

## EDITORIALS.

## ARTESIAN WELLS.

IN the NEWS of July 31, was a communication by a correspondent concerning the expected arrival in this city of a representative of a Pennsylvania well-boring firm, with the view of engaging in that business in Utah, if sufficient interest can be elicited to sustain such an enterprise.

We have several times referred to the subject of artesian wells, and no less than three attempts have been made in this city and vicinity to procure such a well, but from some cause or other, they have not been successful, and have been abandoned. It is useless to speak of the advantages of such wells, if they could be proved practicable in Utah, they are sufficiently obvious. Two things remain to be proved about them, in this region—first, that such wells can be obtained; and next, that the water from them will be of a good quality. If these two points were demonstrated by experiment, the ice would be effectually broken, and there would be no lack of patronage to well-borers. If some capitalists would combine and insure a good, practical experiment to determine these two matters, one way or the other, it would be a very good thing done, and it might prove of immense benefit to the Territory in assisting to develop its latent resources.

## "LIBERAL" RIOTINGS.

THE "Liberal" partizans, more and more, show their defiance of law and order, and their peace-breaking proclivities. From expressions previously uttered by some of their prominent mouthpieces and from the bearing and animus of numbers of the partizans on the earlier portion of the day of election, it was unmistakable that they were set upon having a disturbance of the peace and a mobocratic display. The spirit manifested by some of those partizans around the City Hall was malignant, ferocious, murderous, fiendish. Some of them professed to be deputy U. S. marshals, but they proved a disgrace to that office, and seemed a great deal more anxious to be breakers than conservators of the peace. The statement of the occurrences of yesterday, so far as offences against the law are concerned, made by the "Liberal" organ, according to all we can hear from eye-witnesses, is a tissue of falsehoods, thus sustaining the character of that paper for thorough untrustworthiness, as expected by all who knew it.

The "Liberals" appear to have acted on the assumption that, of all days in the year, on election day the municipal authorities should vacate their offices, and let the peace of the city take care of itself. In support of such a ridiculous assumption, we have never seen a particle of law or authority.

The re-construction or "bayonet" law of Congress, under which United States Marshals and their deputies are authorized to attend elections specially for representatives or delegates to Congress, and to arrest offenders against United States laws was passed with special reference to the Fifteenth Amendment and the suffrage rights of colored people, and was never intended to abolish local authority, neither does it.

By this law the U. S. marshals and deputy marshals have the power to arrest persons for violating the election laws; for instance, for illegal voting, or preventing legal voters from voting, and it makes it a U. S. offence for a judge of election to overstep or fail to perform his duty. But it does not abolish the municipal government for the day, nor constitute the U. S. marshals conservators of the peace generally, nor authorize them in the least degree to interfere with the city police or obstruct them in the performance of their duty. If there is a law to any such effect, let it be produced. On election days it is the duty of the municipal author-

ities to see that the peace is kept as well as on any other day, and if a United States official, a governor, a judge, or even a deputy marshal, should so far forget himself as to get drunk and disorderly and break the peace, and hinder or prevent the lawful expression of the popular voice at the polls, must that man's office screen him from arrest and punishment by municipal authorities for infraction of municipal law? Not as we understand things.

It may be said that the deputy marshals were in the discharge of their duty. What? Discharging their duty when blocking up the road to the polls, assaulting and defying the Mayor and the police, preventing citizens from depositing their votes, and in other ways breaking the peace and conducting themselves in a disorderly, riotous and lawless manner! Do you call that the discharge of their duty? Such offences, we are credibly informed, some who claimed to be U. S. Marshals were guilty of yesterday. Instead of aiding to keep the peace and to insure every legal elector the privilege of voting for the candidates of his or her choice, these professed deputy marshals acted as if they considered it their duty to break the peace, assault the municipal authorities and convert the vicinity of the polls into a Donnybrook fair. Could the police do other than endeavor to preserve the peace? Was it not their sworn duty to do so? If so, how can the villainous conduct of these deputy marshals, and the "Liberal" crew generally who aided and abetted them, be justified?

## PUBLIC DEBT.

DEBT is an incubus, in many cases weighing down a community or an individual into the dust, and, at the mildest, causing an amount of privation and distress that is very wearing to the nerves and depressing to the spirits. Debt is a terrible pocket squeezer.

The standing policy of the local officials in this Territory, chosen by the people, has been to keep the public treasuries out of debt. The standing policy of the "Liberal" party is manifestly to plunge the community deeply into debt. It is worth while to think of this, to give it serious thought, action-breeding thought, in this coming election time, so that representatives of a reckless, spendthrift party may not get into office, not even by any inadvertency on the part of the voters, or any serpentine wiggling on the part of unscrupulous "Liberal" candidates or their unscrupulous "Liberal" partizans. That party intend to worm themselves into local office if they can, and of the *modus operandi* they care not. Success is their aim, and to attain this any and all means they are ready to make available. Scruple or conscience is not to have any weight with them, judging by the past.

As an instance of extravagance by reckless officials we may refer to the fact of the neighboring Territory of Montana, with between 20,000 and 30,000 inhabitants, and a public debt of something like \$150,000. More than this. One county in Montana, that of Lewis and Clarke, is reported to have been \$150,000 in debt last September, and now \$160,000, with interest accruing at the rate of more than \$20,000 annually, while the debt is daily increasing and taxes are growing heavier, and consequently repudiation or bankruptcy is before that unfortunate people. What a pleasant predicament! Yet such a predicament would soon threaten this thriving Territory, if the "Liberal" carpet baggers were to secure the local offices. There is no doubt about this. Their course and policy plainly indicate such a future in the contingency of their success at the polls.

Need we refer to further examples of recklessness in public government—to New York City, to South Carolina, to Louisiana, where unprincipled partizans have run the public enormously into debt, with the inevitable consequence of taxes too grievous to be borne with any kind of Christian complacency? Yet these are only examples of the slavish condition to which Utah would soon be reduced under the rule of carpet-bag adventurers and such "Liberals"

as control the opposition hereabouts.

The hypocritical "Liberals" endeavor to adroitly cover up many of their nefarious designs by making a great hullabaloo about executing the laws. This is all moonshine. They care no more about the laws than they do about truth or virtue, and Heaven knows that is not much, as demonstrated by their antecedents, as well as by their current course.

It may seem all very well, in the heat of public harangue, when party prejudice runs high and expression exceedingly rabid, to hear a demagogue splurge, in catching stock-phrases, about executing the laws, and all that sort of buncombe. But in cooler and soberer moments, when the actual proceedings intended by the mouthy demagogue are manifest and understood, too plainly for deception, the case assumes another complexion. Then it is seen, beyond mistake, that the frothy demagogue's execution of the laws involves the depletion of the local treasuries, the contraction of heavy public debts, the levying of heavy taxes to pay U. S. officials for creating litigation, the persecutive prosecution of hundreds of good and honorable citizens for an imaginary crime, or rather for exercising their God-given and constitutional right to worship him according to the dictates of their consciences, and, as "the blood of the martyrs is the seed of the church," as fast as a hundred cases of this extra-judicial kind are adjudicated, a thousand others will arise of the same kind, to be similarly adjudicated.

Meantime the expenses of all these unconstitutional, needless, intolerant, spiteful prosecutions of excellent citizens, according to the "Liberal" programme, must be paid out of the local taxes, though not a local official is employed in any of the cases, juries excepted, and these are half of them of the "Liberal" streaks. But more than this, when these hundreds and thousands of worthy citizens are prosecuted and imprisoned and their property is confiscated, there will be the families, and Utah families are not the smallest in the world, of these numerous citizens, rendered paupers by the ungodly persecution, to be sustained by the public. So that it will not be on these unfortunate citizens alone that the burden of the "Liberal" use of the taxes will fall—it will extend also to other worthy taxpaying citizens, it will bear with grinding weight upon all but those rascally "Liberal" schemers whose chief aim is to thrive and fatten upon the property and misfortunes of unspeakably better men than themselves.

## OCEAN PASSAGE.

THERE has come a great change in the matter of travel across the sea. The increased competition among the steamship companies, and the unsatisfactory condition of the money, business, and labor questions in this country, have contributed to bring about a very peculiar state of things. The passenger business from Europe is said to be not brisk this Summer, although the steerage fares are considerably lower than has been customary. Some of the companies do not run all their steamers and a dull winter is expected for the ocean steamships. Not so many steamers are running now as last year and many come to New York for the sake of a cargo back home, and they have to bring ballast this way.

The New York Herald of July 25 says that there are more people leaving New York, for Europe, than emigrants arriving from the Old World, and that Castle Garden is a deserted place in comparison with what it was two or three years ago. Passengers can travel from Liverpool to Chicago for \$17, and *vice versa*, and the balance of passengers is for the East. The German steamers have reduced their fares from gold to currency. The New Hamburg line takes passengers to Bristol and London for \$30, and the old Hamburg company takes them to any station in the United Kingdom for the same money. The French mail steamers charge \$35 for third class passengers. Every day a general reduction of cabin rates is expected. Many steerage tickets were sold that day (July 25) at \$11 each, and upwards of 4,000 people were expected to leave by that day's steamers for Europe.

SIX SUBJECTS AND MORE. — An exchange says New York talks about six subjects at present: Havemeyerhydrophobia; hydrophobiahavemeyercomet; havemeyercomethydrophobia; comethydrophobiahavemeyer; hydrophobiacomethavemeyer, and comethavemeyhydrophobia.

That exchange forgets two or three subjects, such as third term, Beecher-Tilton, etc.

## A Lumber Combination.

## CONSOLIDATION OF THE TRUCKEE LUMBER COMPANIES.

The Sierra Nevada Lumber Association has recently filed articles of incorporation in the office of the Secretary of State, at Sacramento. All of the owners of lumber mills on the Truckee river and its branches (except one) are represented in this association. We understand it is not the design of this combination of the lumber interests of this section to raise the price of lumber. One of the principal objects is to have a uniform price. Heretofore each mill has had to send out its separate agent to Salt Lake and other remote places, at heavy expense, to make lumber contracts. In this one item each mill would spend perhaps \$1,000 or \$1,500 per annum for traveling expenses, amounting in the aggregate to from \$10,000 to \$15,000. A considerable portion of this extra expense can be saved by the consolidation which has been effected, without increasing the price of lumber. It will benefit contractors and lumber dealers from abroad. They will not be compelled to travel around to each and every mill to see where the dry lumber is that they want. Now they will only have to apply to the officers of the association to obtain at once the information they desire. A detailed statement will be kept by the association of the amount and kind of lumber on hand at each mill, and the length of time it has been sawed. There is no doubt but that if the association perfects its organization, and carries out its plans as they have been foreshadowed, the results that follow will be beneficial not only to the mill owners, but to this entire community.—*Truckee Republican*, July 18.

INDUSTRIAL DECADENCE OF ENGLAND OUTLINED.—Now, let us face boldly and state in the plainest language what the industrial decadence of our country, whether it will come sooner or later, will mean when it begins. (Statistics are unnecessary here; they cannot be precise, and might give rise to useless controversy on details.) It will mean that we shall lose one foreign market after another; that we shall gradually cease to manufacture for other manufacturing countries; then that those countries, after supplying themselves, will meet us and beat us in neutral markets; finally, that we shall be reduced to the supply of our own demand—possibly to secure even that market by recurrence to a protectionist policy. This will be a terrible reverse—a momentous, and, it may be, a miserable change. It must involve a vast and grave metamorphosis; it may, but it need not, involve ruin. The extent and depth of suffering we shall have to undergo during the sad progress and the weary struggle will depend upon how soon and how distinctly we recognize the coming revolution, and how wisely and courageously we meet it. The great, ultimate, naked fact we have to look at is this—The home demand for our iron, cotton, woollen goods, &c., may be about one-third of the whole; we must acture mainly for foreign consumption. About one-third of our productive industry is all that we can ultimately hope to keep going. Two-thirds of our artisan population, therefore, must cease to be—or to remain. That vast proportion of our imports which is now paid for by our millions of exports will have to be foregone, or to be purchased by other funds. To speak broadly, the population of these islands, which is now maintained by agriculture, commerce and manufactures, will have to be maintained by agriculture and commerce almost alone. We shall, therefore, only be able to support 20,000,000 people, instead of 30,000,000 as at present. England will become a

second Holland, greater, richer, more powerful than the first. But she may be a more prosperous and happy Holland still, if she only sees her destiny in time, and girds up her loins to meet it as a great nation should.—*Contemporary Review*.

THE REVIVAL OF BUSINESS.—The final settlement of the currency question and the adjournment of Congress we predicted would be followed by a revival of prosperity. So it is proving. From the day the President signed the new currency bill there has been a perceptible improvement in nearly all forms of business. The inquiry for all kinds of goods has been on the increase ever since, and the prospects for a large fall trade are excellent. The iron industry, which is usually first to suffer and the last to recover from financial or commercial disturbances, has been almost completely prostrated since last fall. But even in this branch matters are now decidedly looking up. The Cambria Iron works, the most extensive in the country, have resumed, and are now running their rolling-mills night and day. Nearly all the furnaces throughout the State are still idle, but preparations for blowing in many of them are said to be already in progress.—*Philadelphia Press*, July 11.

THE MISSISSIPPI MUDDLE.—The beauty of our reconstruction policy in the Southern States is shown in its true light in the request of the Acting Governor of Mississippi to President Grant, asking for United States troops to be sent to Vicksburg to guard the polls at the election which will take place there in a fortnight hence. He says, that owing to the present unorganized condition of the militia in his State, he is unable to preserve the peace in case of an outbreak or riot, and therefore prays the President for protection. This custom of calling upon the United States government to interfere in purely State affairs is becoming dangerously frequent in the South, and shows a tendency toward centralization of power not in accordance with the true spirit of republican institutions. It is the natural result of the criminal and bungling system pursued by the Washington authorities toward the South since the war, and serves to destroy every vestige of legislative freedom in that portion of the great Republic. When the Governor of a State is obliged to call upon federal troops to guard against an anticipated riot in a mere local election the corruption or weakness of the State government must be deplorable. Louisiana, Arkansas and Mississippi are brilliant examples of the reconstruction policy of the present administration, not to speak of South Carolina and its reputable Moses.—*New York Herald*, July 22.

HAWAIIAN NOTES.—His Majesty has donated the proceeds of the sale of gifts made to him during his tour of the island to the Molokai Leper fund and the Queen's Hospital, one half to each. They amounted to nearly \$500.—*Hawaiian Gazette*, July 10.

We regret to note the suspension of the native newspaper *Ko Hawaii Pono*. Like most publications in Hawaiian, it has proved a heavy loss to its enterprising publishers, mainly because the native people are too poor or too indifferent to support their papers. The *Kuokoa* is now the only weekly native newspaper issued, and that is barely kept alive by the most rigid economy in conducting it.—*Hawaiian Gazette*, July 17.

## Our Country Contemporaries.

Ogden Junction, August 3—

A sad accident occurred last Saturday at Plain City. Mr. Raymond's son, while driving a reaper and mower, reached over to pull the lines, which had caught under the tail of one of the horses. The animals started and the boy fell forward, the machine going over him and wounding him in a terrible manner. On application to Dr. T. E. Brown, he kindly furnished us with the following particulars:

August 3rd, 1874.

Mr. C. W. Penrose:

Dear Sir, Your note requiring