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HOWEVER pleasant it may be to have a numerous family of sons and daughters in private life, in the case of a reigning sovereign like Queen Victoria it is the reverse of advantageous to the tax-payers of the nation. No wonder the people growl and are dissatisfied at the demands which are being made upon them for salaries for the sons and daughters of the Queen. Victoria herself receives an annual salary of \$1,925,000, besides the net revenue of the Duchy of Lancaster, which is said to amount to \$150,000 per year. Then she has many more valuable perquisites which she, careful soul that she is, contrives to turn to excellent account. It was estimated that her husband, Prince Albert, was worth at his death at least \$5,000,000. This she has control of. We have seen it estimated that, independent of jewels and other valuable property, her private fortune is more than \$15,000,000 in gold.

The Prince of Wales' income is equal to half a million of dollars a year; then, besides this, his wife receives \$50,000 a year, which if he die, will be trebled. The Crown Princess of Prussia, the Queen's eldest daughter, has a salary of \$40,000 a year, which is regularly paid her by the British Government; and her three sisters, younger than herself, are paid an annual salary of \$30,000, besides a large sum of money as dowries. The Queen's second son, who bears the title of Duke of Edinburgh, draws every year the nice little amount of \$75,000; while, quite recently, Prince Arthur, the third son, and who has recently attained his majority, has had \$75,000 a year voted to him by the loyal Commons with which to support his princely dignity. There are two children—Prince Leopold and Princess Beatrice—yet to be provided for, they not being of age. If they receive the same salaries which will without a doubt, be asked for unless there should be a great change in the affairs of England, the yearly sum will amount in the aggregate—\$75,000 for Leopold and \$30,000 for Beatrice—to \$105,000; in addition to this, there will be the young lady's dowry, which will probably be \$150,000.

Were the prospect of paying such salaries confined to the present generation, it would not be so gloomy for the people of Britain, though that would be bad enough, for the Guelphs are a long-lived race; but there is no danger of there being a lack of Princes and Princesses to ask for pensions. The Princess of Wales has no leanings towards Restellism, she is not ashamed to be a mother; and all these scions will have to be provided for in princely style.

The leaven of Republicanism is at work among the people of Great Britain to an extent never before known. Murmurs, which find vent in indignation meetings, are frequently heard, and the patience of the oppressed and poverty-burdened people is well nigh exhausted. There are papers published and widely circulated among the masses in England, which freely ventilate these subjects, and do all in their power, without transcending the bounds of law, to create dissatisfaction concerning them. The Court party, also, is not suited with the Queen's seclusion, and in one of its organs a proposition was recently made for the Queen to resign all the substance of loyalty to the Prince of Wales and reserve to herself but the shadow of power. There is a large class of people whose business is deeply affected by the almost total withdrawal of Victoria from public life. Frequent receptions and Court days, with all their pageantry and expense, are necessary to keep their business lively. They are consequently displeased with the present mode of managing Court affairs, and would be pleased to see a change such as would follow were the Queen to resign these matters to the Prince and Princess of Wales. This class is second in influ-

ence only to the nobility of the kingdom; and its members feel that the aristocracy and themselves have common ground for complaint. But outside of these classes, and probably the gentry, the people do not feel favorable to the Prince of Wales. He bears a bad name among them, and even the conservatives dread his accession to power. Thousands of the people would gladly welcome a republic rather than have him as a ruler, and before the demise of the Queen they may be willing to do more towards establishing it than merely wishing for it.

"One who Knows" has been writing a letter to the *St. Louis Journal of Commerce* for housewives to read. It is all about the "superior syrup" advertised so frequently in grocery stores; and as there may be some of this kind of stuff imported and used in this Territory, it will be just as good for the housewives of Utah to read, as those of St. Louis.

"One who Knows" says that a vast amount of this "superior syrup" is not made of sugar cane, neither is it the product of the maple; but it is made chiefly from poisonous materials, and its use will surely endanger health and lead to the destruction of life. It is made of starch, sulphuric acid, salts of iron, especially the sulphate, and the chloride of tin. "One who Knows" purchased a gallon of it, and he found on testing it, that it contained not less than four hundred grains of iron salts, besides chloride of tin, and other mineral salts. The color and general appearance of this villainous compound are good, and the odor pleasant; but its use will blacken the teeth, greatly injure the stomach and bowels, and impair the general health; and all these evils will be aggravated in the case of children.

"One who Knows," says: add to this "superior golden" a solution of ferrocyanide of potassium, and it will change to a deep blue color. This is because of the formation of Prussian blue. Dissolve a teaspoonful of the syrup in a wine-glass of distilled or pure rain water, then drop in a few grains of tannic acid, and the whole mass becomes black as ink. Or, what is easier still, stir into a teacup filled with strong tea a teaspoonful of the syrup, and the tea will become black. This is because the tea contains tannin. None of these changes occur with syrup that has been made from the juice of the cane, nor does syrup from the cane or maple contain any metallic salt.

It is not very likely that there is much of this extract of starch, sulphuric acid and salts of iron imported to or used in this Territory; but if any persons have been induced to purchase and use it through being deceived by its fine appearance, they should, for the sake of preserving themselves and families from sickness, stop doing so; and the hope that this will so influence them has led to its publication.

THE late terrible Orange and Hibernian riot in New York has led to the inauguration of one of the best movements that Irishmen ever engaged in. The *New York Standard* says, that on the evening of the 3rd instant, a meeting of Irishmen was held in the Eighth Ward of New York city, the object being to prevent the future celebration, by processions, of St. Patrick's day. The chairman of the meeting thought it was time, for Irishmen, in this country, to abandon everything that tended to create party feud or that endangered peace; and that if an Orange procession was objectionable to some from the "ould sod," Catholic processions were equally so to others, and they all ought to be abandoned. He suggested that a better way to spend the money used in getting up such processions and festivals, would be to purchase arms and furnish them to their oppressed countrymen at home against the time an opportunity presented to strike for their freedom. The speaker thought that if Irish Catholics were not willing to give up their processions in honor of St. Patrick, which were only religious, and not national festivals, they could not object to Orange processions.

Several other speakers followed in the same strain, and if the suggestions made find anything like a general response in the hearts of the American Irish this little meeting in New York City will have laid the foundation of a movement among them that may be beneficial to their fatherland; for it will lead them to forget the differences which divide them as widely asunder as though they were nations of different and antagonistic nationalities, and bind them together as Irishmen. Such

a result is too much to expect; but until it is reached, Ireland's emancipation will never be effected by her sons, at home or abroad; for their internal dissensions have hitherto been and, while they exist, they will continue to be, the chief hindrance in the working out of their country's liberty, which they all so ardently desire.

IN TOWN.—We had a very pleasant call yesterday from Mr. George, Danish Consul, at Nassau, West India, and Mr. John S. Davidson, Special correspondent of the *Constitutionalist*, Augusta, Georgia. These gentlemen are making the overland trip to California for pleasure, and with a desire to obtain a more extensive knowledge of the country and its inhabitants.

Mr. Davidson is well acquainted with Governor Cumming, from whom he received considerable information concerning Utah affairs. We know no one who could give a better description of affairs in Utah during his administration than Governor Cumming. He was, and doubtless is still, an honest man, and honesty is a rare quality in these days in office-holders. He was ready to fight the "Mormons" while he thought they were the law-breakers and rebels they were represented to be; but when he found that the affidavits and documents of Judges and other office-holders who had been in Utah, were utterly false, and the charges they had made were the coinage of their own brains, he was ready to defend the citizens of this Territory as he had formerly been to oppose them, and the people found in Governor Cumming an Executive whom they respected, and of whom they were proud. To this day his memory is warmly and universally cherished by the people who lived here during his administration, and many of those who have come since have learned to revere him. Governor Cumming secured this respect without the sacrifice of one jot of his independence. He did not seek the favor of the people by the desertion of what he felt to be principle. When anything did not suit him he opposed it, not by joining cliques and abusing and maligning the people whom he had been sent to govern, but in a fair, gentlemanly manner, and he never forgot that the people were his fellow-citizens. The result was that the people, knowing his motives were honest, accorded him that respect which is always due to men selected to fill eminent stations, and in doing so they felt that such action did not detract, in the least, from their dignity as free, American citizens. Mr. Davidson informs us that the Governor is well, but that he has grown immensely. He is the largest man he ever saw. He resides with his sisters near to or at Augusta, Georgia. We are glad to hear from him, and hope that the evening of his days may be as pleasantly spent as the wishes of the citizens of Utah would have them be.

Hugh Burke, Esq., Editor of the *Leavenworth (Kansas) Bulletin* also gave us a call. Mr. Burke is a former resident of Council Bluffs; this is his first visit to Utah Territory. He is much pleased with what he sees, and thinks we have a very lively city. He will remain in town a few days.

The visits of fair-minded, unprejudiced editors and correspondents to this city, will do good; they see for themselves, and it is an exceedingly difficult matter to persuade a fair-minded man of judgment, who has no interest to subserve by coalescing with the miserable "ring" of adventurers who are so anxious to breed trouble here, that a people who have built this city, settled this Territory, established good government, maintained law and order in a country remote from the supposed advantages of an older civilization, whose Territory, counties and cities are out of debt, and whose entire Territorial and County taxes amount to one per cent. only, are other than an honorable, honest, industrious, sober and law-abiding people.

THE progress in building the Utah Southern Railroad is very gratifying. It is being pushed forward with all the celerity consistent with the circumstances which surround the company, strict attention being paid all the time to economy. So far as built, and it is now nearly completed to Dry Creek, it is in excellent condition for a new road. The chief Engineer, Jesse W. Fox, Esq., with his assistants have the line laid out and the grade decided upon to the vicinity of the point of the mountain. That point will be ready for the laborers to commence work upon next week. The road will probably cross there not far from the present dugway. The work at that place will be very heavy, but it will not detain the construction of the line, for while parties will be at work there, and there is nothing to prevent digging being done in that loose gravel after the commencement of winter, if not completed before—the grading of the road and the laying of the ties will be pushed forward in Utah county, so that, when the point can be crossed by locomotives and cars, the laying of the rails will be the only work needed to make the line complete for some distance—it is hoped as far as

Provo city. This line of railroad will confer great benefits upon the country through which it passes, and when it is finished it will be found immensely profitable and convenient to the people.

There is nothing which more quickly tends to build up and develop a country and to improve the circumstances of the people than a well constructed railroad. This has been experienced in every locality where they exist, no matter in what country. They quickly and largely increase the price of property by bringing sections or districts of country before isolated, into communication and easy access with the large business and commercial centres; and are thus a source of increased wealth to those already possessing it. They also improve the condition and circumstances of the laboring classes by transporting more of the necessities and comforts of life at lower rates than they could before obtain them. They largely enhance the value of property situated within a short distance of large cities, as has been the experience of London, New York and elsewhere. But their potency in transporting and cheapening goods and merchandise of all kinds, to the various markets in which they can be disposed of quickly and to advantage, is especially felt in comparatively undeveloped and inland districts. The construction of the great continental lines, and of the Utah Central, has been a source of immense benefit to the people of this Territory, for it has so nearly annihilated distance that they who live along the path these lines pursue have been brought into communication with the markets of the world, and their comforts and conveniences have been increased and cheapened to a very great extent.

This has been felt much more in this city, and in the cities and settlements north of this, than by those south. The latter have been benefitted, but not so much as the former, especially those situated far south. But the construction of the Utah Southern will do for the people living south all that the Utah Central and the Continental lines have done for the residents of Salt Lake and those northward. It will wonderfully accelerate the development of the country; and if in its progress to the southern limits of the Territory, it should pass through sections of country not yet settled, and which possess a moderate share of wood and water, and land at all susceptible of improvement, new cities will quickly spring up. Commodities and comforts of every kind will be brought from the east and west and placed within their reach, for the same means used to transport them, can also be used to carry the produce of the farmer and other classes of producers south, which for want of means of transit, may have been hitherto of comparatively little worth; and so the general prosperity will be largely increased.

The construction of this Utah Southern line will also prove of immense advantage, if the various mining enterprises, south of this city, prove successful; for by its means the ores can be hauled to market, whereas without it, they never could have been, at paying rates. In every light in which it can be viewed the Utah Southern promises to be of immense benefit to the people, and its progress to the extreme limits of the Territory south, will be watched with interest, and its completion hailed with satisfaction by all.

LOWELL, MASS., was the scene of big excitement in the early part of the present month, over the suppression of places for the sale of liquor. The provisions of the prohibitory law, recently passed by the Massachusetts legislature are now being carried out in the State, and the efforts of officers, sent from Boston by the authorities, to enforce the law at Lowell, led to a demonstration of resistance to law such as scarcely might have been expected in a land of steady and settled habits such as New England boasts. But the disciples of Bacchus are very devoted, and they were determined not to be deprived of their favorite stimulants if fighting could prevent it. The officers went to the largest saloon in the town, the owner of which was absent; but making their errand known, those in charge made no attempt to prevent them accomplishing their purpose; and the entire stock was seized and placed outside. Then the row began; for a mob, consisting of all the drunken and rowdy element the place possessed, showed fight, and there was a pretty sharp time between the officers and them, in which the former were finally victori-