

about the officials seeking to restrict the rights of American citizens. Unfortunately for the claim, there has not been a single instance of the kind on the part of the officers complained of. The latter have done all in their power to relieve the wants of those who were in need, not only among the men who came in from the West and stopped at Ogden, but the very persons who are engaging in this denunciatory business and who style themselves working-men. The latter, while loudly declaiming against others, are themselves seeking to restrict the rights of American citizens. They demand that the officials shall take no action when danger threatens; they insist upon certain changes in the governmental policy, and call for particular legislation which they assert will benefit them. But when others venture to raise a voice in protest, they are met by a storm of vituperation and threats of revolution, and are told as were the Governor and others last evening that they are not fit to live in a civilized country.

This agitation against the officials and the peaceable portion of the people cannot but result in trouble if it is permitted to go on. If it were kept within constitutional limits, there would be no occasion for alarm. But when it partakes of the nature of threats against the government, generally or locally, it is time the mass of the people were aroused to a sense of the seriousness of the situation. The danger can be averted only by correcting evils which exist. One of these in this country is that by which corruption is maintained and boasted of in high places, while those of lower estate are made to bear the heavy burdens. Another is the inclination to right every wrong by violent means. These and the class distinctions caused by various combinations which have grown up in the country, are endangering the very life of the nation. How the situation can be improved is a very important question to the people. One thing, however, is certain, and that is that it will not be by any such proceedings as those which occurred last evening in the Galena block. These only aggravate matters, and it is the duty of the people of Utah, as American citizens to show their loyalty to the Constitution by setting their faces firmly against such ill-advised and un-American expressions as were there given voice to, both in the speeches and the resolutions. There is a danger ahead, and it requires all the conservatism and caution of the people of Utah to do their share in averting it and standing by our national institutions.

WHERE IS IT AT?

The NEWS has been asked to give some information concerning the Utah statehood bill, which, at last reports, was seen to enter the room of the Senate committee on territories.

Our correspondent proves by the terms of his query that he already possesses about as much information on the subject as anybody else in these parts. Of course all that one hears is not information. One day the word comes bristling over the wires that the Democrats of

the committee and of the Senate are going to put the statehood bill through. Another day the word comes that the Republicans want to hasten its passage and will all favor it, but the Democrats are disposed to hesitate. Another day, the busy telegraph line announces that both Democrats and Republicans want the bill passed, and are eager to vote for it but, the President objects and they defer to his objections. One paper tells one story, another paper tells another story; one makes this explanation of the delay, another presents quite a different excuse; until, out of complete disgust with the promises broken and the programs departed from, the conservative reader has ceased to believe any of them, and, as in the case of the correspondent above referred to, comes to the NEWS—which doesn't worry about the matter at all and doesn't gulp down every idle rumor that partisan tongues can start in circulation—to know what we think about it.

What we think about it is briefly this: there is more politics in the game and more rather awkward maneuvering for position than appears on the surface; this is the more readily resorted to because much confidence is felt in the patience and the forgiving spirit of the people of Utah. Remembering that the bill passed the popular branch of Congress by almost unanimous vote, the observer only needs to be able to distinguish a hawk from a handsaw in order to see into the present delay as clearly for himself as we can see into it for him.

WHERE THE MONEY IS.

There is much that is interesting in the consideration of an array of figures that has lately been giving the English publicists a great many texts for criticism. Not without a degree of sarcasm have they been pointing out that American comments on the wealthy aristocracy of England are now singularly fitting for home use. The calculations of an American statistician a year ago contain the kernel of all this mass of rejoinder. *The Liver*, published at Liverpool, in its issue for February 24, under the heading "American Millionaires," presents this summary:

J. D. Rockefeller and 7 others.....	\$ 625,000,000
Fred W. Vanderbilt and 3 others....	140,000,000
C. P. Huntington and 11 others.....	361,000,000
Eugene Kelly and 16 others.....	425,000,000
H. O. Havemeyer and 13 others.....	380,000,000
60 persons.....	1,930,000,000
22 " @ \$10,000,000.....	220,000,000
27 " @ 5,000,000.....	135,000,000
57 " @ 3,000,000.....	171,000,000

Total, 221 persons.....\$4,386,000,000

Concluding with the grim remark that the entire circulation of the United States is only \$1,400,000,000.

Chambers' Journal, London, alluding to the same subject, thinks the brain must reel before the figures given, expressing, as they do, measures of wealth which the ordinary mortal is powerless to grasp. Then it goes on: Seventy citizens of the United States possess among them an aggregate wealth of \$2,700,000,000, which gives an average of about \$37,500,000 apiece. There was one estate returned as worth no less than \$150,000,000. There were five individuals valued at \$100,000,000;

one valued at \$70,000,000; two valued at \$60,000,000; six valued at \$50,000,000; six valued at \$40,000,000; four valued at \$35,000,000; thirteen valued at \$30,000,000; ten valued at \$25,000,000; four valued at \$22,500,000, and fifteen at \$20,000,000. Besides these seventy colossal fortunes, there are fifty other persons in the Northern States alone valued at over \$10,000,000 each, thirty of them being valued in all at \$450,000,000. There were some little time ago published lists of sixty-three millionaires in Pennsylvania possessing in the aggregate \$300,000,000, and of sixty persons in three villages near New York whose wealth aggregated 500,000,000. In Boston, fifty families pay taxes on annual incomes of about a million each.

Our London cotemporary thinks there is nothing to compare with such individual cases of wealth in Great Britain. Baron Rothschild and Lord Overstone each left about £3,500,000; the late Lord Dudley left £4,000,000; the late Duke of Buccleuch, estimated to be the richest Scotchman, left estates valued at £6,000,000. One living English duke is valued at £10,000,000, and another at £8,000,000; but not many names could be added to these to place against the above list of American fortunes. In 1884 there were only 104 persons in the United Kingdom whose incomes from business profits were returned as over £50,000 a year. In 1886 there were only seventeen estates which paid probate duty on about £250,000 each.

The perusal of these figures, at this particular time, will suggest startling lines of thought, including doubtless theories as to the cause of the prevailing distress and plans for its removal. One thing is certain, there is wealth enough in the nation and in the world. Its distribution might perhaps be improved—but so might many other things that have contributed to bring about the present conditions. It is a long story and has more sides and aspects than any one observer has yet been able satisfactorily to point out.

THE NEW SCHOOL LAW.

Inquiry has been made regarding the provisions of the amendments to the school law, passed at the last Legislature. As the amendatory act is exceedingly long, we will note for the benefit of our readers the essential changes which have been made, which in some instances are radical departures from some of the provisions formerly in force.

The first division of the amending act relates specially to the duties of the commissioner of schools. That officer is required to make a distribution of the school funds in the treasury twice each year, in January and April, to the city and county schools. He is also directed to use an official seal, to visit all counties during the school year, and meet with the principal schools and school boards. His decisions, in reply to questions by school officers, are to be final until set aside by the courts or subsequent legislation. In his biennial report he is to make a statement of the city as well as the county schools.

In the duties of county superinten-