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SALT LAKE CITY, - OCT. 21, 1902.

CITY COUNCIL DISTURBANCES.

The squabble in the City Council on Monday evening, was a return to those unpleasant scenes which some time ago presented that body in a most unfavorable light before the public, and which it was hoped would not be seen again. The Council assembled for public business, not for personal recreation nor the manifestation of spirit and chagrin. The imputation of improper motives is in the highest degree reprehensible. That body is not endowed with authority or with the power to judge the motives and intents of its members, but to decide as to measures and actions and recommendations. It is organized for public business, not for private purposes nor the indulgence in private animosities or friendships.

The quarrel-for it could not be dignified by the term debate-which occurred in the council on Monday evening, was, to say the least, disgraceful. There was too much temper displayed by all who were engaged in it, but the responsibility for it centers upon one member-Mr. Daveler of the Fifth Municipal ward. He had the right to oppose the motion to adopt the report of the committee to whom the city jail question had been referred, and such reasons as he had for his opposition deserved fair and patient consideration. But his attack upon the gentlemen with whose views he could not agree, was uncalled for, and in the nature of personal abuse. It naturally aroused the indignation that followed and the anger displayed by the members who replied to him.

They might have known, however, that his charge that they had been instructed by Church authorities how they should vote, was the last resort of a demagogue who had no argument to offer, and so was reduced to the weapon of personal assault. It was proper that they should resent this old, decayed and foully-reeking missile dug up from the rottenness of buried controversy, but they might have done so without getting down to the low level of their vituperative accuser.

Mr. Thomas and Mr. Sharp were opposed to the motion, but they did not lend themselves to the tactics of Mr. Daveler. Mr. Sharp, particularly, gave some business reasons for his dissent from the motion, and that portion of the public who disagree with him will honor him for his abstinence from intemperate language. Mr. Thomas said the trend of the tide in the council, and expressed the opinion that to attempt to breast it was useless. We do not think that this should be construed as an attempt to impute improper influence as the cause of the movement.

We think it is about time that all such unworthy, groundless and inexcusable insinuations, sneers and accusations as those resorted to by Mr. Daveler and his kind were put an end to. They ought to be suppressed by the presiding officer as soon as they are commenced. They are not in the proper order of business. They have no bearing upon the questions at issue. Every proposition should be discussed and decided upon on its merits. Without positive proof of improper influence brought to bear upon a member or members of the Council, no speaker should be permitted to introduce such charges as those injected into the debate by Mr. Daveler, and evidently used for the purpose of provoking an altercation and which legally constitutes a public offense.

The retorts made by some members of the council, however true and pertinent, might have been suitable to a noisy political caucus or bar-room discussion, but should not have been commingled in the deliberations of the City Council. There are very strong suspicions afloat in regard to the reasons why a small clique of city officials are so anxious to preserve the whole of the ground on the corner of State and First South streets for a real estate deal. But these ought not to enter into the main question as to the proper site for the new city jail, and we will not inject them into a consideration of the subject. But if the matter of motives is to enter into it, we are of the opinion that a great deal can be brought forward which would make interesting reading, and may have to be ventilated before the question is closed.

However, we have no desire to stir up further agitation which can be of no public benefit, and while we desire that the interests of the city be made the first consideration, and that the jail and courtroom and police headquarters shall be established in the most convenient place, where they will not be obnoxious to property-owners in the vicinity, and are in favor of fair investigation into the whole subject from all standpoints, we deprecate and protest against the cowardly and contemptible insinuations that have been put forward in the City Council in op-

PRACTICAL JOKING.

Practical joking is usually silly and very often injurious and always provocative of ill-feeling. It is commonly much more than a joke and should be dispensed as senseless and "in bad form." When it is harmless it may be passed by without anger and without retaliation; but when it injuriously affects either person or property it is to be utterly condemned.

It turns out that a supposed burglar, committed at the home of a reputable citizen here and reported in all the papers, was only one of those exhibitions of folly called practical jokes. The silverware and other valuables alleged to have been carried off, were merely hidden on the premises in a manner and place likely to escape observation. The establish and drinkables disposed of by the supposed burglar, were consumed by the "jokers," and they thereby exposed themselves to prosecution for larceny, if not to the more serious charge of breaking into a dwellinghouse.

We do not suppose there will be any prosecution of the offenders by the parties that are aggrieved. The police, however, may take the proper view of the case, and by tracing it up succeed in learning who the "jokers" are and making it warm for them. By this means the tables will be turned, and the joke will be carried out to its legitimate termination.

"A little nonsense now and then is

refreshed by the best of men." Every goodhumored person ought to be able to "take a joke" when it is verbal and has in it some element of fun, but the invasion of a man's domicile and interference with his property, which was indulged in by the "jokers" in the present case, is going beyond the bounds of propriety as well as good sense, is in the nature of a crime and ought to be condemned and punished. Never carry joking beyond legitimate limits!

WHY NOT BE FAIR?

The Atlanta, Georgia, Journal of Sunday, October 12th, has an article on "The Mormon Menace," which is evidently a syndicate story furnished to a number of newspapers, and containing the first part of the matter which appeared in the New York Herald of the same date. But the portion of it that gives the defense of the "Mormons" by Elder John G. McQuarrie, which was published in the New York Herald, is carefully excluded from the Atlanta Journal. This may be in accordance with the views of the latter as to the proper way to show its fairness on a great public question, but we do not believe such course will be taken in reference to any other subject than "Mormonism," or any other body of religious worshippers than the "Mormons."

We need not enter into this matter at any length, as we have already made sufficient comments on the article as it appeared in the New York newspaper. To reply to all the untruths set in circulation against the Latter-day Saints, by preachers of the various sectarian churches and echoed by the press, would fill our columns every day in the week. Our Elders in the field and our friends at a distance must be content with such notices as we give to the effusions of the large journals of the country, and not expect us to take up and discuss the repetitions of those slanders that are made by the little papers of local importance, many of which are ever ready to retail the stuff that is dealt out by wholesale in the columns of the great dailies.

All we ask of any of them is a fair deal. Let our side of the subject receive just consideration, as well as the terrible tales told by our enemies, and then let the public judge as to the truth concerning the matters in question.

OUR DISPUTE WITH MEXICO

As told in the dispatches, the arbitration court at the Hague decided that Mexico should pay to the United States \$1,420,000 in Mexican currency. This, it appears, is only about one-fourth of the sum claimed by the American representatives, and the decision is therefore regarded as, in effect, a compromise.

The members of the court selected by this country were Professor Theodore de Martens, privy counselor and a permanent member of the council of the ministry of foreign affairs, Russia, and Sir Edward Fry, member of the privy council of the King of Great Britain. Mexico chose Dr. T. M. C. Asser, member of the council of state of the Netherlands, and ex-professor of international law at the University of Amsterdam, and Dr. A. F. de Savornin Lohman, ex-minister of the interior of the Netherlands and a member of the lower house of the states general. These men met and selected as umpire Dr. H. Matsen, president of the Landsthing of Denmark, counselor extraordinary of the Danish supreme court and professor of international law at the University of Copenhagen. The United States was represented by Senator Stewart of Nevada and Mr. Ralston of San Francisco, as attorneys; while Mr. De la Croix was attorney for Mexico.

There is, of course, no appeal from this court, and both parties are pledged to abide by the decision, so the case may now be considered permanently settled.

The case is of immense importance as the first brought before the Hague tribunal. It is followed by another, in which Japan is the complaining party, and as its reputation is established, it will receive other cases to decide, until it becomes a universally recognized arbitral tribunal between nations, and the guardian of peace upon earth. The United States and Mexico have led the way in the right direction in this matter.

Judge Penfield's opinion of the effects of this case, as expressed in his comments on the broad international aspect of the Hague court, is correct. He is quoted as follows:

"The Hague tribunal is accomplishing important results for America. Arbitration is not taken as seriously in Europe as it is in the United States. The American idea of treating international arbitration thus is beginning to exert its influence; it promises to overcome European prejudice and to

lead to a general acceptance of this principle. Another important influence of the Hague tribunal is that it is acquainting Europe with real Americanism. In Europe they are slow to understand our idea of the equality of man; the individual counts for little. The Hague tribunal is thus performing the important mission of extending the liberal spirit of American institutions."

CURIOSITIES OF DIVORCE.

The New York Sun gives some figures and facts on the subject of divorce, of general interest. Some of them are as follows:

"There are 30,000 more divorced women than there are divorced men in the United States, the official figures being 84,000 divorced men and 114,000 divorced women. The disparity is accounted for by the fact that men procuring divorces or from whom divorces have been procured, more often remain than the women under like conditions."

"The number of divorced men is largest in Indiana, which has 5,700. There are more than 4,000 each in California, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, New York and Pennsylvania. Texas has 3,500 and Massachusetts 2,500."

"South Carolina, the only state which has no law authorizing or permitting divorces, has 25 divorced men among its residents, and South Dakota, a state which has become noted by reason of the facility with which divorce is granted, has 563."

"In Utah the number of divorced persons is 355, a little below the average, and Idaho, with about half the population of Utah, has 460."

"The state in which there is the largest number of divorced women (divorced and not remarried) is Ohio, with 7,700; Illinois has 7,600 and Texas 5,600."

"After Texas comes New York and then Pennsylvania, Indiana, Michigan, Missouri, Massachusetts and California. All these have more than 4,000 each."

"In some of the southern states, Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina and Tennessee among them, the number of divorced women is twice as large as the number of divorced men."

"In Alaska there are more divorced women than men; in Hawaii there are more divorced men than divorced women."

"Indiana, with a population of 300,000 less than Massachusetts, has 12,000 divorced persons, and Massachusetts has 6,000."

The coal miners' convention is a has bin.

Honors are even between Castro and the Venezuelan rebels.

The boys are getting altogether too flip with their flippers.

The great Italian actress says that she is Duse-d glad to be back in America.

A quiet campaign is all right provided voters wake up early on election day.

The late Emil Zoia is said to have had a very tender nature. It was counterbalanced by some very tough novels.

Since body-snatching became such an industry in Indianapolis, the place should change its name to Habeas Corpus.

When a distinguished surgeon operates on the poor for nothing it is natural to expect that he will "bleed" the rich.

A negro has just been burned at the stake in Forest City, Ark. And thus is the spirit of chivalry kept alive in the South.

If the Red Cross society were doing its duty it would put an ambulance and a corps of trained nurses on every football field.

The New York Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf Mutes is being investigated. The inmates are entitled to a hearing.

The great issue this year in New Hampshire is that of suppressing the liquor traffic. The candidates are having some rum tums.

Nothing better shows just how old-fashioned St. Louis is than her determination to prosecute and punish some millionaires for bribery.

A contemporary predicts an early and abundant fall of snow. This is very dangerous business to engage in, even for a United States weather bureau.

Some how or other it is always the poor man who prates of the responsibilities of wealth and not the rich man. It is another case of spinsters telling mothers how to rear children.

It would probably be impossible to have a genuinely decisive battle in Venezuela, simply because the Venezuelans-nationalists and rebels-love revolution too well to ever cease fighting.

It was rather prudish, to say no harsher term, to remove a portrait of the late Miss Frances Willard from a church window because the glass surrounding it was wine colored. There are so many colors to wine that it would be almost impossible to have a stained glass window that did not contain the color of some wine.

The supreme court of Indiana has confirmed the decision of a lower court holding that "sweat box" methods are illegal. A police or other officer has no more right to "sweat" a suspect than he has to hold up a citizen on the highway. That it is a practice all over the country seems to be admitted. It is a vicious practice and should be stopped wherever indulged in.

The city council of Fort Scott, Kansas, has passed an ordinance drafted by the board of education, making truancy punishable by imprisonment. Therefore, Fort Scott children of school age who persistently fail to appear at school, may be sentenced to jail for any period from one to a hundred days according to the seriousness of the offense. Truancy is bad, but the truancy school and not the jail or reform school is the place for truants. Such ordinances as this of Fort Scott are very liable to impress upon a young truant's mind the idea that schools are a curse and all government a tyranny.

THE STRIKE SETTLEMENT.

Portland Oregonian.
The biggest man in the country is Theodore Roosevelt. And the next biggest is John Mitchell. The union president has wrested the most signal kind of a victory from the very threshold of defeat. In the very hour of universal demand for acceptance of the operators' terms he has had the audacity and

diplomacy to secure a modification which makes the victory for the miners all but complete. It is a demonstration in individual prowess against tremendous odds of intrenched power and wealth that will live in history, and put heart into men everywhere who undertake to espouse the cause of the weak against the strong.

Milwaukee Wisconsin.

Irrespective of party, the people of the United States are commending President Roosevelt for the decisive step by which he has taken to settle the coal strike, but in the interest of all classes-he has contributed to the amicable adjustment of what by many is considered the most formidable strife between capital and labor that has ever menaced the peace and comfort of the people of the United States.

Springfield Republican.

The great coal strike finally appears to have been run on the way toward a speedy settlement; but whether this is to come in time to avert a costly scarcity of fuel during the winter months to be seen. At all events, the public has been learning a lesson which will never be wholly forgotten. The great dangers to the welfare and life of the people, ever incident to the unregulated private control of public services by monopolies have been forced upon the popular attention with an impressiveness never before equaled; and a resolute insistence upon adequate measures of protection is now a force that will and should prove irresistible.

Boston Herald.

If the entire question is gone into, it may in its outcome involve material changes in the methods both of the mine operators and the miners. The commission would appear to be justified, as representing the American people, in making a close inquiry into the conduct of the mine operators in combining their business interests. It could inquire into the mooted question of whether the Temple Iron company, or which more or less has been said, is a cover by means of which the residents of the interested coal railroad corporations arrive at an understanding as to the quantity of output and the prices that they shall charge for their coal, and it might be found expedient to recommend that this disguised monopoly should be dissolved.

New York Mail and Express.
It is one of the compensating benefits of the long coal strike that it has brought the attention of the country sharply to the most outrageous abuse of the power of labor organization, and evoked a strong sentiment in behalf of the protection of non-striking and non-union workers. The appeal of the employees of the Hillsdale Coal and Iron company will awaken a response which would not have come but for the contest that has been waged in the anthracite region for the last five months.

Los Angeles Express.
Unless unforeseen difficulties supervene coal mining will be actively resumed in a few days, both by the numerous much-dreaded coal shortage will be in a fair way to be averted. In naming the commission of six persons the good judgment of the president is displayed to a marked degree. He has selected a retired army officer of the engineer branch of service, a mining expert engineer who edits a leading journal, a judge of a United States court, the head of the order of railroad conductors in this country, a practical mine broker and a Catholic bishop of well known philanthropic convictions.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.
Universal Brotherhood for October comes with an article by Rev. S. J. Neill on "Theosophy and the Sermon on the Mount." The author endeavors to show that a religion founded upon this wonderful discourse has no room for whatever doctrine today which professes to be based upon the message of Jesus. There are a number of other contributions, subjects related to Theosophy.-Pint Loma, Cal.

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