

known to metaphysicians and moralists. Even on the day of the tragedy she ate, drank and slept as usual. Ever since, by no action of hers, has she disclosed emotion or nervousness of any kind. Her sister Emma is reported to have talked with the lawyer for the defense and given what details she knew. The lawyer then consulted Lizzie, and possibly went over the ground which Emma did. On the next meeting of Emma and Lizzie the latter charged the other with revealing something, and it is said for once lost control of herself. If this is true then Emma must be aware that Lizzie is either the murderess or an accomplice in the crime.

Further developments are eagerly awaited by the public in Massachusetts.

THE DECLINE IN VALUES.

It appears that all the numerous gentlemen who appeared before the Territorial Board of Equalization at Ogden, being summoned by the County authorities, declared that the value of real estate had depreciated fully fifty per cent. from that maintained two years ago and about thirty per cent. from last year's valuation. Is it not a fact that there has also been a great depreciation of real estate values during the same period in Salt Lake City? And was it not predicted before the "Liberal" faction gained control that one of the chief effects would be the raising of the value of real estate? Was it not boasted before a congressional committee that this was the fact? Was it not explained that the \$10,000 which was the bonus received by Boss Powers for carrying the "Liberal" faction to victory was given him for that very reason? The records show that from the very day the "Liberals" seized the city the value of real estate has declined, and the figures are emphatic refutations of the boasts of the faction and a proof that its pretensions are nothing but fudge.

DOES PROHIBITION PROHIBIT?

THE nominee of the Prohibition party for the presidency of the United States has given to the public his letter of acceptance. In his review of existing evils he does not confine himself to the liquor question. His assertion that this traffic costs the nation two billion dollars a year may not be credited by the average citizen, but when it is remembered that liquor is the source of an immense proportion of the crime, poverty, litigation and misery of this country, it will be found that General Bidwell's figures are not overstated.

Is prohibition the panacea for all the evils resulting from drink? This is a question now being asked here and in England. In that country, as in this, the temperance reformers are divided into two factions, the moral suasionists and absolute prohibitors. The English Bishop of Chester has recently pronounced in favor of nationalizing the liquor trade. That means something akin to what is proposed at Sioux Falls in South Dakota, and the outline of which was given in these columns a few weeks since.

Another well known English re-

former, Dr. Jayne, in a letter recently published in the London Times, acknowledges that the liquor question is one which at present demands national attention. But he contends that the large body of absolute Prohibitionists in England are an obstruction rather than an aid to effective legislation in the way of regulating the trade. His theory is that even if prohibition laws were enacted they could never be enforced; and that they would only lead to disrespect for all laws, and to the corruption of the constituted authorities.

However, he does not claim that prohibition laws will always be impracticable, but that by a course of regulative legislation the people can be educated or evolved into prohibition. Though he falls in with the Bishop of Chester's plan, yet he would have the government saloons provided with all kinds of temperance beverages and with amusements of various kinds. He admits that a strong order of socialism pervades this scheme, but thinks the drink evil is so enormous that an experiment of any kind promising mitigation is worthy of trial. He argues that it would be no more socialistic than the post office, the school system, the sanitary board, and so on.

In this country there are several Prohibition States and districts, but it is claimed that prohibition does not prohibit, and the moral suasionists here also maintain that effective regulative legislation is retarded by the extremists of the temperance party.

CAMPAIGN TACTICS.

PRESIDENT HARRISON's letter of acceptance of the nomination given him at Minneapolis is hourly expected. That document will, it is thought, be more or less a merely formal affair, as papers of the kind usually are. However, anticipation in the West is on the alert as to what he may say on the silver question, as well as on other important issues, such as labor, tariff, reciprocity and so on. Perhaps this is why the leaders of the Republican party are at present not more active. They have done but little in the way of open campaign work. But it is expected that when they do begin, earnestness, effectiveness and enthusiasm will be thrown into the fray. They usually wage short, sharp and aggressive presidential campaigns, and in the pending conflict they are likely to adhere closely to this method.

Ex-President Cleveland has not published his letter of acceptance. He is not expected to do so for several days after his distinguished antagonist has given his to the public. The Democratic party is not waiting for the pronouncement of its chief rival. Already its leaders have entered into the work. The New York World has started a fund "to redeem the West." That is a fund to be used specially in Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa. States hitherto unquestionably Republican, but now considered doubtful. The World has subscribed \$10,000, the Boston Globe \$1000, the Philadelphia Record \$1000 and so on. The fund is now closely verging on \$20,000. Twenty-one prominent Democratic newspapers, including the Omaha World-

Herald, the Pittsburg Post, the St. Louis Post Dispatch, and others from different parts of the country, have joined in pushing the World plan.

AN ALLEGED WILD MAN.

THIS is from the San Francisco Chronicle:

"A queer looking individual was taken to the Oakland County jail yesterday by Constable L. M. Lyster of Pleasanton. He has been a curiosity to the prisoners in the jail, and he is known by the keepers as the 'Wild Man from Pleasanton.' When he was brought to the prison he gave his name as James Dorrell and said he had no relatives living as far as he knew.

"A peculiar story is told about the alleged wild man by the constable. For three years past Dorrell has been living in the woods near Pleasanton. He was seen occasionally, but always made himself scarce when anyone approached. Lyster says he has been in the habit of eating grass and leaves from the trees. He is said to have eaten leaves with a great deal of relish. It was a customary thing for him in roaming about the woods to pick up a handful of fresh grass and eat it as though it was a delicacy. Dorrell had no home. Wherever darkness caught him he made his bed for the night. When he wanted a change of diet he would venture near town and make a raid on a neighboring orchard or a potato patch. The queer fellow has been known to eat a raw potato and smack his lips as though he were eating an apple.

Many complaints have been made against the fellow because he frightened people by his conduct. Constable Lyster concluded to make a search for him and had good luck in running him down. At first Dorrell showed fight, but when he found that he was a captive he quietly submitted to arrest.

"At the jail he is a great source of curiosity to the prisoners. He imitates a flute by using an ordinary leaf in a peculiar manner. He twists his mouth and by the aid of the leaf he makes clear notes which are not unpleasant to hear. The prisoner refuses to have anything to do with the men in jail and contents himself by playing on his leaf from early morning until late at night. If he is not a wild man he is certainly a curious character.

"He is a queer creature," said Jailer John Marsh yesterday. "I hunted through the jail today to find out who was playing that flute and was surprised to find my prisoner playing on his little leaf."

PRESIDENT HARRISON'S PROCLAMATION.

IN relation to the discrimination exercised by Canadian authorities on American freight passing through the Welland canal, the following from the proclamation of President Harrison will show the real situation:

"Whereas, The Government of the Dominion of Canada imposes a toll amounting to about 20 cents per ton on all freight passing through the Welland Canal in transit to a port of the United States, and also a further toll on all vessels of the United States and on all passengers in transit to a port of the United States, all of which tolls are without rebate, and

"Whereas, The government of the Dominion of Canada in accordance with an order in Council of April 4, 1892, refunds 18 cents per ton of the 20 cent toll at the Welland Canal on wheat, Indian