

EDITORIALS

"FIFTY DOLLARS, OR I SCREAM."

"A LADY, at least in appearance," has been making a sensation and some money on the line of the Missouri Pacific Railroad. This is how she did it at Warrensburg, for instance, according to the St. Louis Dispatch.

She visited the town as a book agent for "the most interesting and instructive work ever published," went to a hotel, registered, went to her room, attended to her toilette, rang the bell, which was answered by a boy. She told him she desired to see the landlord. In a few minutes the landlord went to see her in her room. The lady quietly locked the door and put the key in her pocket, when the following conversation is said to have ensued—

"Now Mr. —, I wish to have a few moments' chat with you."

"Well, ma'am," replied the landlord, "what you have to say, say it quickly, for I am in a hurry."

"In a very self composed manner the book agent drew herself up, and said she, 'Now, Mr. —, you are a married man, are you not?'"

"Yes, ma'am," meekly replied the landlord.

"You have children, two of whom are nearly of age, have you not?"

"Yes, ma'am," again replied the husband.

"Well, then," said the book agent, "If you have any respect for yourself, or family, pay me fifty dollars or I will scream."

As the landlord was a mild mannered man, he mildly protested against the imposition, but this was a vain resort, and to avoid what he considered were more disagreeable results—a rumpus and false charges, he ultimately "came down" with the "fifty," though he considered it a rather expensive way of keeping a woman from screaming. Having obtained the money, Mrs. Adventuress took the evening train for another field for enterprise.

JUDICIAL OFFICERS IN UTAH.

THE following is a portion of the minutes of the U. S. House of Representatives, April 25—

"MR. POLAND. The committee on the Judiciary have been authorized to report at any time upon the subject of courts and judicial officers in the Territory of Utah. I report a bill upon that subject, and move that it be printed and recommended."

"The bill (H. R. No. 3097) in relation to courts and judicial officers in the Territory of Utah was received, read a first and second time, recommended to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed."

"MR. POLAND. I desire to give notice that I will report back this bill for action on Tuesday next after the morning hour."

HOME PRODUCTION, COMMERCE, ETC.

THERE are two points wherein home production must be commended by all intelligent persons—one, that it is far better to buy things produced by your neighbors, and thus retain the purchase means in the community, than by the continued circulation of the same it may benefit a large portion of the community directly and the whole indirectly, than to purchase the same things from a distant community, and the purchase means be thus sent for ever out of one's own community; and the other, that it is far better for a person to produce as many things as possible, himself, to satisfy his own needs and desires, than to depend upon obtaining those things from others, for in the latter case where is the means for purchase to come from, and, if there be no means for pur-

chase, how can the things be obtained, short of hopeless involvement of the purchaser in debt?

Thus it is undeniably better to produce, in a community, as many things as possible which that community needs or desires, and in order that the producers may be able to sustain themselves, and the whole community be benefitted to the utmost by this home production, the community should sustain its own producers by purchasing from them in preference to purchasing from a distant community, for if home consumption be not coupled with home production, as a general rule, the producers will inevitably fail in sustaining themselves and in benefitting the community. Any excess of home production over home consumption, if it be not particularly desirable to store the excess for future use in possible times of scarcity or want, is very proper material for exportation, or for sale to other communities.

It is to the interest of every community to regulate its commerce by these principles. Does this say that such a community would destroy its commerce, or its commercial institutions? No. The adoption of the policy herein indicated would not destroy commerce or importation, but it would increase commerce, inasmuch as judicious industrial development and classification of labor would increase and multiply the amount of interchangeable products produced, which are the basis of commerce, and it would modify and in some things increase importation, and increase and multiply exportation. In order to trade, there must be something to trade with. If a community produces many things, it certainly will not only have more to sell, but it will be able to import or buy from other communities more of the things which it does not produce, and which it deems desirable to possess, than will a community which produces little. A community which produces much is able to export and import much, and therefore to enjoy a flourishing commerce. A community which produces little can neither export nor import much, and has very little commerce, but is generally rat poor.

There are many countries, or parts of countries, which can produce things which other countries or parts of countries cannot, or more or better things than other countries or parts of countries can, and these things, to a greater or less extent, will ever be legitimate subjects of commerce, so far as they are desirable to those countries or parts of countries less favored in those specialties, and which have the means to purchase. To ignore these local superiorities of production is to ignore the special favors of Providence to special countries, districts and peoples, and is not the act of intelligence and wisdom, which always seek to obtain the best, if it can be obtained on safe and honorable principles. Thus in this community no sensible person will deny that it is better to do without such imported merchandize as can be produced at home, or as can well be done without, really superfluous articles, and employ the spare means in importing that which will aid home production, such as the best and most improved machinery, and other desirable things which are not produced here.

What community wishes to be dependent on others more than is needful? The more dependent a community is upon other communities the more helpless it is, the more completely it is at the mercy of others. Instead of pursuing a course to become helpless, at least comparatively, it is to the best interest of every community to become as helpful to itself as possible. This would not be ignoring the special productive advantages of other communities, nor destroying commercial intercourse with them, by any means. On the contrary, it would place in the hands of such a community more abundant means to increase commercial intercourse with other communities in regard to their respective productive specialties.

In this connection the following paragraph from the *Germantown Telegraph* will be found interesting—

"Georgia is setting an example which agriculturists in other places would do well to note. That State raises wheat and corn and other products of the farm as other States do, but she recognizes the fact that

it is no use to raise all these articles unless for the purpose of feeding people. The articles are raised to sell, and it is essential to have some people to sell to. To get these customers she does not look across the ocean, and to the uttermost ends of the earth. She does not place her whole chances of 'success in life' into the hands of railroads or shipping companies, who can charge what they please, and who, no matter who else loses, take care they do not, nor does she seek to help out her profits by mysterious grips and knowing winks. Her farmers have money to spare, as well as the farmers of western States; but instead of using her surplus funds in forming co-operative transportation companies, and similar enterprises, she establishes mills, factories, machine-shops, and thus has at her own doors the mouths her growing crops are destined to feed. The manufacturing and mechanical growth of Georgia is tremendous, and the agricultural prosperity of the State is probably greater than in any south of the Potomac or west of the Ohio."

CREMATION AND AQUATION.

THE papers have a fertile topic on hand in the subject of cremation, or burning, instead of burying, the dead. Sir Henry Thompson called up the question by his article in an English review. Since then the idea has received more attention and been enlarged upon in both Europe and America. In different places some practical steps have been taken in acceptance of the idea.

Cremation is said to have been first proposed, and advocated by pamphlet, in England by Mrs. Rose M. Crawshaw, who comes of an old Oxfordshire family, and is the wife of Robert Crawshaw, Esq., the great iron king of Wales, who recently sold his iron establishment at Merthyr Tydfil for £1,250,000, and is supposed to be worth £3,000,000.

Mrs. Crawshaw met Sir Henry Thompson at dinner in London, and interested him in favor of her new topic, and his celebrated article, so extensively copied and translated, in the *Contemporary Review* was the result. A society to promote cremation has been formed in London, of which Sir Henry Thompson and Mrs. Crawshaw are the leading officers. The Bishop of Manchester preaches in favor of the new mode, the Catholics do not oppose it, and the London *Standard* intimates that permission may soon be given for the construction of cremation furnaces.

In Vienna a committee is investigating the feasibility of this newly agitated mode of disposing of mortal remains. Dresden and Leipzig, the two principal towns of Saxony, have offered to legalize cremation. In Germany Frederic Siemens, a civil engineer, is constructing a furnace for cremation at a cost of 5000 marks.

The New York cremation society has applied to the Legislature for a charter. The case of cremation reported at Philadelphia is said to be a hoax.

A correspondent writes to Sir Henry Thompson, suggesting a novel mingling of utility with cremation, proposing that at gas works retorts be made large enough to hold a coffin, and the gaseous vapor thus arising be made to light the street lamps. A New York paper says of this suggestion, "Regarding it simply from its economical aspects, it has much to recommend it. It is obviously the cheapest method yet suggested, and it has other advantages which seem to have been overlooked. There is no estimating the brilliancy with which the public thoroughfares would be lighted if certain Congressmen and other gassy orators were thus enabled to shine after death, and illuminate the world, not only while in this life, but for a brief period after their entrance into the next."

Cremation has a rival idea, besides the old one of "earth to earth." A writer in a Manchester paper suggests "aquaution," in preference to cremation. He thinks the best way to dispose of the bodies of the dead would be to carry them out to sea and simply drop them into the mighty deep. He says, "The cost would be little, the mode reverent, the effect sanitary,

the condition normal. Of course I say not a word about the fishermen and their customers, although some might grumble about eating less shellfish than usual. This would be no loss, except to the medical profession."

The greatest objection urged to cremation seems to be that it destroys all possibility of afterwards discovering the means of death, as in cases of foul play, real or suspected. The same objection applies with equal force to "aquaution."

SLOW RECONSTRUCTION.—After a decade has passed away since the civil war between the North and the South, the hydra-headed governments of Louisiana and Arkansas show how incomplete is the work of reconstruction, reunion, and reharmony. A few months ago Louisiana was in a red-hot excitement over her two governors and her double government, and now Arkansas is in a state of similar excitement from a similar cause. In these respects, it is very evident that portions of the United States are but very little in advance of Mexico and Spain, where revolution and civil war have long been chronic ailments, the result of indulgence in political ambition, conspiracy, and unscrupulousness.

To satisfy two rival and contending factions, the business of the whole people of the State must be paralyzed and come to a stand still, and the time, means and interest of the people be sacrificed. The more sober and thoughtful and better portion of the people of the State must be intensely disgusted with this gubernatorial squabble, and be ready to exclaim, "A plague on both your houses."

MCKEE AND PIATT.—The *Woman's Journal* of May 2 has the following comment upon the attack, by McKee, of Mississippi, upon Mr. Piatt—

"The disgraceful exhibition of the bully, last week, by McKee, M. C. from Mississippi, may gain him notoriety, but certainly neither honor nor respect. What else could we expect from this man, who, as chairman of the House Committee on Territories, reported the infamous bill which proposes to disfranchise the women of Utah."

GRASSHOPPERS.—The Montana farmers are turning up a number of grasshopper eggs and young grasshoppers, and in parts of Minnesota there is a prospect of a large crop of these "pesky" insects. Utah has had her day with them, it is to be hoped.

THE INDIAN POLICY.—In the U. S. House of Representatives, May 2, in the course of a discussion upon the Indian policy, Mr. Shanks, of Indiana, said he believed the Indians could be Christianized and civilized, and therefore he insisted that they should be kept under the peace policy. He believed that the Indians would have learned the Christian religion ages ago if they had not been burned at the stake because they were not willing to be slaves, and if they had not been quarrelled with about God and his true attributes.

LOCAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

FROM TUESDAY'S DAILY, MAY 12.

Thunder.—During last night the thunder rolled, the lightning flashed and the rain pattered. To-day has been dull, cloudy and cool, with an occasional sprinkling of rain.

No Employment.—A gentleman who has been at Granite, Little Cottonwood Canyon, for several weeks, states that the road up there is continually lined with men walking up with their bedding on their backs, in search of employment, and others leaving because they are unsuccessful in finding it.

Embellishment.—Z. C. M. I. machinery department has just received a quantity of ornamental iron trellis work, designed for the front of the gallery, stand, sacra-

ment tables, etc., of the meeting house of Mill Creek Ward. Besides being of neat design, it is nicely bronzed.

Bereavement.—The wife of W. B. Hibbard, local superintendent of the W. U. Telegraph, died in this city on Sunday, from an affection of the lungs. Mr. Hibbard has taken the remains of the deceased lady east, to where her relatives reside, to be interred there. The bereaved family have the sympathies of a large circle of friends.

Tints.—Yesterday we were shown by Brother Albert Kelly, a tint suitable for ground for bank checks, blank orders, certificates, &c., produced by a process and tool invented by himself. We also saw a tint, also produced by ruling, which took the premium at the Vienna World's Fair, but that of Brother Kelly appeared much the neater and more artistic of the two.

Recovered.—Mr. Milton B. Shipp has recovered the trunk and other articles stolen from his residence, 11th Ward, on Friday night. The robbers had taken the trunk to an empty house, where they ransacked it for valuables. They carried off a quantity of velvet trimmings, etc., but left the lady's dresses. The trunk was found in the building referred to.

The Olive.—We believe the climate of southern Utah is suitable for the cultivation of the olive tree. If so, it would be an excellent thing if that branch of tree culture were entered upon. A great deal of money is sent out of the Territory yearly for an article that is olive oil merely in name, but which was probably never within a thousand miles of the genuine product of the olive tree, and which is perhaps for the most part a product of the hog.

Scoundrelism.—The police record of this city shows that forty-eight arrests have already been made in the present month. This being but the 12th day brings it to a daily average of four. This indicates that the blackguard element is on the increase. About two weeks since, a number of professional rascals came in from various points and they are now infesting the city, hence the thefts, robberies, etc., that are of such frequent occurrence.

Unabashed Impudence.—Geo. E. Bush and William Ryan were each fined five dollars this morning for obtaining meals and refusing to pay for them. It appears that they, in company with another fellow of the same stripe, went into a restaurant and replenished the inner man, and when it was time to pay they told the proprietor, very coolly, that they had nothing, and intimated that it was folly for him to expect to get from them what they did not possess. They also played the same game at a cigar store.

Gone for a Ride.—Last night the grey horse and delivery wagon of Mr. Henry Waggener, Second South Street, was standing outside the premises, when some person deliberately bolted with the entire rig, which has not been heard of by the owner since. This may rightly be considered a most impudent proceeding, a cool robbery. It is probable the robber immediately put out of town. The vehicle is a light, three spring wagon, of Naylor Bros. make, and is olive green colored.

Got One of Them.—James Dunn, alias Dublin, is a notorious thief, having been connected with numerous highway robberies, burglaries and petty thefts, during the past couple of years. Last night a couple of policemen went after him on general principles, on account of his bad reputation, on suspicion of being one of the fellows who committed the robbery at Mr. James Harvey's, 7th Ward, on Sunday night. The officers arrested him, secured him so as to prevent him from throwing anything away, took him to a room and searched him. He protested his innocence and, holding his arms extended at full length, said, "Search me, search me." He was searched and nothing was found on his person, but the officers found pressed against the palm of his extended hand by the thumb the small gold watch of which Mr. Harvey was robbed.

The St. George Temple.—By letter from Elder Edward Brain, dated at St. George, May 3rd, we learn that the Temple is progressing steadily. The building was up to the water tabling on the east,