

EDITORIALS.

THE LAWRENCE EXTRADITION.

THE Omaha *Herald* has the following remarks upon "Joab Lawrence and his extradition from New York to Michigan"—

"The [N. Y.] *Sun* of the 19th inst. contains the first mention we have seen of the transfer of the extradition case of Mr. Joab Lawrence from New York to Michigan on the complaint of Mr. E. B. Ward from before the courts of the metropolis to Governor Dix. This is the fact, and through his attorney Mr. W. O. Bartlett he had a full hearing before Governor Dix and the Attorney-General last Wednesday [Dec. 17] at Albany. Mr. Bartlett evidently crushed the Ward effort in the argument. Although no decision was rendered by the Governor, Judge Pratt's intimations were indicative that his advice to Governor Dix would be to refuse to remand Mr. Lawrence into the custody of the officers of Michigan, on the general ground that the object was not in the interest of public justice, but rather in the interest of the private pocket of Mr. E. B. Ward. Mr. Bartlett contended that if Mr. Lawrence should be extradited from New York elsewhere to answer for the offence, it should be to Utah where he committed it, and not to Michigan, where he had committed no offense.

"Mr. Lawrence sets out his case substantially as it was recently given in the *Herald* on the authority of Mr. Charles B. Woolworth. He swears to telegrams received from Ward, which go far to relieve it of the bad complexion which was at first given to it, and if Lawrence tells the truth, it is quite likely that somebody will have to answer for the rough usage which Mr. Whitney received at the hands of Michigan officers.

"The charge made recently that the Eureka had been 'absolutely salted,' is ridiculed in Utah, and pronounced absurd by gentlemen in Omaha who are personally acquainted with the Eureka and the ores, which are rich in the precious metal, but which are refractory and measurably valueless for that reason. On the face of these things, and so far as they are yet developed, the case of Ward against Lawrence is as weak as it has been wicked."

The editor of the *Herald* farther observes—

"The Governor of Utah would do well hereafter not to permit citizens of that Territory to be kidnapped out of their personal liberty without a hearing even on a Governor's requisition."

OCEAN MAILS.—A few days ago it was stated in the dispatches that the Postmaster-General would arrange a system by which the mails for Europe should be dispatched from New York four times a week, that is, on steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and which should best fulfil the conditions of speed, security and certainty.

It appears that the Inman and White Star lines have a sharp rivalry as to speed, the White Star having beaten the Inman line, but the latter, having had three new vessels built, now urges its claim more vigorously.

For all three conditions named, the Cunard line is not surpassed, if approached, by any other on the sea, but for speed the White Star and some of the Inman vessels equal and perhaps slightly excel the Cunard. This advantage, however, is obtained at great risk, the extra speed being highly destructive, because of the consequent excessive shaking and increased wear and tear. Besides, the records as to casualties on the White Star and Inman lines are unfavorable, while in that respect the Cunard line is unapproached by any other. When the Cunard company have instituted their daily line between England and America, it will furnish opportunity hard to equal for a daily ocean mail, with the three requisite conditions combined.

DISCOVERIES ON THE YELLOWSTONE.—The Bozeman (Montana) *Avant-Courier* says, "Several dis-

coveries of rich quartz have been recently made on the Yellowstone in the vicinity of Emigrant Gulch. The discoverers are working on the lodes to develop them, and are prepared to work all winter in determining their permanency."

STRINGENT MEASURES.—The N. Y. *Herald* says, "We expect some stringent measures of legislation from the present session of Congress against Mormon polygamy." If any amount of concentrated lie and unmitigated malignity will secure anti-Mormon legislation, there will be some obtained, and of a nature as stringent and pucky as persimmon juice.

A GLUT OF MONEY—NEXT SUMMER.

HERE is a bit of cheerful talk which we must lay before our readers, as we find it in the *Washington Star*—

Those who want money pretty badly, and want it now, will be delighted to hear that according to some of the financial authorities, there is likely to be a glut of it next summer. The argument is that by the first of May the "reserve" will be entirely in circulation, the building of railroads will be stopped, all mills and shops dependent upon that trade will be closed and running very lightly, business men generally will economize and hundreds of factories will be doing little more than to supply the immediate demand, confidence will be restored by that time and all the bonded money will come out. This will make the demand for money very light, and none for a time will go into any but first-class investments, perfectly secure. The tendency will be to aid legitimate business and the shrinkage in prices, which has already been made in many lines, will make competition lively.

A number of persons hereabout will be ready to welcome that "glut of money," even if it come before next summer. It will be a pleasing variation from the current stringency in financial matters. Those who feel their unfortunate inability to fully pay their debts just now, should prepare to liquidate in the summer, when the glut comes, provided cash does not become so plentiful that people, even creditors, decline to take it and turn their backs upon it, or go around a block rather than encounter a debtor with his pockets full of greenbacks.

PUEBLO AND SALT LAKE R.R. COMPANY.

THE Pueblo *Colorado Chieftain* of December 25, has the following concerning the Pueblo and Salt Lake railway company—

"M. A. Shaffenburg, W. A. Orman, M. D. Thatcher, James N. Carlile, George M. Chilcott, O. H. P. Baxter, Peter K. Dotson and Jefferson Reynolds, have incorporated a railway to be known as the Pueblo and Salt Lake railway company. Its eastern terminus is to be Granada, Colorado, and its western terminus Salt Lake City, Utah. We shall, hereafter, have something to say concerning the practicability of the proposed route, and in the meantime, we may congratulate ourselves that the parties interested in the enterprise are known to be stirring and energetic business men.

"The incorporators also include, in the articles of incorporation, a telegraphic line of the same terminus as that of the railroad. The capital stock of the company is three million of dollars, with thirty thousand shares at one hundred dollars each, and the route on the eastern slope of the mountains is along the Arkansas Valley via Tennessee Pass. Of the practicability of the route there can be no doubt, as it has been selected with great care, and the parties who have interested themselves in this great enterprise are a sufficient guarantee that work on the route will be commenced at the earliest possible moment.

"We are advised that a meeting of the trustees will be held for the purpose of putting the company on a working basis on or about the holidays, when the design of the company will be known to the public.

"The fact that Moses Anker, Esq., has been selected as one of the trustees, gives abundant assurance that the work will not pine, for, with his experience, energy and acquaintance with English and European capitalists, there can be no doubt as to his ability to bring about such material aid as will insure the success of the projectors of this new

enterprise. We shall watch with interest the progress of events and hope at no distant day to be bound with iron bands with our sister territory, Utah, polygamy to the contrary notwithstanding."

THE CHIEF JUSTICESHIP.

THE Chief Justiceship still hangs fire. The opposition to the confirmation of Williams is yet maintained, and appears to have taken a very bitter if not low and scurrilous character. A New York paper says—

The scandalous attacks upon Mr. George H. Williams are likely to do him more good than harm. There was a general feeling throughout the country that Mr. Williams was not the proper person for so exalted a position. But the charges made that he is "a thief," and others affecting his moral character, are simply outrageous, and will create a good deal of sympathy throughout the country for a gentleman thus most unjustly assailed, and will go far towards condoning the original unwisdom of his nomination.

A western exchange puts the matter thus—

Washington correspondents agree that the real influence that is killing Williams in the Senate for Chief Justice is the jealousy of Washington women of Mrs. Williams who cannot bear the idea of her being "the first lady in the land." And to this mixed complexion has this great matter come at last.

Both of the above extracts indicate that much of the opposition, and the fiercest of it, to the appointment of Mr. Williams as Chief Justice is very small business indeed, and utterly unworthy of connection with an office of such grave importance to the welfare of the nation.

Some of the papers have been advocating the abolishment of the Chief Justiceship, at least as an appointive office in the power of the President and the Senate. In accordance with this policy, it appears that a bill has been framed and is to be presented to Congress at an early day to effect the above purpose. The argument is offered that the Supreme Court justices themselves should choose one of their own number to act as presiding justice, and that such choice would be likely to be more satisfactory to the other members of the court and more creditable to the country than the selection of a chief justice by the present appointive method.

TERRITORIAL APPOINTMENTS.

THE following is a portion of the Washington correspondence, dated Dec. 23, of the New York *Herald*, on a matter of great importance to the Territories—

IMPORTANT CHANGE IN THE PRESIDENTIAL POLICY OF TERRITORIAL APPOINTMENTS.

In a conversation with Delegate Maginnis, of Montana, the President announced an important change in his policy of Territorial appointments. He said that he had concluded to reverse his civil service rule, made some time ago, that, except in the cases of judges and Indian agents, all appointments in the Territories should be made from the inhabitants thereof; that in all the Territories the republicans seemed to be divided into two factions, and if he appointed a republican from one wing of the party the other portion deluged him with remonstrances and complaints. In Dakota these fights had been particularly bitter, and had resulted most tragically in the death of McCook, the Secretary of the Territory. He had therefore come to the conclusion that the only way to preserve peace among the federal officers and the republicans of the Territories was to appoint strangers from the outside, who were not identified, and who would not become identified, with either faction. On this principle, A. I. Smith, of New York, had recently been appointed Surveyor General of Montana, and I. B. Wham, of Illinois, Register of the Land Office at Salt Lake City.

"A house divided against itself cannot stand," but so long as it does endure it is likely to be full of fights and factions. Still, if the members of the Republican party in the Territories are so disgracefully divided among themselves, and quarrelsome even unto death, we cannot see why the people of the Territories, citizens of the Union, should be consequently deprived of the right to have their local authorities chosen from among themselves, nor indeed of the right of choosing their own local rulers by the popular or representative voice of the local commonwealth.

So that we cannot see that President Grant is morally justified, as a republican president of a republican nation, in ignoring entirely the choice of the people and sending them rulers from a distance, who are strangers to them and ignorant of them, their habits, wishes, and manner of life. If on these alleged grounds, it is good policy for the President to send stranger officials, to rule a Territory, so it would be for him to send stranger officials to rule a State, for partizan politics are quite as bitter in a State as in a Territory.

We acknowledge that a good official from a distance is better than a bad official chosen from among neighbors. But goodness or badness by no means depends on distance, and so long as we are to understand that the United States is a republic, we cannot consistently do any other than contend for the rights of the people to choose their own rulers, either themselves or by their accredited representatives.

THAT FORTY THOUSAND DOLLAR COW.—The \$40,600 cow, Eighth Duchess of Geneva, purchased at the late New York Mills sale by Mr. Kello, the agent of Mr. R. Pavin Davies, of Gloucestershire, England, is not to go to the old country. In the excitement of the sale, it appears that Mr. Kello somewhat exceeded his instructions by bidding higher than Mr. Davies had anticipated, to whom it was not convenient to pay so high a figure for one cow. Consequently the cow was re-sold, to Col. Lewis G. Morris, of Mount Fordham, N. Y., for \$36,600, the price paid for the First Duchess of Oneida by Lord Skelmersdale, at the same New York Mills sale. Col. Morris' herd of short horns now numbers about thirty head, among them Thirteenth Duchess of Thorndale, Eighth Duchess of Geneva, Twelfth Maid of Oxford, Third Countess of Oxford, and Second Countess of Oxford, from the two most prominent families at New York Mills, aside from Lady Knightley Third, Brenda and Berinda, also purchased on that occasion, concentrating in his hands more of the leading animals of the herd than fell to the lot of any other one purchaser in America or abroad—the aggregate sum paid for these eight females being but little short of \$80,000—three, obtained from Messrs. Conger and Griswold just after the sale, having been purchased at a considerable advance. Col. Morris lately imported from England a number of very choice animals, selected there at long prices.

DISALLOWED.—The four women recently elected to the school committee of Boston, Mass., are not to be allowed to act in the offices to which they were elected. The matter was referred to the city solicitor, for an opinion on the legality of the election, and he pronounced that women were ineligible. An eastern exchange does not relish the opinion of the solicitor, but says—"More is the pity. The women chosen were shown to be peculiarly fitted for the position, whilst more than their number of men in the Board are peculiarly unfitted for the position, unless Boston has better fortune than most cities."

Our contemporary is very probably in the right. A capable woman is better than an incapable man at any time.

BULLS AND BEARS, AND B 30 AND S 30.—This is how our Piche contemporary explains these cabalistic technicalities in stock reports:

BULLS AND BEARS.—The meaning of these terms may vary somewhat in different localities, but bulls and bears are generally regarded as cant expressions applicable to the transactions of the stock exchange. A "bear" is one who contracts to deliver, at a specified future time, stocks which he does not own; a "bull" is one who contracts to take them. Therefore, in the intervening time it is the interest of the bear to depress stocks as the quadruped of the genus *Ursus* pulls down with his strong paws; on the contrary, it is the interest of the bull to raise the price of the stock, as the male bovine is supposed to throw everything upward with his horns. In these combats between the bears and

bulls the stock is never delivered, nor is it intended so to be delivered; but when the time for delivery comes the losing party pays the difference between the price of the stock then and what it was at the time the contract was made.

B30 means that the buyer has the privilege of calling for the stock at any time within thirty days by giving one day's notice, and is compelled to take it at the expiration of thirty days. S30 means that the seller has the privilege of delivering the stock at any time within thirty days by giving one day's notice, and is compelled to deliver it at the expiration of thirty days.

FINANCES OF MONTANA.—The following figures, from the *Montanian*, will give an idea of the financial condition of the Territory of Montana—

Assessed valuation of the Territory for 1873, \$9,803,745, against \$10,247,065 for 1872.

Total number of cattle 104,777, horses 19,905, mules 1,606, sheep 10,596.

Total revenue for the year ending Dec. 1, 1873, \$60,651.59; balance on hand Dec. 1, 1872, \$9,925.50. Total disbursements, \$66,171.79; current expenses, \$28,887.90.

Indebtedness of the Territory, twelve per cent. bonds \$104,300, registered warrants (about) \$54,000; total \$158,300.

LOCAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

FROM TUESDAY'S DAILY, DEC. 30.

Cheap.—E. M. Gisborne bought at auction, this morning, the building containing the Delmonico and the saloon adjoining (East) for the sum of thirty-six hundred dollars.

Railroad Track.—The Utah Northern is completed eleven miles north of Ogden, and the rails are on hand for the remainder of the line between that point and Brigham City, all that is wanted now being a quantity of fish-plates and bolts, which are expected soon to arrive.

That Difficulty.—The trial of Mr. Charles G. Loeber, for attacking Justice Clinton, has been postponed till a week from to-morrow. Mr. Morgan appeared, as counsel for defendant, before Alderman Felt yesterday and stated that he was not ready for trial, hence the postponement.

Earthquake.—The Ogden *Junction* of Dec. 29 says—

Postmaster Walker, of Farmington, writes to us that on the evening of the 26th, at 8 o'clock, a severe shock of earthquake was felt in that town. The shock seemed to come from the east and took a westward course. The first intimation given was a deep rumbling sound as of a heavily loaded train passing eastward. This was followed by a thorough shaking of houses and windows. It lasted in all about five or six seconds.

Pigeon Stealers.—George Callister, a lad who is employed in this office, and who resides in the 7th Ward, was robbed, last night, of ten pair of pigeons. It is supposed that the party who stole them committed the theft in order to sell the birds to those who indulge in pigeon shooting matches. This has been done frequently before.

It is to be hoped the parties will be detected. It is most contemptible work.

Why do not pigeon shooters import some mechanical pigeons for the purpose of practice with the gun, or for shooting matches? A law against pigeon shooting might prevent the stealing and brutal slaughter of the innocents.

SALT LAKE CITY,
Dec. 30th, 1873.

Editor *Deseret News*:

Can you, or any of your numerous readers, inform me why it is that the apples of this city were almost entirely destroyed by worms last summer, while the surrounding farms and gardens enjoyed perfect immunity from this plague?

Respectfully, INQUIRER.

We shall be pleased to insert the views of any who may feel capable of answering the above, for the benefit of "Inquirer," as well as others who wish to be informed on the subject.

The South.—James B. Halladay writes from Grafton, Kane County, Dec. 20, as follows—

"Rather cold to-day, with a strong south-easterly wind, but very reasonable for the time of the