

EDITORIALS.

ELSEWHERE in to-day's NEWS appears "A Bill to Promote Education in the several Territories of the Union," presented in the House of Representatives, Dec. 9th, 1872, by Hon. Mr. Clagett, of Montana.

Mr. Clagett presented an Amendment to the Bill, Dec. 20th, 1872, which Amendment was "ordered to be printed." The Amendment strikes out all but the enacting clause of the Bill, and substitutes a new Bill, differing however from the original one in but a few particulars, as follows—

In Section 1, after "sixteen and thirty-six sections of the public lands," the words, "or other sections or parts of sections selected in lieu thereof in conformity to law," are supplied.

In Section 2, after "elect and designate the lands for sale may," the Amendment inserts "if authorized thereto by the territorial legislature." After "one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre," the Amendment substitutes the following—

"Such lands shall be disposed of at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, and shall be offered for sale at the county seat of the county within which the same are situated. No sale shall be made until at least two months' notice, particularly specifying the lands to be sold, shall have been given in some newspaper published in the county; and when no newspaper shall be published in such county, then in the newspaper nearest to the lands to be sold. No deed or patent shall issue for any lands sold under the provisions of this act, nor shall the title thereto be in any manner changed, until the purchase money shall have been paid up in full. All sales made in violation of any provision of this act shall be absolutely void."

In Section 3 after "United States securities," instead of "and when the Territory on whose account," the Amendment reads, "Two years after the Territory on whose account." After "be turned over to the treasurer thereof," the Amendment supplies the words, "and until the same shall be so turned over, the interest shall continue to be paid to the treasurer of such State in the same manner as though it was still a Territory."

HERE is some good news for the governors, in the Washington correspondence of the New York Herald, on the proceedings of the House of Representatives, Jan. 8—

"Among the more important part of the proceedings was a bill by Mr. McKee from Mississippi, fixing the duration of Territorial Legislatures to forty days, and increasing the salary of Territorial Governors to \$3,500, their present compensation being only \$1,500. Mr. Farnsworth opposed the proposed increase, saying that if the present incumbents were not satisfied with their salary there are plenty of men willing to take their places for the present pay. To this objection Mr. McKee gave a home trust, remarking that there are plenty of men willing to take Mr. Farnsworth's place in the House for smaller compensation than he receives. Mr. Holman, from Indiana, who is with a sharp stick after every measure tending to increase public expenditures, also opposed the bill, but it was finally passed."

No doubt the governors will be surprised to hear that their salaries are only \$1,500. If the correspondent had said \$3,000, it might not have shocked them. But no matter, the prospect of receiving \$3,500 will be a comfort to them, and of course they will accept the rise as a reward of their patriotism and faithfulness to official duty.

The correspondent deems the failure of Mr. Sargeant's attempt to introduce an amendment to the Legislative appropriation Bill increasing the President's salary from \$25,000 to \$50,000 as a virtual defeat of the measure. It will be recollected that Mr. Holman, "the watchdog of the public purse," appealed to the House against the ruling of the chair (Mr. Dawes, speaker pro tem) on a point of order regarding the amendment, of which the correspondent says—

"Mr. Holman appealed from the decision of the chair and obtained a victory by a vote of 67 to 60, while Dawes subsided a baffled, disappointed man. As the House stood then, the vote against Dawes' ruling may be taken to represent the sentiment of the members

present on the question of the increase of the President's salary."

Here also is some good news for honorable M. C's. On the 7th of January, says the correspondent of the Herald, an amendment to the same Bill, by Mr. Hale, was carried, to the effect that every member elect can draw his salary at the end of every month after March 4, provided he is not known to be under political disabilities.

A further amendment was also passed, providing that no member elect shall receive his salary if his seat is contested, until he has been sworn in after the meeting of the next House.

The amendment of Mr. McCrary concerning the expenses in contested cases, which was passed, was to the effect that unsuccessful contestants shall not be paid by Congress in future. Hitherto the rule was that successful contestants received no compensation, while unsuccessful contestants had all their expenses paid out of the contingent fund, thus directly encouraging unprincipled candidates to engage, with comparative pecuniary immunity, in vexatious litigation, and at the same time involve legitimate and successful claimants in heavy expenses, which they themselves must bear.

While on the subject of pay, the following from the Scranton (Pa) Times will afford amusement—

"There is one thing which we wish to see attended to at Harrisburg, this winter, and that is to have the price of legislators raised to some sort of a decent figure. As it now is we have to blush every time we talk with a New York man on the subject of legislation. While legislators at Albany are worth from \$1,000 to \$10,000 per head, the same article can be bought here at \$5 to \$50 each. When we consider the great wealth and moneyed interests of our State, this is a most humiliating comparison. We call upon all our senators and members of the Assembly who have any state pride not to sell themselves one cent short of the ruling rates at Albany. The dignity of our State must be maintained, and in order to do it we must show the country that we have as valuable legislators as can be furnished by any other State in the Union."

THE Washington Star of Jan. 4th, has the following concerning the present strength and location of the various troops of the United States army—

"The work of recruiting for the army is steadily going on, recruiting offices being located in all the important cities of the country, and thus the army will be kept up to its full standard of 30,000 men, the number authorized by the late law of Congress. The number of commissioned officers now on the rolls of the War Department is something over 2100, the reduction having been entirely completed. The army now consists of five batteries of artillery, ten regiments of cavalry, twenty-five regiments of infantry, and one battalion of engineers. These troops are stationed as follows: The engineer battalion at Willett's Point and West Point, New York; the 1st artillery in Virginia, South Carolina, and Florida; second in North Carolina and Virginia; third in New York; fourth in Wyoming and Virginia; fifth in New York and New England States. The first cavalry is in Arizona, 2nd in Montana and Wyoming, 3rd in Nebraska and Wyoming, 4th in Texas, 5th in Arizona, 6th in Kansas and California, 7th in Tennessee, Kentucky, and Mississippi, 8th in New Mexico, 9th in Texas, and 10th in the Indian territory. The 1st regiment of infantry is in New York and Michigan, 2nd in Florida, Alabama and Tennessee, 3rd in Kansas, Colorado, and Indian territory, 4th in Kentucky, 5th in Kansas, 6th in Dakota, 7th in New Mexico, 8th and 9th in Wyoming and Nebraska, 10th and 11th in Texas, 12th in Arizona and California, 13th and 14th in Wyoming and Montana, 15th in New Mexico, 16th in Tennessee and Kentucky, 17th in Dakota territory, 18th in South Carolina, 19th in Louisiana and Arkansas, 20th in Dakota and Minnesota, 21st in Washington territory and Oregon, 22nd in Dakota, 23rd in Arizona, 24th in Texas, 25th in Texas and Indian territory.

"But few recruits are being sent to the west now, and none to the north-west, as the Missouri river is closed by ice. The regiments in the Southern States are being changed from one locality to another in some few instances, and when spring opens it is quite likely that the troops in the Western States and Territories will be relieved. The

army now is in an excellent condition, and in recruiting great care is taken to secure the healthiest."

We do not see Utah mentioned in the above. We have troops here, and they ought to receive honorable mention, with the rest. It is rather slighting this promising Territory not to notice the gallant boys in blue stationed here.

DR. SAMUEL S. WOOD, special correspondent of the Chicago Journal of Commerce, visited this city a short time ago, and an interesting descriptive letter from him appears in the Journal of Jan. 2, from which we make the following extracts—

"Since my brief sojourn in this fine city, during 1870, it has greatly improved. Evidences of material progress are manifest on every hand. * * * It has numerous shade trees down the streets and walks, and fine fruit trees border every garden and cultivated spot. These give the entire city an air of coolness, comfort and repose not to be found in any city on the continent. * * *

"The 'Latter-day Saints,' of course, form the mass of the population, but other religious parties have meetings and Sunday schools, and their distinguished speakers have been invited to occupy the Tabernacle, and quite a number have accepted those invitations.

"The common schools of Utah in general, and of Salt Lake City in particular, have received much attention, and for a new Territory respectable progress has been made towards a free school system that shall place every son and daughter of the Territory on the same level in regard to education. * * *

"The next means of improvement which I note is the press. This was called into requisition in 1850, about three years after the first arrival of the Saints. The Deseret News was for a time a small weekly, 11 by 16 inches. It has been gradually enlarged, until it now measures 32x45 inches, and is published daily, semi-weekly, and weekly. For a long time it was the only paper published between the Missouri river and San Francisco. This establishment has connected with it a type foundry, paper mill, and all the necessary apparatus for stereotyping, book and job work. It has one No. 4 large cylinder Hoe press, one Taylor cylinder press printing a sheet 34x49 inches, a Universal job press, and two Gordon presses. These are all driven by steam. I get this information from the editor of the paper, Geo. Q. Cannon, Esq., who is an active, intelligent, courteous gentleman in this department of light and progress.

"While on the subject of telegraphic wires radiating from Salt Lake City, I would remark that I was surprised to see the poles supporting the wires fixed in the very centre of the streets. They are square and made tapering from the ground, and are 40 feet high. The streets are so wide that they form no obstruction, and so soon as gas shall have been introduced these poles will be made lamp posts. They are of red wood, supplied with steps, and well painted, and are not only useful but ornamental.

"During the six weeks I have spent in this city I have not only visited churches, Sunday schools, and the assemblies of various moral and benevolent societies, but I have visited various mines, springs, railroads, etc., and I have not only greatly enjoyed these, but have become greatly attached to the people. They are kind, social, courteous, benevolent, enterprising and industrious. They have made the barren deserts to "bud and blossom as the rose." Everything of an educational, commercial and manufacturing character that they have engaged in has prospered wonderfully. Without capital, without any friendly aid, and fleeing from and surrounded by enemies, they commenced here near twenty-five years ago in a barren, desolate waste, and now they have a beautiful city, flourishing institutions, and are constantly increasing in wealth and in all the means of rapidly growing power to accumulate it still more rapidly. The development of mineral wealth has been deferred just long enough to prepare the people to use their power and their wealth wisely. Of the peculiar religious views and institutions of the people it is not my purpose to judge, much less to advocate them in the columns of a commercial paper; but you will allow me to add, that if submitted to the Divine test—"By their fruits ye shall know them"—I cannot but be favorably impressed

with the faith and practice of this people, to enjoy which they isolated themselves from quiet homes, ease, and the approbation of their neighbors, for a home in the wilderness among savages. Even here they have wonderfully prospered, and have honestly earned the means of still greater accumulations of moral and material power."

THE House of Representatives decided Jan. 7th that the first session of the Forty-third Congress should not commence until the first Monday in December next, although the President may convene the Senate in extra session on the 4th of March, for confirmation of new cabinet officers, etc.

BY TELEGRAPH.
EUROPEAN.

PARIS, 15.—The committee of thirty sat yesterday at Versailles. Thiers was present. The report of the sub-committee was read. It proposes the adoption of the following decree by the Assembly:

Whereas, The Assembly integrally reserves to itself its constituent power, and it hereby decrees,

First, that the President of the Republic shall communicate to the Assembly by message; nevertheless he may be heard, after announcing by message his intention to speak. At the close of his speech, debate may be adjourned to a subsequent sitting.

Second, the President shall promulgate all laws declared to be urgent, within three days after their passage, or demand a fresh debate thereon; and all laws not declared urgent, he shall promulgate within one month from their passage, or he may suspend the third reading of the same for one month.

Third, After the dissolution of the present Assembly, its power shall devolve upon two chambers.

The report also recommends that the Committee of Thirty be instructed by the Assembly to prepare a law regulating elections and prescribing the qualifications of electors. Also a law defining the powers of the second chamber.

Thiers expressed dissatisfaction with portions of the report, said the suspensory power over legislation was wholly insufficient. He objected to the excessive formalities required before he could address the Assembly, and urged that provision be made for an extension of the executive power for a term of six weeks after the day on which the Assembly might dissolve. In other respects he could agree to the recommendations of the sub-committee.

LONDON, 15.—The remains of Napoleon will lie in state until the hour for the commencement of the funeral ceremonies. At noon yesterday the public were admitted to the chapel, and at midnight ten thousand persons had viewed the remains among them the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh.

Thiers has granted leave of absence to Admiral Rigault, De Genorillo, Marshal Bazaine, Duke Palikas, and Gen. Frossard to attend the funeral. The application of two mayors in active service for a similar leave was refused.

The Italian government has sent four officers to represent it to-morrow.

MADRID, 14.—The Cortes re-assembles to-morrow. The first business will be to appoint a special committee on the bill for the abolition of slavery in Porto Rico. The King summoned Marshal Serrano, and held a long consultation.

LONDON, 15.—More than 25,000 people witnessed the remains of Napoleon while lying in state. Queen Victoria was represented at the funeral by Viscount Sidney, the Lord Chamberlain.

There are immense crowds at Chislehurst to see the funeral. A thousand police guard the road. Bells are tolling, and flags at half mast. The funeral procession was to move at 10 o'clock, but the hearse was half an hour late in reaching the residence of the deceased ex-Emperor. A deputation of Paris workmen to head the procession arrived at the same time. They wore "immortelles" on their coats and carried wreaths of yellow flowers. On both sides of the hearse were the Imperial arms surmounted with the letter "N." A great crowd surrounded the hearse.

The funeral procession started at 11 a.m., in the following order:

A man bearing a tri color flag borne on an ash stick, cut at the last moment before the cortege moved. A deputation of working men from Paris, the Chaplain and family bearing a golden