

APPLICATION OF THE MUNICIPAL INCORPORATION ACT.

WE are in receipt of the following communication from a correspondent in the South:

As there is a difference of opinion as to the application of the different articles and sections of the act for the incorporation of cities, that was passed in 1888, would you please answer the following questions through your valuable and able paper, and oblige a number of your readers:

First—Does section 5, article 20, of the above-mentioned act include all that is applicable to cities until they become reincorporated, as provided in section 6, article 1?

Second—If not, what others apply?

Third—If any others do apply, why not the whole act?

Fourth—Does section 1, article 6, give third class cities authority to elect seven Councilmen, without reincorporating?

By answering the above questions you would confer a favor.

Answers—To the first question yes. To the second and third questions, they are answered by the reply to the first. To the fourth question yes, unless the Aldermen or Councilmen are elected from wards or districts under the old charter, in which case the section does not apply.

THE "HOME MADE" QUESTION.

THE meeting of manufacturers and others at the Chamber of Commerce was very successful. A number of home interests were ably represented and it was shown that Utah is active in the matter of home industries. However, a large number of home manufactures that are in successful operation were not reported. It is necessary to the present movement that a full list of these should be prepared.

Will not the manufacturers of this city, and merchants who sell home-made goods, assist in making this list complete? President Simon is taking active interest in this matter, and requests information which should be sent to the secretary.

What we need more than anything else in this city and Territory of a material character, is an impetus to the manufacturing interest. The establishment and enlargement of home industries means something more than mere increase of currency for home circulation. It means the employment of hands now idle. That means benefit to many families, the preservation of many young people from vices that are fed by idleness, and the consequent good to the whole community.

A full list and description of the industries now in operation will act as an incentive to the establishment of others. It will attract capital for

the purpose. And it will demonstrate Utah's capabilities and energies. Send on the list!

Home patronage of home products is a necessity of the times. To the average buyer it is of no use to say that it is an advantage to purchase home-made goods, even if they cost a little more than the imported articles. But there are people who have some regard to the common welfare, and they will spend their money in a way to sustain the community in which they live, when they know how to do it.

Therefore, our merchants should make home manufactures and products prominent features of their stock in trade, and not only take a pride in keeping them on hand but in drawing the attention of their customers to them, with honest explanations of their value. By this means home industries will be sustained and stimulated, money now flowing out of the Territory will be kept here for circulation, and prosperity will be the result.

A BIG ENTERPRISE.

THE establishment of stock-yards and a packing house has long been agitated in this city. It looks as though the enterprise was now likely to be something more than a matter of talk. Kansas City people have united with some of our Salt Lake capitalists, and financial obligations have been entered into which indicate something practical in this direction.

The grounds selected for the stock-yards are situated on the line of the Hot Springs railroad, two miles north of Beck's Hot Springs, and work has been commenced to prepare over three hundred acres for the purpose.

The establishment of stockyards, with a packing house connected, signifies not only an incentive to the cattle business of Utah, but the attraction of trade here from the surrounding States and Territories and a general stirring up of the sluggish waters of inter-mountain business.

We welcome all such enterprises and commend the energy which has been displayed in the negotiations and arrangements for this great project.

THE WORK GOES ON.

THE arrest by deputy-Marshals of some of the gamblers of the city last night, ought to elicit another "Liberal" howl. That is, if there is any consistency in the shriekers against the arrest of "lawless saloon-keepers."

The gambling houses did not go to the deputies, therefore the deputies had no business to go to

the gambling houses, according to "Liberal" logic. And the gambling was not "in their view" until they went into the places where it was conducted, so on the same sort of "argument" they ought not to have entered. Again, by the process of reasoning used in regard to the "lawless saloon keepers," instead of arresting the gamblers, the deputies should have "warned" them that keeping a gambling house was unlawful and advised them to close up. Seeing that they have taken no notice of this sort of instruction in regard to their duties they ought, rationally, to be "Liberal" assailed again, as "interloping officials."

But there is not a word of this kind today from "Liberal" sources, nor is there any explanation of the reason why deputy Marshals were applauded for the work they did in Ogden, and have been abused and berated by the same "Liberal" persons for doing the same work in Salt Lake City.

But the "Liberal" defenders of the "lawless saloon keepers" continue to talk in a manner to justify what they condemn, with their usual denseness and fatuity. For instance they say:

"The inefficiency of our police force is admitted. The friends of the officers say the reason is found in the small number of that force; that there are not enough men on it to guard the city properly from crime. There is doubtless pertinence in this plea; and if it is reasonable, the Council ought to increase the force. But on the other hand, there is the reply that what force there is does not work to efficiency; that it is demoralized, squabbling within itself, and works with no definite aim or purpose; in short, that it is not well handled. We leave out of this altogether the charges of collusion that have been made, and the stories that have been told about giving gamblers leave to violate the law on their paying for that leave, and treat the question simply as it openly appears. There is not the co-operation in the force that the public has a right to expect; the work is not done single-mindedly for the good of the city, but there is trickery and endeavor to catch one or another official napping and overreach him; there is an evident effort to "work" the police positions for some one's advantage and to some one else's detriment. All this, of course, creates a public scandal, and wrecks the public welfare and confidence. We are satisfied that no improvement is to be expected under the present leadership, which is neither efficient nor unselfish."

And as if this was not enough to justify the action of Federal officers authorized to act as constables, and sworn to arrest law-breakers, this is added:

"It is utterly senseless to be spending public money for keeping up a city force that won't enforce the law, when we can get the Government officials to enforce it at no cost to the city."

If that is not giving their case away, these "Liberal" logicians need not try any further. In the discussion of this question, however, the fact must not