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GEORGE Q. CANNON, EDITOR.

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THE ELECTIONS.

THE elections yesterday appear to be favorable on the whole to the Democrats. They have undoubtedly carried New York, the most important State in view of the next presidential election, and Iowa appears to be in their hands. Massachusetts has re-elected its Democratic Governor.

Ohio has kept its place in the Republican ranks. The indications are that it is safe for McKinley and that the Legislature is Republican, which virtually saves the U. S. senatorship to John Sherman.

While the Democrats have reason for rejoicing over the apparent results, the Republicans may congratulate themselves that they have not lost Ohio; defeat in that State would have been a great disaster to the party. As it is, each party has a fair fighting chance for the great contest of 1892. It will be one of the most important in the political record of the nation.

THE CHIEF OF POLICE.

As a legal proposition the Mayor was right last night in his ruling that Mr. Pickard's motion against the Marshal was out of order. The City Marshal's office is elective, just as much as is the Mayor's. Under the old ordinances a Chief of Police was to be appointed by the City Council. This office might be given to the Marshal, or some other person might receive the appointment. The duties of the two offices are not identical. They are such defined in the ordinances. But they are so similar that they have usually devolved upon the same person by the appointment of the Marshal to be Chief of Police.

Under the new provisions of the charter, however, the Marshal is made ex officio Chief of Police. When a man is elected Marshal by the popular vote, he is by virtue of his position the Chief of Police, and a motion to suspend or remove him in that capacity, is tantamount to an attempt to deprive him temporarily or permanently of his elective office.

The office of Captain of Police seems to be an additional position to that contemplated in the charter. It might not be confounded with the office of Chief of Police. The Council had the right to create the office, it also had the right to abolish it, by ordinance duly and properly passed. The Mayor may remove an appointed police officer, but not an elected officer, under the provisions of the ordinances and charter. But when the City Council undertakes to handle any city officer, it must be on charges formally preferred, and the accused must be furnished with a copy and have the opportunity to defend himself.

Mr. Pickard's endeavor to degrade the Marshal was abortive, because he mistook the nature of the Marshal's office, and his complaint was in the form of a personal grievance and not a charge of dereliction of duty.

It is unpleasant to witness the disorder and disgraceful proceedings which have marred the course of the "Liberal" city administration, and they ought to prove "object lessons" to citizens when they come to choose future officers to manage municipal affairs.

SCENE IN THE CITY COUNCIL.

THERE was a disgraceful scene in the City Council chamber last night. The details appear in the minutes of the session. The squabble grew out of the order given by Councilman Pickard to Marshal Young, directing the latter not to arrest inmates and keepers of houses of ill-fame while he (Pickard) occupied the temporary position of acting mayor. The matter having reached the public, the irate councilman insisted, last night, that Marshal Young be suspended from office for twenty days, pending an investigation. The issuance of the notorious order was not denied, but it seems that the central complaint against the marshal was that he had been guilty of a breach of personal confidence, in letting the information concerning it leak.

The motion for suspension was ruled by the Mayor to be out of order. This greatly excited Mr. Pickard, who went so far as to make a violent verbal assault upon Mr. Scott immediately after adjournment, as the members were about to leave the chamber.

The excitability of Mr. Pickard is doing him injury in public estimation, and his abuse of the Mayor is unwarrantable. The latter could take no other position than he took. The office of Marshal is elective, and the Council had no more right to summarily remove him than to retire the Mayor or any member of that body. The question was so clearly in favor of the position taken by the Mayor, it is remarkable that it was not forthwith decided in place of being laid over for a week.

We believe that after the excoriating Mayor gets cooled down he will come to the conclusion that the less noise he makes on this subject the sooner it will blow over, and the better it will be for him. He only hurts himself by the heat he displays. It is not likely that there will be any investigation in the courts.

STREET CAR SYSTEMS.

IN Toronto, Canada, all the street car lines are owned by the municipality. Some time ago when the city first acquired ownership, a cry was raised that the operating of those lines would be a demoralizing factor in local politics. One section of the community contended that the city was dipping into State socialism. Another section held that drivers, conductors and stable boys would be all recruited from ward politicians, and that in a short time Toronto would become notorious for its political crookedness. Matters have taken a different turn altogether.

The Toronto authorities, after considering the situation thoroughly, have leased the lines to private individuals for a term of years, receiving as rent $500 a year per mile of single track, or $1000 per mile of double track, and 5 per cent. of the gross earnings. But the rates of fare are stipulated in the lease, so that the renters are not absolute. Workingmen's tickets must be issued at the rate of eight trips for 25 cents, and good before 8 a.m. and after 5 p.m. Children under nine must be carried for half fare, and school children's tickets must be issued at the rate of ten trips for 25 cents. The returns for the first month show that the city treasury has received $11,634. The workmen and public generally are satisfied, and it is to be inferred that the lessees of the roads are also making a profit.

Municipal authorities in American cities might do well to study the Toronto arrangement in the matter of street cars. As a rule charters are given to companies to use streets, and to dig and tear up pretty much as they like, and not a single restriction of any kind imposed. It is possible, however, that the renting method may disclose serious defects in the future. Of course, renters will not care much about maintaining the structural and equipment departments in the best of order, but all this depends on the terms of the lease.

IS THERE A FAMINE IN RUSSIA?

THIS question is discussed in the North American *Review* for November by "Stepniac V." He takes the negative side of the question. The following extract summarizes his view in brief:

"There are more than two million square miles of territory in European Russia inhabited by more than ninety millions of loyal subjects of the Czar. Out of this enormous area the crops of 1891 are bad in five districts or provinces, to my knowledge, comprising less than 40,000 square miles and inhabited by about eight millions of people. This means absolute disease in certain restricted regions. It means no more. There are districts of Ireland in which the potato crop is defective this year. There is a territory covering two million acres, called Gitchenia, I read, in your own great country, where there are no crops, and where human beings are dying of starvation. But Ireland is not famine stricken in 1891, nor are the United States, nor is the Russian Empire. The whole of the Czar fetching the exportation of rye and oats has been made a pretext for this monstrous story. That ukase was issued for military reasons, not economical reasons. Since August 1st more than 140,000 Russian troops—a majority of them Cossack cavalry and light troops—have been moved east. No unknown Hordes from the east. There are now 900,000 troops of all arms established for precautionary and disciplinary purposes between Odessa and the Pruth and Warsaw. To secure the comfort and efficiency of this vast body of troops, the Russian government gave orders months ago for the concentration in those provinces of adequate supplies of grain of the necessary kinds; and as it was necessary that the Jew grain-brokers should try to raise the domestic price, especially to the government, of grain, when they scent an unusual demand by forced exportations, the ukase forbidding such exportations was suggested by the able Imperial Finance Minister Vischnegradsky, approved by the Czar, and issued. I have seen the good effects of it in the healthy and vigorous appearance of the men and the horses of the forces under General Vischinsoff and General Gedon at every point of my recent journey."

CRUMBLING CREEDS.

On the 2nd inst. a meeting of the Chicago presbytery of the Presbyterian church was held in that city. In the report presented by the committee on the revision of creed some important changes were recommended. The Westminster Confession was pronounced unsuitable for the present age in America. In the days of its adoption the controversies prevailing among Catholics, Protestants, Arminians and Calvinists had much to do with its production. This is a more sober and a more practical age, and hence not alone a revision of the Confession is needed, but many other radical reforms.

The section relating to divorce was recommended for radical revision. The doctrine of predestination or foreordination required modification or fuller explanation. It was also suggested that a chapter be inserted setting forth the love of God for all mankind. It is thought that the tendency of the movement is to obliterate all the marks of special antagonism between Catholic and Protestant beliefs.

The report coming almost simultaneously with the charges of heresy against Dr. Briggs shows that Presbyterian theologians are considerably exercised over their creed.

The main charge against Briggs is that he taught doctrine conflicting with the Holy Scriptures as interpreted by the Presbyterian church. The first specification under this charge is that Briggs declared, "There are historically three great fountains of divine authority—the Bible, the church and the reason." The heavy lies in making the church and the reason coupled with the Bible for divine authority.

The second specification charge Briggs with teaching that the Holy Scriptures are not sufficient in all cases as a guide to salvation without saving knowledge of God through the church.

The third specification deals with the Pelagianism of Dr. Briggs. He teaches that people who reject the Holy Trinity, the Incarnation, the Atonement, the Resurrection, the personality of the Holy Ghost, the Bible miracles, etc., will find knowledge of God if they turn to their own reason. It was thus James Martineau found God.

There are several other charges and specifications, but they chiefly hinge on the three here mentioned. It is evident to observers that the established creeds of the churches are unsatisfactory to their own adherents and that radical changes, if not a great collapse, await the structure of orthodox Christendom.

CANADA'S GLOOMY OUTLOOK.

THE St. Paul *Pioneer Press* says the political condition in Canada has an uncertain outlook. Sir John McDonald's mother hand is no longer available to solidify the heterogeneous mass and to restrain the restlessness. He has left none in his party able to fill his place, and hence the crisis is coming. The *Press* remarks:

"The resignation of Chapleau is only the first of a series of troubles which Canada has to face. Not in our own government do race prejudices cut a figure as prominent as does the feeling between Ontario and Quebec. That feeling is said to be intensified and to threaten the existence of the Confederation itself, by the personal differences that have arisen between the leaders. If the hands of the Liberal party were entirely clean, it is were not subject to almost the same conditions that beset the Tories, this would be its opportunity. It is, indeed, entirely probable that it will profit by these troubles and dissensions sufficiently to obtain power at the next election."

But there is still a deeper cause of disturbance than even race hatred and jealous partizanship. The returns of the last census disclose a sad state of affairs. In trade, industry and population Canada has advanced but little during the past decade. Her debt has increased in enormous proportions. The dishonesty of her statesmen is now notorious. Jealousy and distrust prevail in all her inter-provincial relations, and on the whole the *Pressmen* is the outlook a most gloomy foreground.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS ON FARMS.

A SHORT time ago a synopsis of the census bulletin pertaining to horses, mules and asses on ranges in the United States was given in these columns. Now the bulletin pertaining to the animals on farms is at hand, and makes an interesting comparison document to the other. From this it appears that on June 1st, 1890, there were on farms in the United States and Territories 14,972,917 horses, 2,246,986 mules, and 46,109 asses. In 1889 there were foaled 1,814,404 horses, 157,103 mules, and 7,937 asses. In the same year were sold 1,509,857 horses, 229,993 mules, and 7,211 asses. The mortality among these animals from all causes was 265,251 during 1889. During the decade from 1880 to 1890 horses increased about 45 per cent., mules about 27 per cent., the increase of asses not known. This is the first census taken of these latter animals independent of mules.

The western division which includes Utah, Nevada and Arizona, had on June 1st, 1890, 1,631,019 horses, 73,067 mules and 15,759 asses. Of these Utah had 8,816 horses, 1132 mules and 142 asses. New Mexico had 56,150 horses, 2409 mules and 3558 asses. Arizona had 15,780 horses, 637 mules and 509 asses.

Illinois stands first with 1,938,239 horses, Iowa second with 1,912,079, Texas third with 1,825,875, New York fourth with 664,499 and Pennsylvania next with 618,666. Rhode Island stands lowest with 9614.

In mules Missouri stands first with 245,132, Texas 229,494, and South Carolina 186,009. In asses Texas stands first with 6936, Missouri second with 6441 and New Mexico third with 3558.

WEAKNESS OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

THE following pitiful picture of the status of the British army appears in the *Review of Reviews* for November:

"Military manoeuvres have been the order of the day. In Germany, in Thuringia, 60,000 soldiers were in the field, and it was noticed that although the Reing was inconvenient, the atmosphere remained perfectly clear. In the next war, thanks to smokeless powder, there will be no more smoke than there was in the battle of Hastings. England also has been having her manoeuvres in southeastern Essex. General Sir Evelyn Wood was in command, and although the officers were anxious and the men obedient, the reports from day to day do not tend to lessen the misgivings as to the efficiency of our second line of defence. The proportion of men who fell out in the march was excessive, and it was noticed that if the majority of the recruits had been set a heavy marching pace they would never have reached the rendezvous at all. Mr. Arnold Foster, whose admirable 'Citizen Soldier' should be a textbook in every English school, and who has endeared himself to every one who is concerned in the army which he commands, says: 'I am sorry to say that the average time in the London Field Hospital for men who were not actually sick, but who were suffering from the effects of the manoeuvres, was considerably more than that recorded in the Field Array corps.' This is no fault of the officers or of the men, but of the system, which he declares he can prove has so nearly broken down. Says Mr. Forster: 'Our cavalry are without horses, our artillery without guns or ammunition, our infantry bayonetless are, I firmly believe, becoming more every year. The militia is a patent and recognized fraud, while the yeomanry has ceased to exist as a military force.'"

PURITY IN ELECTIONS.

THE three great agencies by which dishonesty is practiced at elections are colonization, illegal registration, and fraudulent voting. The newspapers of New York tell us that elections in those city are frequently carried by one, or all three, of these means. If so, it is not the fault of the Australian, or of the election laws. The law in that city provides that within 24 hours after the closing of registration, there shall be published by the *City Record* a list of registered voters, arranged by Assembly districts, and by election districts, so that the names of all registered voters residing at any given number, of any street shall appear together, and those of each street in each election district shall appear arranged by house numbers in consecutive order, each street separately.

The registry of each Assembly district is printed as a supplement to the *City Record*, and must be sold in perfect wishing to buy it at not less than five cents a copy.

With such precautions as these, it would seem that it only needs a little public spirit to maintain purity of elections. The *Record* shows the number registered from each house and also gives their names. Any person residing in that vicinity can verify or dispute the registration. This system excels the alphabetical classification completely. It shows at a glance where fraud in colonization or registration is resorted to. It only requires a little patriotism and public spirit to defeat fraud. But unless honesty rules in the public heart legislative restrictions will fail of their object, and corruption at elections will prevail in spite of laws and penalties and regulations.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW.

HENRY CLEWS in his report for the week ending October 31, 1891, says the speculative business in Wall street, is either stagnant or feebly oscillating. The interest is confined to "room traders," outside capitalists taking no interest whatever. However, "the bears," notwithstanding their most persistent efforts, cannot pull down the market, which shows that there is strength and confidence among the bidders.

The financial situation in London, though, is not reassuring. There is fear of still further demoralization in Argentine affairs. The Bank of England is making strong efforts to keep the money market easy.

The railroad interests are excited through the probability of a freight war. The Canadian lines are not controlled by the United States Interstate commerce law, and they are cutting rates to the east. The B. & O. and C. & O. are now making reduced rates also. It is feared that this will lead to war among the United States roads.

During the week the Bank of England rate of discount went up to 4 per cent. This is regarded as a defensive attitude on the part of the Bank to retain its gold. Simultaneously with the advance in the Bank rate came the news that Russia had forbidden the export of all kinds of grain. Should this prove true, our crops will realize higher prices.

NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

In the public schools of the United States there are 12,500,000 pupils.

Tacoma has on exhibition a lump of coal which weighs 18,000 pounds.

From Baltimore to foreign ports seventeen lines of regular ocean steamers are trading.

There are 45,035 oil wells in the United States which produce daily about 120,000 barrels.

On the 3rd inst. a special train of Sutton cars loaded with beer left Milwaukee for San Francisco.

Michael Davitt can not sit in the English Parliament until a special act is passed enabling him to do so.

Balfour is popular in Scotland. He was unanimously elected Chancellor of the University of Edinburgh last week.

The Waterloo list at the British War Office is now closed. The last of the Wellington veterans, Colonel Hewitt died last week.

Admiral Gherardi of the U. S. navy says: "I am disgusted with the bullying attitude of Chile, and it is time to teach her a lesson."

Owing to drought last season the people of Zacatecas, Mexico, are in want of food. Corn will be imported from the United States.

Eyewitnesses state that Tarnlall, the "Hallisses" caste murdered by Chilians, was actually paraded through the streets and stabbed.

Miss Tessie Fair, formerly of San Francisco, now Mrs. Oetteinn, of New York, fainted with joy when she heard her husband was elected.

Measures are being taken to transfer 1200 families of the South Carlas Sikers at Chilo to British Columbia, where they can open up new fishing industries.

Ole Bull's son will soon make his debut as a fiddler in Paris. He is a half-breed American. His mother was a native of Wisconsin.

James Gordon Bennett and Rudyard Kipling arrived in New York on the 26th inst. They came in a French steamship, the "La Gascogne."

The New York *Times* looks upon the aspirations of Senator Stanford to the presidency as even more ridiculous than those of Selva Lockwood, especially as because the senator makes the Farmers' Alliance the basis of his hopes.

A will case will come off next month in the English courts involving a matter of $1,000,000. Mrs. Parnell is one of the chief actors in the case. It is thought that the full history of the Parnell trouble will be told at the trial.

At Columbus, Ohio, betting on the 1st inst. was two to one on McKinley's election, and even money that McKinley will have 10,000 plurality. The chairman of the Democratic Central Committee says Campbell will be elected.

The Japanese consul-general at New York has applied to the World's Fair management for 124,000 square feet of space. He wants 22,000 square feet for Japanese gardens and village alone, where native maidens will sell their handiwork.

The ship "Charles Dennis" sailed from New York to San Francisco on June 6th last. She encountered fierce storms, and in September was on the point of sinking when the crew were almost mutinously mutinous. They are now in Rio Janeiro.

The preliminary organization of a steamship company to operate between New York and Brazilian ports has been effected. It is organized under the laws of West Virginia with a capital of $3,000,000. Brazil is giving help to the enterprise.

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LEGAL NOTICE.

In the Probate Court in and for Salt Lake County, Territory of Utah.

In the matter of the Estate of Margaret D. Hall Baker, deceased.

Notice of time and place for the hearing of petition for Probate of Will.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF SAID Court in said matter, notice is hereby given that November the 4th day of November, A. D. 1891, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Court room of said Court, in Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, in the county town of said County, has been appointed by said Court for the hearing of a petition for Probate of a certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Margaret D. Hall Baker, deceased, and all persons interested in said matter are hereby notified to appear at said time and place and show cause, if any they have, why said petition should not be granted.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Court this 2nd day of November, A. D., 1891.

[SEAL.] T. E. ALLEN, Clerk of the Probate Court.

By C. E. WELLING, Deputy Clerk. 4th

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