

## EDITORIALS.

## THE MONTANA RAILROAD SUBSIDY.

CONCERNING the Montana railroad subsidy of \$1,700,000 for the extension of the narrow-gauge railroad northward to Montana, the Omaha Bee of Feb. 15 says—

"We have already commented on Jay Gould's proposition to build a narrow-gauge road from a point on the Utah Northern railroad to Montana. Our latest Montana exchanges report the passage of a bill through the lower House of the Montana legislature, providing for a railroad to be called the Northern Extension of the Utah Northern Railroad, which is to be constructed within three years at a subsidy of five thousand dollars per mile, in coupon bonds of the Territory, running 20 years, bearing 7 3-10 per cent. interest, payable annually, to a point within five miles of Pipestone Creek, in Jefferson County. The bill furthermore provides that unless one hundred miles of said road shall be constructed and equipped by January 1st, 1878, the franchise shall be forfeited. This would indicate that the proposed road will be pushed with all the characteristic energy of Jay Gould."

The Montana New North-West of Feb. 9 has the following—

"The Helena and Benton bill, involving a cost of \$700,000, has passed both houses. The North and South bill has been favorably reported to the House after being amended to terminate in Helena, and increasing the subsidy to \$1,700,000. This will make a debt of over \$2,000,000 on less than \$10,000,000 of assessable property. We do not believe the people will ratify this legislation. Delegate Maginnis says numbers of his congressional friends, on receiving telegrams of the subsidy voted last winter, were determined to annul the legislation, and on his entreaty waited until succeeding advices showed the debt was not to be incurred. He believed nothing could have prevented the annulment. What better can be expected now?"

"A gentleman of practical experience in financial matters has made the following calculation of the cost of the proposed aid to the North and South road on the basis of \$1,500,000 subsidy in 10-20 bonds bearing 7 per cent. interest. The calculation embraces payment of annual interest, the establishment of a sinking fund by an annual tax and the investment of that money in United States 5 per cent. bonds, and a re-investment of the interest in bonds once a year:

"The sum of \$565,300 invested as above stated would amount to \$1,500,000 in 20 years.

"The sum of \$43,200 invested in like manner each year for 20 years would amount to \$1,500,000.

"This amount, with the interest at 7 per cent. on one and a half millions, would require an annual payment of \$148,200. At the end of 10 years the fund would amount to \$570,600, which would reduce the debt \$923,400, and require thereafter an annual payment of interest of \$365,050, and \$70,300 annually to liquidate the debt—total \$135,350.

"Should \$35,000 be set aside and invested as stated for the first ten years, a fund of \$462,200 would be accumulated and the debt be reduced to \$1,037,800, on which \$72,636 would be required to pay interest, and \$75,500 to extinguish the balance. Total annual payment \$151,136 for the last ten years and \$140,000 for the first ten years.

"After the bonds should become payable it would be for the interest of the Territory to take them up as fast as possible, as the bonds of the Territory would bear a greater rate of interest by 2 per cent. than any securities that we could invest in safely, under the plan of providing a sinking fund by direct taxation and prudently investing the same. The average annual amount necessary to be raised would not exceed \$150,000 on a debt of \$1,500,000, or say an assessment of fifteen mills on a property valuation of ten millions, which in round numbers is now the assessable valuation of the Territory. The increased taxes to meet this indebtedness would therefore be 1 1/2 cents on the dollar, making thirty-nine mills taxes instead of the twenty-four mills now assessed here."

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

—The Washington Star of February 12 says—"The Chief Justice says that the arduous labors imposed upon the five associate justices of the Supreme Court who are members of the electoral commission are such that if the commission ends its work by the 19th inst., to which time the Court adjourned, it will be necessary for the Supreme Court to adjourn to a later day—say to March 1—to give Messrs. Clifford, Miller, Strong, Field and Bardley time to recuperate."

—The same paper also says, as the testimony of Rev. Dr. Willis, of Washington, "The Hon. A. H. Stephens is one of the most patient sufferers I have ever seen. He is entirely willing to live or die, just as God may determine. He trusts he may be spared to see the country relieved from its present troubles, and the reign of peace and prosperity re-established; and then he would gladly go home to his eternal rest. He has no fear of death, and speaks in glowing language of the life to come. He is a firm believer in the doctrines of Christianity, and a consistent member of the Presbyterian church."

—Widow Van Cott, the temperance and revival preacher, tells the New Yorkers that this country has 400 miles of rum shops and 4,000,000 drunkards.

—Archdeacon Gray, an English Episcopal dignitary travelling in this country, is charmed with the people. He recently lost himself in Chicago and he thus speaks about it—"Last night, for instance, we lost our way and couldn't find the hotel, and seeing a tattered, poverty-stricken man, asked him the way. He took the greatest pains to show us, and directed us plainly, and did not hang around in hope of a reward, as in other countries. In fact, he refused to take a shilling for his trouble. And then the gallantry shown the ladies—that strikes a visitor strangely. Ladies are everywhere treated so courteously by all classes." If the archdeacon persists in throwing himself around so loosely in Chicago, one of these times he will be kindly directed somewhere and his kind director and confederates will kindly relieve him of any spare cash he may have in his pockets, and that too without his offering it to them, or his consent to their appropriation of it being asked, and then he will be still more astonished at "American politeness."

—The London Spectator says there is sometimes a deficiency of justice in America, but never of generosity.

—The New York Herald says, "From the news now a-day it would seem that marriages begin with a court and end with a court."

—E. E. Hale says, "A holy life is a healthful life." No doubt, but it seems that few people desire to be healthful on those terms.

—"Don't count your chickens before they are hatched." The republican party leaders were depressed and the democratic party leaders were elated over the passage of the electoral commission bill. But, now they see how it is working, the tables are turned, and the latter are depressed while the former are correspondingly elated.

—At Aledo, Illinois, a bride expectant bought some lotion to remove freckles or pimples from her face. She either bathed her face with the lotion or took it inwardly, and the next morning she was a corpse.

—In relation to the proposed "golden jubilee," May 12, in commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the elevation of Pius IX to the episcopacy, Archbishop Bayley, of Baltimore, shrewdly suggests to the faithful in his archdiocese, and urges them in this way, to contribute—"We cannot send the Holy Father presents, for we do not know what to send; but we can, even in these 'hard times,' as they are called, and really are, send him an offering of money to relieve the wants of those, and the number is very great at present, who are suffering poverty for conscience' sake."

—The Patterson Press says that Marshall Jewell, while minister to Russia, discovered that the great secret in the manufacture of Russian leather was the employment of birch bark tar, instead of tallow and grease, in dressing the skins, and that genuine Russian leather is now made in this country, and will probably soon be sold at 50 per cent. below former prices.

—The Cleveland (O.) Herald says, "President Grant has personally been giving a great deal of aid to the poor of Washington this winter, particularly to the educated poor who are out of employment. His charities, like all his other acts, are entirely unostentatious."

—Says an exchange, "Adelaide Neilson turned the heads of the Virginia Legislature by a visit to the State-house. One member in the midst of a speech lost himself and was only brought to his senses by a roar of laughter."

—The Nevada Legislature has passed a bill providing that persons convicted of wife-beating shall be punished by exposure, fastened to a post, and bearing on their breast a placard stating the nature of the offense they have committed.

—The subscriptions for the family of the cashier of the Northfield, Minn., bank, who was murdered by burglars, amounts to between seventeen and eighteen thousand dollars.

—A gang of five men, pretending to be mechanics, sent to inspect a gas meter, obtained entrance to the house of Mr. Amos S. Seeley, in Chicago, Monday afternoon, held the servant girl and a small boy at the point of a pistol and knife, knocked Mrs. Seeley down, rifled the house, barricaded the inmates in a closet and got off without detection.

—The New York Herald says, "The brokers' prayer meeting is steadily getting upon a business basis; one man yesterday prayed that they all might mean what they said."

—Some men do not do things by halves. When R. J. Taylor, cashier of the First National Bank at Franklin, Indiana, disappeared, he carried away with him the ledger, other important books, and the whole available capital of the bank, about \$140,000.

—The Fresno (Cal.) Expositor says a solid column of wild geese, seven miles in length, passed over that town recently.

—The Omaha Herald tells the Nebraska farmers to plough deep and sow early. Good advice for this region also.

—The New York police commissioners think of securing Little Hell Gate Channel, between Ward's and Randall's islands, for a dumping ground, gradually filling it up, and thereby eventually adding about twenty-four acres to that city's real estate.

—This is from the Morristown Herald—"Senator Anthony's illness was caused by eating partridges whose flesh had been poisoned by laurel leaves they had eaten. This should warn him to stick to a plain diet of crackers and cheese in the future. Crackers and cheese never eat laurel leaves. You seldom hear of an editor being poisoned by eating partridges. Roast duck and turkey are good enough for them."

—The Memphis Avalanche says, "If Grant isn't careful he will go out of office a popular man. His message approving the electoral bill has won for him good opinions from all sorts of people."

—It is said that when the reported death of Representative Alexander H. Stephens reached Georgia some nine or ten men sat up all night writing letters to their friends informing them of their intention to run for Congress to fill the vacancy, and that many of the letters were mailed before it was ascertained that Mr. Stephens was not dead.

—Everything has its uses. The New York Sun thus gives one of the uses of opera bouffe—"Fashionably dressed women in our muddy streets, apparently profiting by Aimee's antics in opera bouffe, have learned a way of lifting their skirts by a quick kick. Thus with their heels they raise their tight-drawn dresses sufficiently to be reached by their hands, and then lifted clear of the puddles."

—A young woman in New York has recovered \$680 from her dentist for breaking her jaw while pulling a tooth. So jaw-breaking dentists, beware.

—Mrs. Parish, of West Pittston, Pa., had a four year old stepson. One day he committed some offense, and she told the servant girl, Bridget Martin, to strip him and set him on the red-hot kitchen range, which the girl did. When the neighbors found it out, they took care of the child and made it hot for the two women.

## A STORY ABOUT ARIZONA.

A DETROIT correspondent tells to the New York Herald a wonderful story of an ex-soldier of the Michigan cavalry brigade, the remnant of which, after the surrender of Lee, was marched into Colorado to finish its time of service. The story relates that in July, 1865, Charles Burton, a scout with the brigade, induced five privates to desert and follow him. Four of them deserted him the first night and returned to the brigade. The fifth, Henry Reynolds, is the hero of the story. Burton and he soon picked up stragglers, teamsters and half-breeds to the number of 36, with the object of plunder. Burton and Reynolds quarrelled and separated, after a fight, six of the band following Reynolds. On the South Fork of the Platte, near Long's Peak, Reynolds and party were attacked by Indians, four of his party killed, the rest captured, two burned at the stake, and Reynolds surviving with the Indians. In 1867 he was sold to another band, and taken into Arizona, near the head waters of the Rio San Pedro, on its west bank. In 1868 he fell and broke his arm, and the Indians, considering him a useless burden, counselled to put him out of the way. A squaw, with whom he was in love, informed him of this purpose. So he and she eloped. They were pursued, but fruitlessly. The two lived in the mountains till May, 1870, when the squaw died, and Reynolds worked his way eastward. In 1869, the squaw made a discovery which is thus told—

"In the fall of 1869, while they were hunting for some warm and secure place in which to pass the winter, the squaw made a wonderful discovery. She found, on the western base of the mountains and at a bend in a ravine or gulch, a cave which had been fashioned from the earth and rock by human hands. Within a distance of fifteen miles from this cave were the ruins of three Aztec villages, with faint evidences that a road had once led from one of the villages to the cave. The cavity, Reynolds says, was walled up, and it took him and the squaw a whole day to remove the work of the ancient stone masons and effect an entrance. He says there were hundreds of bodies in the cave, or the black dust of hundreds of bodies. As to his further discoveries he is silent, but he has exhibited to several wealthy residents of this State curious and valuable ornaments in gold, such as have never been seen here before."

Last year he returned to Michigan, and ever since then he has been seeking to interest men in his scheme to revisit the mountains. He is also said to have obtained means to push his enterprise, and has left Michigan with a band of twenty-five men for San Diego, for that purpose.

Such is the story, believe it who may.

## EIGHT TO SEVEN.

THE expression is often heard that we are making history, or a certain party is making history, or the country is making history. But there are a great many kinds of history, some of which it would be much better if they were not to be made at all, because they are not the kinds of which any people should be proud. The eight to seven commission is making history at a rather rapid rate, but it is a kind of history that at least half of the forty millions of American citizens look upon with surprise, disgust, and alarm, and many of them with consternation and dismay, blank dismay in not a few instances.

The tripartite arbitration electoral commission will long be remembered, it will become notably historical, as the first public demonstration that the American government, in all its parts, is altogether partisan, that impartiality, even in jurisprudence, does not exist in the republic.

The vote on the Florida case was eight to seven not to go behind the State returns, the vote in the Louisiana case was eight to seven not to go behind the State returns, and the vote in the Oregon case was eight to seven to go behind the State returns. All three decisions were by the same eight to seven, and all three were in fa-

vor of the republican cause, the cause of the party in power, a suspicious chain of circumstances "in and of itself." Hereafter "eight to seven" will become a political by-word and a nickname. There will be the eight to seven commission, an eight to seven President, an eight to seven administration, possibly an eight to seven Congress, and eight to seven measures, tricks, and dodges innumerable, until the parties whose acts gave occasion for the phrase will be heartily sick of hearing it.

It has been suggested that Governor Hayes, the President elect favored by these eight to seven decisions, would do the best thing, under the circumstances, to resign, rather than hold the high office involved by virtue of such a dubious title. His resignation, however, can scarcely be anticipated, and if he were to resign, and a new election were to be held, the probability would be that nothing better would come of it, the same unscrupulous parties would manage it, similar frauds would be almost certain, and a similar ultimate partisan decision would be the likely result. Further, the unscrupulous parties know now how they would be screened in their frauds, no matter how glaring, and consequently they would be encouraged to perpetrate still greater. So perhaps it would be better to accept the present results than pursue a policy probably involving worse, the assurance remaining that whatever parties may do, and whatever may become of them, the country will remain, and its great interests will remain.

## Local and Other Matters.

FROM TUESDAY'S DAILY, FEB. 27.

Scribner's Monthly for March is an interesting number of that popular magazine. The principal contents have been previously noted.

Gardening.—The present fine weather is bringing the people out to work in their gardens, preparing the ground, and sowing onions, radish, lettuce, &c. The gooseberry bushes are beginning to put forth their buds.

Pleasant.—One may live in this valley a lifetime, and never experience pleasanter weather for working in than we are enjoying this week. But the really pleasant weather does not usually last long hereabout.

Released.—The prosecuting attorney having entered a *nolle prosequi* in the case of the People, &c., vs. Sally Johnson, her husband and son, indicted for the killing of a young man named Sorenson, in Bear Lake Valley, the bondsmen have been released and the accused allowed to go at large.

Wanted.—Information of Edward Prudence, who left Barrow-in-Furness, England, some seven years ago, and was last heard of in Utah. E. P., or persons knowing of his residence or death, would confer a favor by communicating with Robert Prudence, 4, Crellin Street, Barrow-in-Furness, England.—*Millennial Star*.

Case Dismissed.—The case of the People vs. S. L. Evans, indicted for polygamy, some time since, was before Judge Schaeffer to-day. It appearing that the defendant had not married Ada Powell, with whom he was accused of polygamously intermarrying, within two years of the finding of the indictment, as prescribed by the law of limitations, the case was dismissed.

Great Britain.—The following is from the *Millennial Star* of February 5—

"ARRIVALS.—Elder D. S. Macfarlane, of Cedar City, Iron County, and William Ashworth, of Beaver County, Utah, called as missionaries at the last October Conference in Salt Lake City, arrived per S.S. Idaho, on the 28th inst.; both are well, and now visiting friends and relatives, prior to being assigned to their respective places.

"APPOINTMENT.—Elder D. S. Macfarlane is appointed to labor in the Glasgow Conference."

More Added.—Peter and John Stockfish were again before Justice Pyper, yesterday, and, for the stealing of a rug, a whip, and a quantity of sacks, were each sentenced to pay a fine of \$60, which means imprisonment for sixty days.