

during 1891 were: killed 2,451, injured 22,894. But then it must be remembered the mileage of British roads is about 20,000 miles, as compared with 156,500 in this country.

That is, our mileage is nearly eight times as large as that of Great Britain, while our accidents in proportion to mileage are much less. On America's 156,500 miles, 2,451 persons were killed; on England's 20,000 miles 549 were killed. On the mileage proportion that would make 4,249 deaths on 156,500 miles of road.

A ROAD TO MORGAN COUNTY.

THE proposition to open the road up City Creek canyon so as to meet a road from Morgan County and thus open up direct communication between that county and this city, will strike most people here as a good one. We understand that the city owns the road as far as it is proposed to be opened at municipal expense. If that is so we see no valid objection to the making of the road at the cost of the city. The benefits that would accrue will be perceptible to everybody. The only detriment we have heard suggested is that traffic up and down the canyon will befoul the waters of City Creek, and thus injure the people who use them for culinary purposes. This danger, we think, is rather far-fetched. It is only in a few places that the creek is exposed to anything of this kind, and we are of the opinion that they can be guarded against it, while proper screening at the water works with the running of the stream will purify the waters and prevent the injury anticipated. It is said the Mayor will veto the measure. When his reasons are heard it will be time enough to determine definitely what is best for the public welfare.

HOW THE CHOLERA EFFECTS PRICES

THE cholera scare has the effect of calling the attention of the American people as a whole to the close relationship between their country and foreign nations. First, accounts of incoming steamers telegraphed to every hamlet and town in the United States directed attention to the extent of foreign immigration. It was found that half a dozen vessels a week arrived in New York, each bringing from 500 to 1000 steerage passengers, hailing from every clime from the Mediterranean to the Polar sea. Of course, figures are regularly published relating to immigration, and we are told that 600,000 persons annually land on our shores, and so on. But figures presented in this way do not strike the public ear in the same manner as those furnished during the past two months. For instance, it was shown how the price of writing paper went up a day or two ago, because of the embargo on rags. Now comes a report from New York that sugar has gone up one cent a pound owing to the cholera scare. The large refineries depend on raw material from abroad. Germany and Austria supply great quantities of beet sugar in a crude form. The Dutch West Indies also supply crude cane sugar. In this form

the sugar is a favorite cargo with ship-masters. The article is packed in sacks. It is very heavy and answers excellently for ballast, while at the same time it affords a handsome revenue. Imports in this line are all but suspended. The Havemeyer refinery of New York, with a capacity of 800 barrels daily, is about to shut down, owing to the difficulty of obtaining raw material. These little incidents show forcibly the extent and sensitiveness of our relations with foreign countries. The prices of olives, raisins, sardines, prunes, figs, and in fact all kinds of imported dried fruits are ascending.

SUBSIDY A FAILURE.

IN 1885 the government of Germany adopted a system of subsidizing ships for the purpose of extending commerce, and strengthening her merchant marine. A line was established between Germany and India, one between China and Japan, one to Australia, and one between Trieste and Egypt. The government subsidies paid aggregated about \$1,000,000 annually. After over 6 years of trial the government has discontinued the subsidies, and the shipping interests revert to the old plan of individual efforts.

It is presumed the abandonment must have been occasioned by the fact that the payment of subsidies brought no corresponding benefits to the nation or its people, while possibly it benefited individual ship owners and masters.

A GREAT LAND CASE.

AN exchange refers to a case which comes up in the Denver courts October 15th next, as one of the greatest land claim suits on record. The case involves a tract of land in Salt River Valley, Ariz., fifty miles long by one hundred and fifty wide, containing 7,450,000 acres.

From existing records in Guadalajara, Mexico, it is seen that this land was granted in 1742 by Emperor Ferdinand of Spain to Don Miguel Peralta, Baron of Colorado. His sole heir and descendant is a Mrs. Reavis of Missouri, in whose name the contest is to be made. By the terms of the Hidalgo treaty all the old Mexican titles are guaranteed by the United States Government, and if contested is successful she will be paid \$1.25 per acre for land occupied by settlers.

The grant includes the Pima Indian reservation, the White Mountain Indian reservation, and several valuable mining districts. There is a large stone at one corner of the tract. It was used by the Spanish surveyors as the beginning point of their work, and on its surface is traced a rude map of the survey.

The grant of 1742 was confirmed in 1772 by Carlos the Second. Persons living on the land, however, need be in no way disturbed. They are fully protected in their individual rights whichever way the case terminates.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 2.—Dr. Gardner reports Mrs. Harrison resting well and improving.

POLITICAL HATS.

WE have never been struck with admiration for the custom which largely obtains among politicians of wearing hats and neckties bearing the names of different candidates. It is a rather ostentatious way of worshipping a political idol. However, this is a mere matter of taste which all are free to indulge or otherwise, according to preference.

There are situations in which it would be more consistent to dispense with these preferential symbols of political devotion than to wear them. We now have special reference to conspicuous head gear. Those who usually wear emblematical hats would do well to put them aside when they go to attend religious services, Sunday schools and gatherings of that class. When a man goes to church or to attend to religious duties and observances it is just as well that he lay away every suggestion of worldliness, or associated with that which is indicative of existing difference. This allusion does not apply to gentlemen who have no other than Cleveland or Harrison hats with which to cover their caputs.

PERFIDY OF THE UTAH COMMISSION.

THE grand jury of the First Judicial District, sitting at Ogden, in their latest report, animadverted severely on the undue attempts made to put innocent persons to trouble and expense, through alleged infractions of the anti-polygamy laws. They said:

"There is a matter which we desire to call your honor's particular attention to, and that is the great number of witnesses that are brought here at the expense of the Territory and the government, whose testimony is absolutely worthless and on which no indictments can be found. We understand this matter has been reported on by former grand juries, but the fact still remains that these witnesses are brought here from long distances, and their testimony cannot be used after it is brought before the grand jury.

"It seems to us that there must be persons in authority whose business it is to look into these matters and see that this enormous expense is not contracted in entirely groundless cases. There seems to be a disposition on the part of the committing magistrates to send everything no matter how trivial, to the grand jury to investigate, when the cases come under their proper jurisdiction and ought to be heard and determined by them. This, aside from the item of expense to the government, renders the work of the grand jury more arduous and tiresome than there is any need of.

"We understand it is the custom of the United States commissioners to accompany the deputy marshals and assist them in making arrests under the Edmunds-Tucker act at all hours of the night. This, we submit, is undignified, and makes these arrests savor more of persecution than legitimate prosecution."

This ought to make good reading for the Utah Commission. In the report of that body, framed for the evident purpose of creating new prejudice against the "Mormon" people, and of retaining offices which are supposed to be needful for the suppression of poly-