

EDITORIALS.

A DEMOCRATIC DISAGREEMENT.

THE tariff issue is worrying the politicians not a little. It was hoped on the side of the Democrats that all was fair sailing toward the haven of reduction, and indeed things did look that way after President Cleveland's outspoken declaration for revision. But the recent State Convention of that party in Pennsylvania has upset all that, and the divergence between the high and low tariff Democrats in Congress is apt to be as great as ever. In the convention, Samuel J. Randall, who is a strong protectionist, had things his own way and the result was a platform squarely against every feature of free trade and declaring on yfor such revision of the tariff lists as would amount to a change of form without one of substance. This places him and his following somewhat antagonistically toward the head of the administration on that point and looks like more trouble ahead in getting at measures of relief for the taxpayers of the country.

Randall has long been accused by Henry Watterson and other leading free traders of being an enemy to Democracy, wearing the livery to serve Republicanism in, so to speak. If Democracy has no other issue than tariff reform to contend for, this might be true. It is very certain that on every other feature of political partisanship that goes to make up a thorough Democrat, the Pennsylvanian has never been found wanting. He has been at his post and advocated his principles and the common cause when it was personally dangerous to do so. More particularly was this the case when the Southern States were groaning under the burdens of misrule and corruption fastened upon them by reason of their recent rebellion; it was then, in the halls of Congress and out, that his voice was heard loudest and longest, working, voting, protesting against the unconstitutional measures by means of which not restoration but reconstruction upon the basis of prostration was sought. He has been known to remain at his post in the House for twenty-four consecutive hours, holding his discouraged and numerically inferior forces together and thus beating back adverse legislation until crushed by superior numbers. None of this should be forgotten, and, judging by the manner in which the people of his district treat him right along and the consideration he receives on every hand, it is not likely to be.

Both Watterson and Randall are political giants and both vote the same Presidential ticket. It would seem to a disinterested spectator that if they would bridge over this schism and work unitedly against the common enemy, they would act more wisely. By fighting each other they postpone the accomplishment of even a compromise measure, and thus, neutralizing their respective power, the people are consigned to an indefinite period of watching and waiting.

A PROPOSED REVOLUTION IN IRRIGATION.

A COMPANY has been organized and incorporated in Arizona which bids fair to cause a revolution in irrigation, and to be a great aid in the reclamation of desert land. The association is called the Arizona Reclamation Company.

The incorporators are O. Haskins, George W. Ingalls, Thomas E. Farish, O. F. Thornton and Benj. A. Fickas, who are also named as directors. B. A. Fickas is president of the board, G. W. Ingalls, secretary, and O. Haskins, general manager. The company is capitalized for \$2,000,000, divided into 2,000 shares of the par value of \$100 each.

The object of the organization is thus stated:

"To organize colonies, and assist immigrants in finding homes in the San Simon, Sulphur Springs, Santa Cruz, Gila, Salt River and other valleys within Arizona Territory; to sink wells, put in pumping machinery and lay sub-irrigation pipes, and supply water for the same."

The *Arizona* states that the same company has secured the territorial right to manufacture a patent cement piping for sub-irrigation, and they have selected a fertile field on which to operate. In the Sulphur Springs Valley there is a tract 120 miles in length and 15 miles wide which may be reclaimed by the methods proposed, it being possible to obtain water at a depth ranging from 6 to 15 feet. The San Simon Valley affords a tract of similar extent, while on the Gila, Santa Cruz and Salt rivers, still greater possibilities are afforded for the reclamation of lands which are not supplied with irrigating facilities. In fact, it is estimated that 10,000,000 acres of desert land is susceptible to cultivation under the plan of the company.

It is claimed that in sub irrigation one inch of water will supply eight times as much land as in surface flooding. The chief expense will be incurred at the outset, in laying the

pipes—but it is claimed that that being a permanent outlay, it will be much more satisfactory than the recurring repairs upon them, besides the purchase of water rights from original owners and canal companies.

This enterprise ought to be watched with great interest from this quarter. If it proves successful the same system can be operated here in sections where flowing wells are obtainable and surface water is scarce. There are many localities embracing large tracts of land where such is the situation.

SHOULD ENGAGE IN BUSINESS.

RECENTLY we advocated the desirability of having young men raised among or thoroughly identified with the interests of the people of the Territory, study the professions. There is another field which invites the young men of Utah to enter and reap, namely, that of commercial enterprise. Men from abroad are being attracted to this Territory in considerable numbers for the reason that it offers so many openings for engaging in business. While it is desirable that all of the resources of our commonwealth be developed, and that the most be made of her commercial advantages, it is preferable to see our own citizens reaping the benefits of her commerce, rather than that strangers should make the profits arising therefrom.

Capital is essential to the founding of most commercial enterprises, and it is also true that, while the old time citizens of the Territory are, as a rule, in comfortable circumstances, there are not many capitalists among them, and especially among the young men. But still the latter have it in their power to do much in a move such as we are advocating. Courage, perseverance, industry and intelligence are elements that go as far as gold to insure success in business, and when such qualities are displayed, money can generally be obtained.

The people of Utah have had a tolerably thorough education in one system of finance by means of which capital can be raised and profitably managed, viz: Co operation. On this principle enterprising young men of business tastes and abilities, especially in the larger towns of the Territory, might be able to procure sufficient capital to utilize local openings for business enterprises, instead of waiting for some stranger to come along and seize them. In addition to stores, such ventures as saw mills, grist mills, blacksmith and wagon shops, shoe factories, dairies, fruit canneries, etc. might be engaged in with assurance of success, in many of the towns of the Territories where facilities for them exist and where there is a demand for their products.

Utah is now attracting a degree of attention from business men that she never did before. Her resources, and the possibilities for profitable business enterprises which she presents, are being eagerly looked into by parties from abroad who have means to invest, and present indications are that a great deal of money will be brought here and invested within the next few years. It may be well enough to invite foreign capital to come here, but it is unquestionably desirable that old settlers make the most of the means and opportunities they have in the way of utilizing the avenues to wealth which open in so many different directions in Utah.

We have spoken more particularly of young men in connection with the improvement of opportunities for home enterprises, for the reason that they, rather than their elders, are looking for vocations in life. If they can obtain assistance and co-operation from the latter, so much the better, so long as citizens and settlers, rather than strangers, reap the benefits of the natural wealth of our Territory.

AN IMPORTANT POINT.

IOWA is a prohibition State, and an interesting case has grown out of the enforcement of its laws in that direction. A decision given in this particular suit by the Supreme Court of Iowa raises an important question to be settled by the Supreme Court of the United States. It is thus explained by *Bradstreet's*:

"Suit was brought last spring against the owner of a distillery to enjoin him from manufacturing alcohol or proof spirits. The owner of the distillery defended on the ground that he manufactured entirely for export within the State and that no portion of his product was sold within Iowa, and that to interfere with a business carried on with citizens of other states would be to attempt to regulate interstate commerce and thus encroach upon the domain of Congress. The court, however, granted the injunction, holding the right of the state to prohibit the manufacture of alcohol to be absolute, no matter what may be the destination of the product, and that interstate commerce is not interfered with because the manufacture of the liquor is prevented before it becomes a subject for transportation. This is the case which has to be passed upon by the court of last resort. The Iowa decision, as will be seen, gives the police power of the state a wide potency."

INTENSIFYING THE SITUATION.

ANOTHER incident which at first telling makes out a clear cause of war, has happened on that fruitful stage of international disturbances, the Franco-German frontier. It seems that a French Lieutenant and a gamekeeper were out shooting near the invisible line which separates one nation from the other, and got so close that some German soldiers in ambush fired upon them with fatal effect, the gamekeeper being instantly killed and the officer so badly wounded in the thigh that the limb will have to be amputated. The dispatch conveys the inference that each party to this unfortunate affair was on its own territory, and if this should prove to be the fact there is but one thing for France to do, and in the event of Germany's refusal to declare war—that is, to demand the immediate surrender of the shooting squad for trial and punishment according to French law on French soil.

This event, following so closely upon the arrest of young Schaebele for posting up a seditious paper within the German line, looks as if the inevitable could not long be deferred, no matter if at present satisfaction should be obtained all around. Where neighbors are so bitterly opposed to each other that every technical departure from correct conduct is seized upon as an excuse for the display of spleen and the gratification of malice, open and pronounced hostilities of a general character cannot long be postponed and are only held in check by straining diplomacy to its utmost tension. What aggravates matters is the fact that the ground occupied by the Germans was of the Rhine belongs to France by the law of heredity and geographical location, to say nothing of the preference of the inhabitants, nine-tenths of whom are French and make no secret of their loyalty to their native land. When the struggle does come, France will certainly make such a fight for the recapture of that disputed soil as the world has not often seen, and events like that of yesterday do but serve to swell the volume of wrath which now finds expression in anathemas not loud but deep. Germany is seeking the disturbance, if there is any such thing as judging by appearances.

Later dispatches change the details of the incident somewhat, but the foregoing is in the main substantially correct.

GEORGE FRANCIS AGAIN.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN, once such a celebrity but for a dozen years or more the occupant of a latticed bench in Central Park, New York, and with no other companions than sparrows, has been disinterred and permitted to stalk forth to engage in the practices which were his wont in the days long ago. He spoke at a socialistic gathering in New York last night in behalf of the condemned anarchists and at the close a collection was taken up for the benefit of their families, netting some \$200. He says he will continue speaking in their interest until the fatal day arrives—November 11th next.

Train is one of the most peculiar and eccentric characters the world ever produced. He is no mere charlatan or mountebank, as has so often been charged, but a man of brain, brawn and parts. He has always been in possession of so much animal vitality and magnetism that he was never properly ballasted. Those who have heard him speak will remember that it seemed to be an exertion to him to remain on terra firma, and keeping still was entirely out of the question. His fond of language was something marvelous and his descriptive powers one of the wonders of the world. But he devoted his subjects so much, and was out of one into another with such astonishing rapidity, that those who expected to extract the gold from the gravel without an effort on their own part were badly disappointed. He had a most excellent understanding with himself; in fact, he and Train were the best friends in the world and neither was at all solicitous about third parties stepping in to mar the harmony prevailing between the Damon and Pythias in *uno*.

He spoke twice in this city to large and appreciative audiences. Here he formed more new acquaintances than he ever cared to have anywhere else, because, perhaps, the good that was in him was perceived and substantially recognized. But even those who professed to be able to see nothing in him were greatly entertained and on several occasions joined heartily in the applause and laughter. In some of his rhetoric Herodotus was never more powerful, Cicero more lucid, Horace more chaste nor Homer more ornate. But he would break off suddenly from such a flight and be in the middle of a western joke before a majority of his hearers knew that one had ended and the other begun. He had the brain of a statesman and a faculty of assimilating ideas such as a Webster himself might envy. In person he is above the medium and of portly proportions, with a classical, handsome countenance disclosing intellectuality in every lineament. That he has been induced to break from his seclusion and again mount the rostrum is due to a cause not yet explained.

AN ERRONEOUS IMPRESSION.

UNDER our notice is an example of the process by which false impressions are frequently created and spread. An Idaho paper makes an editorial dash at the Salt Lake water question. It opens fire by quoting from one of the rabid, vituperative communications that have appeared in print on the "dry bench" question, and from that basis forms its estimate of the character of the Salt Lake City Council. The statements of the communication are taken for granted—swallowed *holus bolus*—and upon that premise our considerate city fathers are depicted as tyrants and oppressors who deny people their rights and rule with an iron hand and an outstretched arm.

Our Idaho cotemporary (the *Enterprise*) starts out upon a false hypothesis, and therefore its conclusions are necessarily incorrect. Our council has not gone into the autocratic business.

HEREDITARY DEPRAVITY.

At a recent session of a body of scientific gentlemen in Boston, who were engaged in the consideration of crime, its causes and the treatment of criminals, a member present gave expression to the theory that a certain class of criminals cannot help being such any more than children can help being afflicted with diseases handed down from their parents. The speaker illustrated his theory by citing numerous examples of the class of which he was speaking, and describing their cranial developments and physical characteristics. He claimed that among the class of which he was speaking, a tendency to crime was hereditary, a sort of disease in fact, against which the state should establish a quarantine by confining in suitable places, all individuals manifesting it.

Evidence is being accumulated and reduced to tangible form, for the purpose of showing that there is some truth in the theory of hereditary depravity. A few years ago a book was published in an eastern city giving the genealogy of a family named Jukes for seven or eight generations, with the personal history of some scores of its members, and statistics showing the number of murderers, thieves, paupers, abandoned women, etc., which the family had produced. The facts given had been collected and verified with great care, and the result was astonishing. It proved beyond reasonable doubt that, in that family at least, a tendency to crime was handed down from parent to child, and that it permeated many if not all of the branches of the family tree as far as traced.

It is the boast of modern law writers that their science is fast approaching as high and accurate a standard of justice as the enlightenment of the age is able to conceive. To be in line with this boast it is now proposed to embody in legislation such allowances as may be just, for pre-natal influences tending to confer a predisposition to commit crime, such considerations to be permitted to influence a court in fixing, not merely the extent, but the kind of punishment.

Thus if a man who was born under circumstances calculated to make him virtuous, shall commit murder, he shall be hung; but if the same crime shall be committed by a person born under influences of an opposite nature, that fact may be permitted to change the punishment to one of imprisonment in a reformatory.

A case in point is now agitating Boston philosophers and philanthropists. A man named Nowlin is under sentence of death there for murder. His friends have investigated the history of his family, and find that he springs from a criminally inclined race. This circumstance is made the ground for an application for a commutation of sentence, and the justice of the plea is being soberly discussed by public men and the press.

The general verdict seems to be that human justice is not able to draw such fine distinctions as this theory of hereditary depravity would involve. They are only within the range of infinite understanding and the application of infinite justice.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A TRUE FRIEND.

A HOST of our readers learned with much regret, from recent dispatches, of the sudden death of Mrs. Barclay, wife of Mr. J. W. Barclay, Member of Parliament from Forfarshire, Scotland.

Mrs. Barclay was visiting a Russian lady at Mussiden, Dordogne, France, not far from Bordeaux, in company with her brother, Mr. Philip Novelli, and her sister, Mrs. Williams. While out riding on the 21st of August she was thrown from her horse and received severe injuries. She fell on her head, and a blood vessel burst, causing partial paralysis. Mrs. Barclay was at once conveyed to the hospital at Mussiden, and a London physician was sent for who attended her till her decease, which took place on the 3d of September. She re-

mained unconscious from the time of the accident. Mr. Barclay was in the country and received the shocking news of his wife's death while at Denver, Colorado. He immediately started for New York and took passage on the steamship *Britannic*, which sailed on the 21st instant for Liverpool.

Mrs. Lilian Alice Barclay was the daughter of the late Mr. A. H. Novelli, merchant, of Hyde Park, London, and was married to Mr. Barclay in 1882. She was universally esteemed for her many excellent qualities, and the sad news of her sudden departure overwhelmed her husband with grief. The people of Utah have lost a firm and courageous friend, for Mrs. Barclay never failed or flinched in vindicating them when aspersed in her presence. Her visit to this Territory in company with Mr. Barclay in 1883, gave them both an insight into the true character of its people and their institutions. Mr. Barclay's able defense of the "Mormons" in prominent magazines and newspapers is well known and appreciated by the people about whom he was bold enough to tell the truth in the face of a hostile multitude, and his noble wife, now gone to her rest, was equally valiant and fearless in society in refuting the untruths concerning them which are so popular.

We condole with Mr. Barclay in his great bereavement and mourn with him the loss of a good and noble woman who has been taken so unexpectedly from this lower world. May she rest in peace and reap the reward of the just.

PAVING THE STREETS.

THE subject of paving the streets of this city is gradually looming up in degree of importance. It is but a question of time when something will have to be done in relation to it. The Mayor is already revolving the matter in his mind, and has in contemplation the use of the large water wheel which was formerly a part of the old Empire Mill, in City Creek Cañon, for crushing the material to be used for rendering our streets hard and smooth.

The kind of material most appropriate for the purpose is a leading feature, as it involves the quality of the pavement and the extent of the cost of such an improvement. The best yet discovered has been in use for some time in England. Many streets are laid with it in Liverpool and other large cities, and the localities where it exists are favorite resorts of bicycle riders, as the wheels fairly fly over the excellent surface presented. It is called the *Grano-Metallic* pavement. It is being introduced into New York, so it is stated by the *Railway News*, and is giving unqualified satisfaction.

This newly introduced Pavement is chiefly composed of refuse iron slag, of which millions of tons can be obtained all over America for the simple expense of taking it away. Slag is a waste material with which all iron furnaces are overburdened, and for which up to the present time no extensive use has been found. This material is very hard, will stand any temperature, and should be simply everlasting.

It is claimed for this pavement, that apart from its cheapness and durability it offers other special advantages over every other modern pavement, inasmuch as from the vitreous sharp nature of the material, a rough surface is always presented which prevents any slipping of horses or pedestrians.

In support of this claim the following certificate, from the President of the Society of Engineers has been submitted:

161 FLEET STREET,

London, E.C.
Dear Sir—I have examined into the composition and working of the *Grano-Metallic Stone* invented by you, and find it to consist of certain proportions of blast furnace slag and granite, which are crushed, chemically treated, dried and mixed with Portland cement. These materials are formed into a paste with an alkaline solution, the mass being capable of being laid with facility and of setting quickly. A valuable feature of the finished track which I have examined, is that it is not slippery on the surface, either when wet or dry. This, to my mind, is due to the circumstance that the stone is composed of materials possessing different degrees of hardness. The most refractory of these articles is slag, the dense, vitreous particles of which wear down less rapidly than the other associated ingredients, and always present themselves just above the surface of the mass, a good foothold being thus insured at all times. In my opinion *Grano-Metallic Stone* forms a good and durable road and footway, and will be found invaluable in fire-proof construction.

I am, dear sir, yours faithfully,

FERRY F. NUSSEY,

President Society of Engineers.

The question at once arises. Where could Salt Lake obtain the necessary slag to manufacture the material? There being no blast furnaces within a reasonable distance, the introduction of the new pavement here appears impracticable. It may probably be discovered, however, that the slag refuse from the smelters in this vicinity, would answer a similar purpose. At first glance this seems likely, and if so the mountains of excellent cement existing in this region would insure the matter so far as material is concerned.