DESERET EVENING NEWS.

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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 knows is not information. One day the word comes trickling 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 lines announce 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 reason; 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 inferred 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 Economist*, published at Liverpool, in its issue for February 24, under the heading "American Millionaires," presents the summary:

J. D. Rockefeller and others	$[illegible]
Fred W. Vanderbilt and others	[illegible]
C. P. Huntington and others	[illegible]
Pierre Lorillard and others	[illegible]
H. C. Hammond and others	[illegible]
20 " " [illegible]	[illegible]
15 " " [illegible]	[illegible]
10 " " [illegible]	[illegible]
5 " " [illegible]	[illegible]
Total, 50 persons	[illegible]

Combining 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, either in amount of wealth which the ordinary mortal is powerless to grasp. Then it goes on to say: citizens of the United States possess among them an aggregate wealth of $2,700,000,000, which gives an average of about $52,000,000 apiece. There was one estate reported to equal no less than $150,000,000. There were five individuals valued at $100,000,000 each, one valued at $75,000,000, two valued at $60,000,000, six valued at $50,000,000, six valued at $40,000,000, four valued at $35,000,000, fourteen valued at $30,000,000, two valued at $25,000,000, four valued at $22,000,000, 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 $435,000,000. There were some little more than ago published lists of sixty-three millionaires in Pennsylvania possessing in the aggregate $[illegible], and as early persons in three cities near New York whose wealth aggregated $[illegible]. In Boston, fifty families pay taxes on annual incomes of about a million each.

Our London subsequently thinks there is nothing to compare with such individual cases of wealth in Great Britain. Baron Rothschild and Lord Overstone each left about £[illegible], the late Lord Dudley left £[illegible], the late Duke of Buccleuch is said to be the richest Scotchman, left an estate at £[illegible]. One living English duke is reputed to [illegible], and another at £[illegible], and many others equal to, and in some cases far in excess of, the average fortune of American fellows. In Britain there are only six persons in the United Kingdom whose income from business profits were reported as over £[illegible] a year. In 1892 there were only [illegible] whose incomes paid profits duty on a total £[illegible] each.

The journal of Lord Salvia, at this particular time, will suggest startling lines of thought, in sharing doubtless the view as to the cause of the prevailing distress and pause 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 at night away other things that have contributed to bring about the present conditions. It is a long story and but more than and appears that any one observer has yet been able satisfactorily to point out.

SMALLPOX.

It is just possible that smallpox may find its way so far west as this city unless care is taken; and while there is no apparent danger yet, it might be pertinent for the officers who have such matters in attend, to be on the alert. The disease has gained considerable foothold in large cities in the East, and has been generally working westward for some months past. In each case where the step toward the West has been taken the disease has been carried by persons who have been east on visits and have been exposed unwittingly to the contagion. From New York it was first conveyed to Chicago, then from Chicago to Omaha, and now from the latter place to Lorenzo, half the distance to this city.

There are six persons now quarantined in Lorenzo, though not one is actually prostrated with the disease. The afflicted person is A. E. Gracie, a Union Pacific employee. He contracted the disease in Omaha while attending the conference there as representative of the railroads. A delegate from Kansas, Mr. Woods, was taken sick and many of the railroaders called on him. His sickness proved to be smallpox. Mr. Gracie was one of the callers on him, and left Omaha before the cause of Mr. Woods's illness became known. All who consulted with had either been vaccinated, and a telegram to the city marshal of Lorenzo led to Mr. Gracie being vaccinated also. This was nearly three weeks ago, and on Friday last the conductor came down with the disease.

Eight years ago the contagion had quite a swing in Lorenzo, and at that time made its way through to Utah. At present there does not seem to be the slightest danger that the disease will be communicated from Lorenzo hither, but there will be a good many people in here from the East this summer, and as there is a possibility of some of them being exposed to the contagion in the cities whence they came, or through which they passed, it would be no disadvantage to be fully awake to any unusually which might arise.

CRUELTY IN THE CAMEROONS.

Once in a while the civilized world is shocked on account of barbarities perpetrated by savages on white explorers endeavoring to penetrate unknown regions for commercial or scientific purposes. On such occasions a loud demand for punishment is generally raised, sending retaliation whereby the savages are summarily massacred and their native villages blasted. This has been the policy of the European powers in their race for the extension of their territory. The rule is so general as to almost admit of no exceptions.

At present a variation is supplied by the reports from the Cameroons in Africa where missions are said to have been established by Europeans, the details of which are partly withheld from the public, because "too horrible for publication." Not enough is made known about the doings of the civilized leaders of civilization in their efforts to give an idea of what those "too horrible" outrages must have been. It appears, according to a dispatch from Berlin, that German soldiers, including some of the officers, under the influence of drink, caused themselves by entering the carrier. Some of the "hostile" Africans were captured and given up to the sharp justice of the intoxicated and enraged men. The soldiers selected a few of them and their comrades were performed by the infuriated soldiers making an incision in the men and then seizing the bone with the teeth and pulling the body off. Judging from the report of Assistant Wehlen, who says it gave the soldiers a splendid appetite, it must have been a kind of competition to show the relative strength of the participants in the sanguinary sport—something similar to the amusement of the young citizens in the tan yard. We need no experiment on our fellows to see what would strike the force on fashion in the quivering bodies with their swords. Some of the soldiers, however, were not content with a scalp. They skinned the captives alive, and when tired of this sport, women were brought from the prison and made to dance for the amusement of the slayers of their husbands or brothers in future. This report is official, and may be depended upon as conveying an exaggerated idea. The case has not been submitted through the German courts.

When savages commit atrocities upon whomsoever they may, it is the duty of the civilized world to insist upon the punishment of the guilty. But when such cheerfully refined and educated to refine instead of a barbarous one and one not born of blood, the duty of neighbor towards neighbor is not and the leader of the great civilization, he will be strong enough to expose their true character. It seems as if the only adequate punishment would be to turn their victims, who are left to the extremes and to the sole of such retaliation as they prefer would suggest. No one could reasonably quote the justice of such a course, while such might be said in extenuation thereof. Even savages have their rights as human beings, and these must be respected if the time is to arrive when civilization shall teach them, rather than to kill them off, the wild beasts. Travellers like Stanley, Park and Livingstone have sufficiently demonstrated that even the Africans in the interior of the dark continent have many admirable qualities. It is not impossible to elevate the race and give it the blessings of civilization. Tactics without unnecessary brutality is certainly to be desired upon the principle that ends justify the means.

BAD FOR THE INDIANS.

A recent ruling of the U. S. Supreme Court somewhat contains in as many words that liquor laws is not a spiritous liquor, neither is it wine, so that a party who was on trial for selling beer to the Indians on a certain reservation and had been convicted under the statute prohibiting the disposal to Indians of spiritous liquors, had to be discharged. Perhaps it was good law; technically it was no doubt. But it is interesting to think of the loophole thus pointed out for violators of the most talent of the government, and of the efforts upon the thirsty aborigines. If the court had known as much about lactation as it does about Euclid legal distinctions, it would surely have tried to apply the term "Elsewhere" to the matter as well as to the red to bottled or barrelled beverage. If it had ever witnessed the operation of the customary reservation liquor upon the untutored savage, it would have agreed that the case is quite as much to be deprecated, and quite as rigorously to be barred, as the other. The assurance of immunity now given to traders, that they may sell beer to the savages without being held liable for violating the law which has stood on the books as a warning against them for so many years, will no doubt be accepted and acted upon; for the average trader has no scruples against selling anything to the red man that the latter is able to pay the price for. A behemoth stagger must be the results of the new interpretation probably as terrible as it can be done, when he says: "The grass of the Supreme Court is longer than their heads. I guess they don't know how many bars they've let down on the pastors lot."

THE INTER-STATE LAW.

There have been found so many devices in and constructions of the interstate commerce law that the railways have no difficulty in getting around or through it at will, even in cases where there is manifest injustice to one or the other parties concerned. An instance of the ineffectual working of the law in this respect is shown in a case just decided by the United States circuit court of appeals in California. The plaintiff was the Oregon Short Line and Utah and Northern railway, and the defendant the Northern Pacific. The two companies are competitors, but both are the same line from Portland to Puget Sound, the Northern Pacific Terminal line being used for that purpose. The controversy between the companies was over the Northern Pacific discriminating between the Short Line and other competitors in regard to storage for mileage and preparation of freight charges.

The court decided that as the owners of the freight had not been injured by the business transgressions between the two companies, and it did appear as complainants, the Oregon Pacific could make what charges and facilities it pleases to carry on its business, so long as the public is not injured. Under this ruling the Short Line may be overtaxed against by having its competitor charge more over the terminal than it will have to bear or has the same. It is a case in every sense as clearly as the others it would use money to the particular division. If it charges more, the business goes to the other road. In either case the public is not injured, so far as rates are concerned, but there is favoritism between the railways, just the same, and the law does not reach it.

THE SUPREME COURT OF INDIANA HAS LONG MAINTAINED A DECISION IN THE OFFICIAL WHICH A MAN'S OWNERSHIP OF PERSONAL PROPERTY, THE DEPOSIT OF WHICH HE HAS PLACED IN PUBLIC HOTELS. OFFICIAL PUBLIC HOTELS IN INDIANA GOOD LAW TO ALL THE STATE, AND IT THE OWNERS OF THE

adjudicating property should all serve, as they should, for the mutual damage them, and about such and state behalf, the remedies would be satisfied with a reason and impossibility that such under the prohibition against such cases.

"The proof of the pudding and the golden egg" was not a more desirable fowl than wonder is for great age, the largest in the age, country, and cultured since 1857. Sales of its eggs are known in [illegible] United States, and only [illegible] are known to be in existence and some of them only in being partly [illegible]. The last one that was [illegible] sold brought $1,[illegible] at auction [illegible] three weeks ago, and it was a very good egg, or a very good [illegible] egg, either.

[illegible] Brooklyn [illegible] curve [illegible] man, age and who has [illegible] the story-teller's peculiarities. [illegible] wrestling than fighting [illegible] more pronounced [illegible] days, [illegible] in [illegible] with it.

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