

phia Smelting Company for \$18,000, in which it is alleged that the defendant company cut and consumed a large quantity of timber less than eight inches in diameter, will also go over."

It will now be in order for the Republican organs and the disciples of Dubois, to open the floodgates and pour forth their streams of Billingsgate against Marshal Baird for not letting loose a horde of deputies to fasten on alleged violations of the Edmunds Act. All the available funds were swallowed up under the Dubois regime, of course, and the new Marshal has not had a financial feather to fly with since he entered upon the duties of his office. He is not required to furnish the funds necessary to the enforcement of the laws in Idaho, and other interests besides the anti-"Mormon" furor will have to wait for the "one thing needful." Baird will be blamed, nevertheless, for there is no reason to the rage of the Republican "Mormon"-eaters when a Democratic official can be attacked.

UTAH IN THE VAN.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat, while opposed to woman suffrage and disposed to ridicule any effort in its support, approves of some movements which secure to the fair sex "very valuable rights," and remarks:

"For instance, a law has just gone into operation in Ohio which gives to wives the same control over their own property that husbands have over theirs, and which declares that neither the husband nor the wife, as such, shall be liable for the contracts or torts of the other. This is only simple justice, to be sure; but it has to be confessed at the same time that only within recent years have legislators begun to recognize the fact that simple justice may be fairly granted to persons who happen to have been born of one gender instead of another."

This admirable provision for the rights of married women, which Ohio has only just adopted has been the law in Utah for more than fifteen years.

It is popularly supposed that among the "Mormons" women are deprived of the rights and privileges commonly granted to the ladies. But the fact is, that there is no part of the United States where women are accorded the liberties which they have enjoyed in this Territory under "Mormon" regulations. That they do not now enjoy the same political rights as men, is no fault of the "Mormons." They are now deprived of the right to vote by anti-"Mormon" legislation. The right of dower conferred upon a portion of them, when correctly understood, is against the general interest of the women of Utah, and was made part of the new law because of the ignorance of Congressmen as to the legal status and property rights of married women in this Territory.

Under the laws of Utah married women hold property in their own right, whether accumulated or acquired before or after marriage. They can sue and be sued at law, and transact their own business in their own name, as though they belonged to the sterner sex. They can claim the protection of law and the courts in civil and criminal matters as against their husbands, and, until the recent congressional legislation, had an equal voice with men in political affairs as they have in "Mormon" Church conferences and public assemblies.

The dower is a relic of woman's vassalage under the old English common law, is unsuited to the conditions in which woman is placed in Utah under the liberal laws in force, and only serves to encumber and obstruct transactions in real estate and put power into the hands of a few women who might be tempted into injustice to others, to do wrong and hinder their husbands from doing right by all members of their households.

We are glad to see Ohio moving to the front, and hope to see the day when the rest of this enlightened nation will become as far advanced in bestowing upon women the rights which they ought to enjoy under a republican form of government, as the much-misrepresented Territory of Utah.

AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

SINCE Franklin brought lightning from the clouds and Morse harnessed it, as a winged steed, to the car of thought, many have been the uses to which it has been applied, and the area of its application in the arts and sciences is steadily increasing. Not a year passes without the announcement of some important stride in this direction, until it has been claimed by many that it is only a question of time when it will drive out entirely every other motive power, including that of steam. In this connection a recent number of a mechanical exchange states that "preliminary tests have shown that iron cooled, while a strong current of electricity was passing through it, was increased fully one half in tensile strength and ductility."

Should this prove to be correct it is undoubtedly one of the most remarkable discoveries in this direction since 1782, when Otto von Guericke, Burgo-master of Magdeburg, invented the first electric machine—a sulphur globe

turned by a simple crank with a piece of cloth pressed against it by the hand.

A thorough investigation of this peculiar property of electricity will unquestionably have a tendency to throw a flood of light upon the hitherto inexplicable differences in the tensile strength of iron girders used in the construction of railway bridges, warehouses and important public buildings, and will make perfectly plain to the engineer why it is that of two iron girders of the same dimensions, one will bear a strain of 10,000 pounds while another is crushed beneath a burden of less than 5,000.

RETURN TO TEAM TRANSPORTATION.

THE inter-state commerce bill is after the similitude of charity, on account of its being made to cover a good many sins.

It is well known that there is a good deal of traffic between Central Utah and the beautiful town of Logan in the north. The cause of this is that large numbers of people travel from this direction to the capital of Cache County for the purpose of performing religious observances in the Temple at that point.

To that class of passengers the Utah Central Railway has given transportation for the round trip at the rate of a single fare between this city and Ogden. The Union Pacific Company has, as a rule, adopted the same rate, with occasional upward tendencies. The rate over both roads combined was, until quite recently, \$4.00; now, under the inter-state commerce excuse, it has risen to \$6.45, the increase being on the Union Pacific, or, locally speaking the Utah & Northern, exclusively, the single fare rate still prevailing so far as the Utah Central is concerned.

Besides the rise in the fare to Logan to a special class of passengers, a hardship is inflicted by the company in another form—the tickets are limited to five days' availability. Many of those who go to the Temple resort to it for the purpose of performing ordinances vicariously for the dead, and it is in numerous instances impossible for them to perform the amount of work necessary within so limited a time. When such is the case the person who purchases a round trip ticket is under the necessity of paying an additional fare for the return journey. It should also be noted that tickets for the round trip between here and Logan can be purchased at the same rate (\$6.45) by all classes of passengers alike, no consideration being paid to those who travel for religious purposes in contrast to those who do so strictly in a business capacity.

The transparency of the excuse in placing the responsibility of the increase upon the new law is beyond question. That law does not affect the giving of special rates, on reasonable grounds, within any State or Territory. It is not a State nor Territorial measure at all, being for the regulation of inter-state traffic. Why such a disingenuous excuse should be offered for the step taken in this connection by the U. P. Company is hard to understand. It accomplishes no good to that corporation to resort to such a method, the pretext being so readily discerned. A resort to such evasions detracts from rather than enhances the popular prestige of the company. It would be more to their credit to simply state that they have taken the step because they presume they can do so under the circumstances and make money out of the change. This is doubtless the simple cause of the excess in the charge for transportation of passengers from the south visiting the Logan Temple.

Whether such an expectation will be realized, however, remains with the people who are interested. The season is favorable to apply a remedy—a resort to the use of teams. So far as that part of the journey from Ogden northward is concerned the question seems easy of solution. The people in that section can travel with their own teams, by combining together, and save money by the operation, the fare from the Junction City to Logan and return being \$4.45. It is not improbable that some enterprising person may put an express on the road. With a vehicle capable of accommodating say ten persons at \$3 each, the result would be \$30 for the round trip—a saving to the passengers of \$14.50. If this plan were adopted doubtless passengers from this city would be obtained who could ride on the railroad as far as Ogden. Many, however, would likely wish to go the whole distance from here by team and take their own conveyances.

We hope that some steps will be taken in the matter, there being no excuse for the increase of the rates between points south of Logan and that place, to people who go there for the purpose of attending to religious observances. If private enterprise does not furnish the remedy perhaps the stakes interested will take some steps in the matter, the prevailing railroad rate between Ogden and Logan being much too high for many of the visitors to the Temple, the great majority of whom belong to the industrial class who earn their bread by the sweat of their brow.

Long John Wentworth of Chicago is building a \$50,000 monument to himself,

THE GRAND OLD MAN.

YESTERDAY was a grand occasion for one who is recognized far and wide as a grand man and a good one. Hon. William Ewart Gladstone, long since past the allotted time of man on earth, is endeavoring to make his final act a fitting consummation to a career along which brilliant achievements, honorable deeds, lofty statesmanship and purity of personal conduct glitter and sparkle as the imperishable gems bequeathed to succeeding generations. On his last attempt to accomplish a better understanding between England as a parent and Ireland as a child by adoption, by giving to the latter the "rights to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them," without diminishing but rather increasing the power and prestige of Britannia, he was defeated, and himself as premier and his subordinates in the English cabinet, following the unbroken line of precedents, retired from the governmental control; but Gladstone was enough of an Englishman to know that the question had not been fairly put and therefore not sufficiently understood by his countrymen, and he determined that they should be made acquainted with the great situation to which he is devoting the final hour of his life; to that end the issue is again made up; he appeals to his fellow citizens direct, and asks them in the name of common charity and ordinary humanity if they will permit the Irish coercion bill to become a part of the statute law of England—a measure which proposes to firmer and more securely bind upon the Irish tenantry the oppressions and aggressions of unrestrained landlordism—a system similar to that which the Southern States underwent for a few years after the war and very like that under which the people of Utah have been nearly, and are threatened with being entirely, brought. The 150,000 people, all workers and men of intelligence, who congregated in Hyde Park at the Old Man's request, and gave ringing responses to the words of denunciation which proceeded from the speakers' stand, must have been a solace to him, now that he no longer seeks preferment as the reward of ambitious partisanship and would overthrow the present ministry, not that he might be a successor, but that plain and simple justice be done even though the heavens fall.

Gladstone is a great man; and now, with his life nearly all behind him, it must make his loyal old heart pulsate with a new joy to know that the nation whose honor has been his constant watchcare and the people whose liberties he has never lost sight of for an instant, surround him and uphold his feeble hands when he seeks to leave as a legacy to mankind the spectacle of a nation not merely great on land and on sea, not only rich in its possessions and its treasures, and not alone strong in the strength of manly men and the skillful use of diplomatic power, but great and rich and strong in being merciful, upright and just. It is for his own country, for its dependent sufferers, that he seeks a rational expression of approval of his work, and gaining his object, he will say, as he resumes the premiership for perhaps a short time—"My countrymen, you are worthy your name; yours be the honor and the praise."

Those who become men are born every day; but there is but one Gladstone in a generation.

A CORRECT PREDICTION.

On the 8th inst., Professor F. L. Copen, of Boston, who predicted the Charleston earthquake of last year, and has accurately foretold other seismic disturbances, sends the following card to the Republic:

"I hasten to give you the next strong earthquake period—April 7th to 17th. The critical days are from the 10th to the 13th. Its forces are rather intense and concentrated, i. e., grouped closely together, but perhaps not quite so severe as some that have occurred within the past few years.

Ever and truly yours,
F. L. COPEN."

The above has been fulfilled, the earthquakes in New Hampshire and Vermont within the period named having been "grouped closely together" and not very severe.

THE KIND OF "BOOM" WE NEED.

A NUMBER of western cities are passing through a wave of agitation which is popularly known as a "boom." It consists principally in a sudden inflation of values in real estate. Building lots purchased at a very low price have sold at a great advance, to be resold at a higher price and again disposed of at still further profits. Persons having money at their disposal are induced by these opportunities of doubling or trebling its value to invest in these transactions, the local capital is thus increased, general business interests receive a spur, and the

places brought under the boom appear to be borne on the blast of swift prosperity.

But the permanent general benefits accruing from these sudden excitements are not strikingly appreciable. A few speculators profit by the breeze. The value of land is raised. For a little while money circulates more freely. Some improvements in buildings are perceptible, and employment is temporarily given to a few more laborers and artisans. But the chief benefits go to the owners of available building lots who hold them for sale. The masses, who either have no wish to dispose of their little homes or who live in rented houses, do not reap any share in the exceptional harvest. The value of property being raised, taxes are raised proportionately and rents go up in the same ratio. After a while the boom is over and a reaction sets in. Speculation dies out and a great many persons are "left" with unsalable properties on their hands, and unless the boom has brought some permanent industries to the region, the masses, augmented in numbers by the attractions set forth during the furor, are in a worse condition than at first, and a general distress results, which overpreads the place like a funeral pall.

A deplorable attempt is being made on paper to include Salt Lake City in the eddies of the boom. So far it has not amounted to anything but a bustle and a hurrah. It is being worked by a few speculators and others who hope to gain advantages from a sudden excitement. We do not think they will accomplish a great deal. Barriers to the influx of capital have been erected by some of the very individuals who now want to bring the boom this way. They have lied so much about the state of affairs in Utah that they have frightened away the birds whose feathers they wish to pluck. "Capital is timid," has passed into a proverb. And we think those shameless maligners will find that "they cannot profit by their own wrong."

The kind of boom which has come to the cities where the price of real estate is going up like a kite, would not be of any general good to this city. Only a very few of the people here have land to sell to the class of persons who are attracted by such agitations. General and permanent prosperity would not be assured or augmented by any such whirlwinds as the speculators are trying to set in motion. What we need here is solid manufacturing enterprise. A great rise in the value of land would not bring this about, but would preclude the prospects of working people acquiring homes of their own, and would result in the accumulation of household properties in the hands of a few to the exclusion of the many.

Home industries are the great need of this Territory. People can be brought here who would add to the permanent strength of the community and help to build up a great and stable commonwealth, if employment could be guaranteed to them on their arrival. To draw crowds here on the fictitious attractions of a real estate boom, would be disastrous to them and to the unemployed already here. We want manufacturing and sundry industrial concerns, that our young people may not grow up in idleness, and that the raw materials produced here may be worked up at home, instead of being sent to be manipulated at a distance to be brought back and sold to the people who should have profited by their own productions.

The folly of this policy of exporting wool, hides, cocoons, and other things raised in this Territory and of investing our capital in merchandizing instead of industrial enterprises, has been one of the prominent features of the teachings of our leading men almost from the beginning. A manufacturing and industrial boom would be of real value to Utah. It would beneficially affect all departments of trade and all classes of society. It would not induce sudden excitement, but steady growth. It might not be specially favorable to speculators, but would undoubtedly be to the advantage of legitimate business and also to agricultural interests, and form a wider and stronger basis on which to build the coming State, as well as give a healthy stimulus to everything that goes to form an abiding part of the whole superstructure of orderly society. Let us have an industrial boom, and let the boom of wildcat speculation go!

THE BOOM BUSINESS.

A "BOOM" wave is sweeping over a large section of the country. As a rule when the billow strikes a town it submerges it for a short time, then rolls back, leaving it higher and drier on the barren ridge of business stagnation than before. Where the contrary has been the result is exceptional, the growth of prosperity being, like all other natural things, gradual, except in extraordinary instances.

It will be observed, however, by a perusal of the rise and fall of the latest "boom" developments, that a limited class line their pockets by their help, while a more numerous class have theirs depleted. Among the fortunate ones are what are generally denominated land-sharks. They take time by the forelock by preparing for the "boom." No matter how evanescent the flush may be, they

are sure to emerge on top, if the briskness can only be coaxed to come. The preparatory process consists of purchasing "corner lots" at the lowest possible price before the advent of the "boom" and when the wave strikes the place they double up and dispose of the property, thus filling their coffers. When the wave recedes the purchaser from the shark is left on the "ragged edge" while the first seller looks ruefully backward on the transaction, and sees where he missed it.

The indications are strong that operations of that nature in anticipation of the prospective "boom" for this city are in progress. If there were no stronger sign the increase of real estate agencies of late would be sufficient to act as a significant pointer. Gentlemen who go into that pursuit are not impelled to engage in it as a mere recreation. We also hear of a good many real estate transactions conducted in a quiet way. The purchasers are not entering upon those transactions for their health, nor as a rule with the intention of residing upon the land procured. They are trimming their sails to catch the breeze of the expected "boom."

Our advice to the people generally is, hold on to your real estate, and not be so foolish as to permit sharp witted worldlings to make money out of your possessions or practically at your expense.

This is not said, however, because of any faith in an approaching business "boom." If such a thing does strike this quarter it will not be solid or lasting so long as the schemers whose constant and unscrupulous political agitations have produced the present stagnation are in progress. So long as a large proportion of the most upright and enterprising class of the population is placed under a ban by which their business hands are practically tied behind their backs, the prosperity of the Territory will be retarded.

For ways that are peculiar, commend as to a certain class of people in this city. The recent conspiracy—which still exists, although smothered—to destroy popular government in Utah that a small minority might rule and have a chance to ruin the majority, having failed, it was deemed advisable to take steps to inaugurate a "boom," by eschewing agitation and inviting "Mormons" to join in establishing a chamber of commerce. All religious differences were to be submerged, and political agitation abandoned by the pure waters of unadulterated business. We have already spoken of the unreal character of these pretensions. Their unreliable character has cropped out at every corner. There is one feature which has not been noticed, however. Mr. Hugh Wallace, Receiver of the Land Office in this city, has made himself very conspicuous in the chamber of commerce business from the beginning. For several reasons he is exceedingly objectionable to many people. There was known to be a strong opposition to his being made prominent. In the face of this fact he was given the position of secretary. This action looks like sincerity, doesn't it? We are reliably informed that he was the author of the communication on the subject of the chamber of commerce which appeared in the chief anti-Mormon organ over the initial "W." One of the reasons in favor of establishing the chamber advanced in that article was that it would be a powerful means of opposition to the "Mormon Church." And this is how those who want a fraternal board of trade, settling aside all religious questions, carry out this beautiful sentiment. The honorable secretary of the concern invites "Mormon" merchants to join in a movement to destroy the "Mormon Church." How beautifully consistent!

We repeat what we have before stated; the sun of business prosperity will not shine with undimmed splendor upon Utah until the incubus framed by political cormorants is dispelled. The evil they have done must, so far as practicable, be first undone.

On April 9th a Chinese miner at Alpha, Cal., put a giant powder cartridge into a stove to thaw it out. An explosion occurred, and the Chinaman and his cabin are missing.

PATENTS

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