice all are tyrannies alike, without respect to their form.

## PREPARING FOR THE NORTH POLE

DR. NANSEN is now in England, in the interest of his intended Arctic exploration. He intends giving a series of lectures in London and other leading cities of the United Kingdom. The proceeds are to be applied to the fitting out of his vessel. The *London Times* considers it likely that the explorer will lay the whole plan of his intended expedition in detail before the Royal Geological Society in London and apply to that institution for financial aid. It turns out that the appropriation made by the Norwegian Storting for the purpose falls far below, the cost of the undertaking.

Dr. Nansen says he intends sailing in January, 1893, and his purpose is to reach the mouth of the Jena river in Siberia. Here he supposes he will strike a current the northerly direction of which will eventually carry him to the pole. He has not yet decided whether to take the nearest route around North cape and through the Kara strait, or to sail through the Suez canal and then around Asia and through the Bering strait. It seems, however, that if he really starts on his tour in January, he would have no other choice than the latter route, because the Arctic waters are unexplorable during the first months of the year on account of the ice.

The explorer cranks on a long trip and intends taking supplies with him for six years. A balloon, gas, boats and sleighs belong to the paraphernalia of his expedition. Dr. Nansen is no fantast. He speaks of his intended voyage in a sober, business like tone, calculating everything as near as possible, and generally succeeds in imparting to his audiences some of the confidence in the success of the undertaking, which he evidently feels himself.

The first Arctic explorations were made in the interest of the commercial world. People hoped to find a short north-east or north-west passage to the golden realms of the east. This proved impracticable, however, on account of the barriers raised by the ice during the greater part of the year. But of the northern regions entered by bold adventurers, science demanded a further investigation. Nansen goes there, as Nordenskjöld and others before him,

entirely in the interest of science. As far back as 1854 two American explorers passed through Smith's Sound and reached a latitude of 82 deg. 27 min., and north of this point they saw an open polar sea, teeming with animal life. To find out the geographical conditions of our globe in the extreme north is an object well worthy of the labor and expenses incident to its accomplishment.

## A MODERN DIVORCE MECCA.

The *New York Mail and Express* has the following:

"A New York woman, who has just returned from South Dakota with her decree of divorce securely locked in her trunk, says that Sioux Falls, and other places in the State, where divorce is easy, is overrun with unhappy men and women from all corners of America, who have only one idea now in life, and that to break the matrimonial bond. This lady says that Sioux Falls is as overcrowded as a miner's camp when the report has gone forth of the discovery of precious ore. She says that the cost of living is quite three times as high as it should be, and the women are as envious and jealous of each other as it is possible to imagine. At a rough guess, she continued, quite \$250,000 is annually spent there by seekers after divorces, and the shopkeepers act like so many Italian brigands."

The divorce mania is one of the great evils of the age, and the loose laws and court practices in relation to it are a public scandal and a disgrace to the country.

## THE IDAHO CONTEST.

THE Idaho senatorial contest is definitely settled, and Dubois is confirmed in his seat beyond any further controversy. This was anticipated from the first by nearly everybody in these parts who paid any attention to the equable. Claggett's claim to the seat was founded on a mere technicality, and in considering the matter, the Senate of the United States paid little attention to that, as it was clearly the intention of the Idaho Legislature in the first place to give Dubois the office for the long term.

Mr. Claggett is an able and eloquent man, and he fondly imagined that his servid oratory would have a powerful effect upon the Senate, if he could only get the privilege of addressing that august assembly. He succeeded in gaining the floor in his own behalf, but not in capturing his hearers. They knew too well themselves the small real value of rhetoric when not backed by facts and sound reasons, and so Claggett's fine periods, which charmed at first, became at length only a bore, and the weakness of his cause was made the more apparent by the brilliancy of his sentences.

The effect in Idaho will be exceedingly small. We do not think it will affect the Republican cause there to any appreciable extent. The Democracy is alive and active, but we think will fail to gain any advantage by way of dissension in the Republican ranks over the senatorial contest. The battle between the two parties in that State will have to be fought entirely independent of this issue, which is now settled for ever.