

of these people. Draw the comparison, for example, between the country lying in the basin of Salt Lake and that of the valley of the Casas Grandes River, and it will be seen that the advantage in favor of the latter for permanent homes and a rich and incalculable return for labor is far superior.

"It must be borne in mind at the same time that this valley, according to the many reports of the most distinguished experts, is bordered on either side, in the mountain ranges, by innumerable mines of gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc and other valuable minerals. In order that the public may understand as to why these mineral wealths have not heretofore been understood or realized, it is sufficient to say that the entire range of the Sierra Madre has been for the last two centuries, until within the past two years, occupied entirely by a persecuted race of Indians made hostile to every civilization, by the way in which they have been treated, and hence this section of the country may be said in fact to be a *terra incognita*.

"Along the line of the proposed railway, at the base of the Sierra Madre and from the Rio Grande River, there are dumps of refuse ores amounting to several million tons, which, according to the opinion of experts, will range in value from \$5 to \$50 per ton. Assuming as a proof of this fact, in the mining operations of the Corralitos Company in the most prosperous mining section of that district, all ores extracted from their mines which do not pay at least \$75 per ton go into the dumps and refuse accumulated for the past seventy years.

"This is a specimen only of various mining enterprises in operation in that section for many years past. For instance, under the crude method of mining as practiced it now costs that company at least \$30.00 a ton to extract the ores from the mines; \$12.00 per ton for a long wagon haul to the nearest railroad depot, and \$3.00 per ton for railroad transportation from that point, San Jose, to El Paso, Texas, where the ores are treated at the large smelting works there at a cost of \$16.00 per ton. These items do not include commissions, custom house dues, duty on lead, as has now been ordered by the Treasury Department of the United States, and various other charges. It will thus be seen that any ores extracted from these mines ranging in value below \$65.00 are unportable and therefore cast into the dumps or the aggregate of refuse ores.

"The country is open for settlement to every class. It is not confined to Mormons. In fact there is neither intention nor possibility of introducing the practice of polygamy in Mexico. That is as impossible under Mexican laws as under those of the United States. Besides, the proclamation of President Woodruff disposed of the question finally in all the Mormon settlements by requiring obedience to the laws of the land on the subject. The colonists will be subject to Mexican laws. Our towns are laid out in blocks twenty-seven rods square, and are divided into four lots, so that each settler can have one on a corner. The streets are six rods wide and give ample accommodation for all kinds of travel. In the principal colonies about 50,000 fruit trees and nearly 200,000 vines besides a great many ornamental trees and shrubs have been planted. Each town has a public square, and in Diaz and Juarez we have two academies and graded schools, in which both English and Spanish are taught."

DENVER, Jan. 16. — Hawley, the police inspector who was shot yesterday morning by Harley McCoy, died this morning.

SHOULD NOT DEMAND IMPOSSIBILITIES.

SOME OF the gentlemen who are taking an active part in the law and order movement in this city are, in our opinion, working on a mistaken base. The protest against the present official slackness in enforcing the laws and the encouragement given to the worst forms of vice cannot be too pronounced. Extreme and impracticable suggestions as to the appropriate remedial means, will, however, do injury to the cause of morality. This is no time to agitate the total obliteration of the saloon, however much such a consummation might be devoutly wished. Hence, prohibition speeches are not consistent with the present movement in favor law and morality.

To prove this it is only needful to direct attention to the fact that the object of the agitation is to induce, by popular pressure and other proper means, the city officials to enforce the laws, not with a view to the extinction of vice and crime, that being an impossible feat, but to reduce these deplorable conditions to the smallest practicable proportions.

As there is no prohibitory law in this Territory, which applies to Salt Lake City, to ask for prohibition is worse than unwise. To request of the officials anything which they have not the legal power to enforce is inconsistent. The point of attack for prohibitionists is not officials who have no power to enact a prohibitory ordinance and have no authority to enforce that which has no existence. The legislature is the body which can alone act in the premises. The gentlemen who believe in prohibition should await the next session of the Territorial lawmakers and make their assault on them. Until then they would do well to confine their operations to seeking to mould public opinion in the direction of their views. They will do no good to the present movement by acting and speaking as if they expected a practical application of their prohibitory opinions to the present era of highway-manship, whisky drinking and other debasing vices.

There has, in the past, been one of the most determined struggles against the reign of the saloon and its concomitants in Utah that has ever been fought. But the odds—not in numbers, but official authority—have been against those who struggled on the side of morality. As an instance, in the city of Logan, which was a model city for sobriety and good order, there existed an ordinance forbidding the issuance of liquor licenses. For many years the Council stood by it and re-

fused to pass another of an opposite quality. Bad men sold liquor in defiance of municipal law, and we think also in opposition, at that time, according to the Logan city charter, of Territorial enactment. A popular vote was taken on the question in order to fairly test public sentiment. The result was that the people pronounced overwhelmingly in favor of no saloon. A United States Court, however, gave judgment in favor of whisky, and the Council passed a liquor ordinance. The ground has throughout been stoutly contested, but those who should have sustained a healthy sentiment and good morals, operated in the wrong direction.

Quite recently, there has been no impediment whatever in the way of flooding this city with dram shops and other dens of vice. Advantage has been taken of this easy regime, and drinking, gambling, burglaries and the lowest vices are rampant. Now the only thing that can be done practically is to have the saloon curtailed to the closest limit of the law, and to enforce the statutes against all who are engaged in criminal practices. To talk prohibition in connection with the present movement will do no good, but harm, as it will stamp the agitators with the genius of ultraism.

We say this with all respect to the gentlemen referred to. Intrinsicly their views are good, but they are not applicable to the present situation. We are not opposed to prohibition, as there can be no doubt that if the manufacture of intoxicants was wiped out of existence, it would be a sunny day for poor, suffering humanity.

A EUROPEAN BLIZZARD.

A CONTINENTAL blizzard prevails in Europe. No portion of that quarter of the globe escapes it. Even sunny Italy lies under winter's winding sheet, to the great surprise of her people, who scarcely know what the "beautiful" is. Traffic and trade are impeded on the rivers—consequently on the ocean—and on land. The result is that the wail of the poor is ascending to high places. Numbers of people are perishing from cold and hunger. Reports of the situation are sufficiently horrible to turn the heart sick. In Great Britain the severity of the weather is unprecedented, and there has been no such atmospheric inclemency in Europe for about eighty years.

Blinding snow storms and intense cold are also prevalent in some portions of this country, while in this region of it the weather is and has been during the entire season thus far, unprecedentedly mild and beautiful.