

not of a partizan character. The resolution adopted states that the industrial and business interests of this Territory would be benefited by the granting of the amnesty, and there can be no doubt that the good feeling which would result from such a proclamation would have an excellent effect upon all our business affairs.

The Chamber of Commerce is doing good work in its peculiar sphere, and the harmonizing of feelings and interests which is in process is greatly to be attributed to that institution, which is worthy of general public support. We are pleased to see that the efforts of the late president, Fred Simon, in this direction are followed by equally energetic and friendly movements by President Dennellan, and with the steps now being taken to regulate the transportation rates of the railroads, we have no doubt that the prosperity which the best minds among us anticipate will soon be fully realized.

BETTER BE MORE CAREFUL.

Our careful, accurate and courteous morning contemporary—the *Tribune*, is in a sad state of mind over the speech of "Kentucky" Smith before the congressional committees on the "Home Rule" bill. And, as is its custom when in this condition—almost its normal state, it is particularly angry at the *DESERET NEWS*, which it charges with remarks that we never made and with sentences which the *Tribune* itself has manufactured. This is very indiscreet on the part of that paper, because it is so easy to expose the mendacity and malice which prompted its utterances.

The *Tribune* says of a portion of a speech of "Kentucky" Smith: "It was practically endorsed by the *DESERET NEWS* of this city as in the main true and only a vigorous statement of the facts." But the writer of that falsehood is very careful not to make any quotation from the *DESERET NEWS* in support of it. However, he goes on to berate this paper in the ordinary refused manner he assumes to all who dare to differ from him, stating that we endorsed "Kentucky" Smith's lying, an so on and so forth.

If we could get down to the beastly level of the creature that takes so much pleasure in falsifying the utterances of others, often coining for them words and sentences they never wrote or spoke, we might fling back his favorite epithets in his teeth. But that would be taking common ground with a blackguard, and we decline. But we will state the facts in this matter:

When the telegraphed report of "Kentucky" Smith's speech came over the wires and was published in the *Tribune*, we showed the injustice it did to the Governor and other officials, entering into some details to prove that it was wrong, and deprecating a resort to exaggeration and misrepresentation in support of any cause. But we expressed a doubt as to the authenticity of the report, coming from such a source as the *Tribune*, and hinted that it might have been garbled and tinted for a purpose. This set that paper in a fury.

But after a little time had elapsed, the *Tribune* published what it claimed

to be a full stenographic report of the speech, a purported synopsis of which it had printed as having come by wire. We compared the two reports. This showed beyond dispute that many of the remarks attributed to Mr. Smith he had not made. In very important and essential particulars the two reports differed materially, and so the *Tribune* or its veracious correspondent was convicted, by the *Tribune* itself, of meandering around and getting far away from the truth, or as that paper would say, of "lying like a thief."

We do not know or care who patched up the reports, whether it was a *Tribune* man in Washington or a *Tribune* man in the *Tribune* office. It is something that occurs in that sheet nearly all the time. Public speakers are charged or credited with language they never used. Reports are made of expressions that were not uttered by the persons named. Pretended quotations are given which cannot be found in the papers cited—just as in the present instance, and thus a reader is justified in doubting anything that appears in so unprincipled and inaccurate a journal.

We have not endorsed Mr. Smith, we have only exposed the *Tribune*. We have not even defended him. He appears to be able to attend to his own case. He has a letter in the *Salt Lake Herald* this morning, which makes a very plain statement of his position. He acknowledges some errors in figures but maintains his ground in principle and spirit. We leave it for him and the *Tribune* to fight out. But he does not come down to its native gutter in language nor manner, and in that he has the advantage if not in the argument.

And now it would be much better for the "American gentleman" who indulges in such frequent attacks and invectives against the *DESERET NEWS*, if he cannot acquire decent manners and language, to be a little more careful as to facts. For when he charges us with expressions that have not appeared in our columns, and will not produce the alleged sentences when challenged, the public will rate him at his true value and apply those epithets which suit his character and which we do not care to place on the pages of this paper.

WARS AND RUMORS OF WAR.

FROM whatever point of view the Bering sea embroglio is looked at, it must be confessed that the situation is grave, to say the least. The correspondence between the representatives of Great Britain and the United States, as synopsized in recent dispatches from Washington, indicates that trouble is brewing. The comments of the London papers, that the Harrison administration is attempting to make political capital out of the misunderstanding, are silly and groundless. Such a course of action on the part of the English press will not help to modify public feeling on this side. The trouble did not originate during the present administration, and if it is fully demonstrated that Britain is not willing to await the decision of impartial and disinterested arbitration on this question, then no political opponent

can afford to charge President Harrison with jingoism. The English press will then find that it is not a matter of partyism, and that the Republicans and Democrats will unite in maintaining the national rights of this country.

General Boynton, in an article recently published at Washington, shows that England is better prepared than we are for war. On the Atlantic side she has strong naval power, and on the Pacific she has a station which commands the entrance to Puget Sound. She has a number of ironclads which can be transferred to the lakes in forty-eight hours, and with these the commerce and cities on the south borders of the lakes are at her mercy.

In addition to General Boynton, General Miles and several other military authorities assert that Britain is now better prepared for a conflict than we are. They insist that during the past five years she has been actively pushing her strategic and military projects, until at present she actually holds the United States in her grasp. With her great naval station at Vancouver's Island she can control Puget Sound and all its commerce and its cities, the harbors of San Francisco, and San Diego, and the entire Pacific coast. By means of the St. Lawrence and the military canal into Georgian Bay, now nearly completed, she can control every American city on the lakes from Duluth to Buffalo, with her gunboats. On the Atlantic the naval stations of Halifax, Bermuda, San Lucia and Jamaica have been strengthened of late. All these stations are connected by wire and in a moment a simultaneous advance could be ordered along the whole line. Gen. Boynton says that the war has already commenced on the part of England, inasmuch as she has perfected these preparations in anticipation of hostilities. We believe however, that a conflict will be avoided.

A dispatch from Washington, received this afternoon, states that the Czar has made the proffer to President Harrison of a Russian fleet to go to Bering sea to help this country to protect the seal fisheries. If this be true, the fact is a significant one, and would account to some extent for the late overflow of Russian cordiality toward the United States, for which the recent contributions toward the famine relief fund were made the occasion. It would also show the depth of the Czar's anxiety to get a feasible opportunity to aim a blow at England. Such an offer as that referred to would give our government additional confidence to insist on its demands, which are reasonable and just on their face. England would rather back down than engage in war with this country, especially if we had such formidable backing as would be offered by a combination on our part with Russia.

CAST-IRON PIPE MANUFACTURE.

THE census bulletin, devoted to the production of cast-iron pipe in the United States, shows that during 1890 there were thirty-six establishments which reported the manufacture of this article as a leading specialty of their business. The total capital in-