DESERET EVENING NEWS.

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DESERET EVENING NEWS CO.

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ONE PART WELL GREASED.

The proposed "Judiciary Article" for the State Constitution, submitted to the Bar Association for consideration, provides for a supreme court of three judges, and for five "judiciary districts," each of which shall elect one and not exceeding three judges, as may be provided by law; also, for the appointment, by the supreme court, of an attorney general, and for the election of five district attorneys.

The supreme and district judges are to receive a salary of not less than $6,000 per year, and the attorney general and district attorneys such salaries as may be provided by law.

The present supreme Court of Utah, consisting of the chief justice and the three associate justices, now receive a salary of $5,000 each, and the United States district attorney is salary and fees probably $6,000, which makes the total cost of our present judiciary system $19,000 per annum.

The proposed scheme, if carried out to its fullest extent, will stand upon the State of Utah an annual cost as follows:

Three supreme judges,	$ 18,000
Fifteen district judges,	75,000
One attorney general (estimated),	6,000
Five district attys (estimated),	15,000
Total expense of the proposed judiciary per annum,	$114,000

The total revenue of the Territory for the present year is a little less than $200,000.

If the rate of taxation is not increased, this would leave but $80,000 for the support of the penitentiary, insane asylum, reform school, university, agricultural college, salaries of other State officers, expense of Legislature, expense of Territorial government, payment of jurors, etc.

Would it not be simpler and better all round to turn over that balance of $80,000 to the judiciary also, and let it go for the payment of jurors, etc? Then the thing to do would be to turn out all the inmates of the penitentiary, insane asylum and reform school and close those institutions; and request the university and agricultural college authorities and professors to serve without pay and run those establishments so that they could with donations or private means; say the same thing to all other State officials from governor down, and including members of the Legislature. Such a course of action would no doubt meet with some disfavor in aristocratic quarters; but however sharp and severe the strain might be on all the other parts of the State machinery, think of the satisfaction the whole commonwealth would have in knowing that the judiciary wheels, cogs and pinions were well lubricated!

THE MASS MEETING.

At the call of the Chamber of Commerce, a mass meeting of citizens is to be held this (Monday) evening to make some expression on the financial situation. It may be that little attention will be paid by the legislature to any resolutions which may be passed, or by the gold bond advocates to any suggestion they like to make; but it is a fact that the powers and predilections of the West on the silver question, unavailing though they seemed to be when made, have had a lastingly effect among the legislators as well as among the masses, and as a consequence the silver cause now possesses a strength which therefore did not exist in its ranks. A prompt and vigorous expression of sentiment at this time may sufficient for, be without its fruits for good.

The hope for financial legislation of any kind at this session of Congress is exceedingly slim. The next session may afford brighter prospects, or it may not. That resolve to be discussed. In any event the earnest western sentiment is and must be great to the silver men all they demand. In recognition of this fact, it is the duty of business men to express themselves in moderate lines, with a view, forming the best that is within reach, yet without abandoning any further claim that may be made when the situation does not more precious than at present. In this evening's meeting no doubt there will be a proposition to endorse the Jones bill which possesses a silver subsidy provision. Whatever action may be taken in this proposition, it would seem a politic course at present not to make a radical demand for everything the silver men want. It is well known that this want cannot be satisfied, and since the whole nation will not be injured now, it would appear a sensible thing to secure part of it if that can be done, provided such procedure would not act as a bar to pressing the suit for the remainder. Hence a wisely moderate view of the situation would seem to be, not what the silver men want, or what they can get, but to the aspect of the situation regarding them. Whether or not the proposition is a step in the right direction. If it is, then any expression of sentiment should be clear, emphatic and unmistakable.

At the same time, while a mass meeting of citizens and business representatives is engaged in dealing with the all important question of national finances, it might not be amiss for them to devote a little special attention to local affairs in harmony with the general purpose of the assemblage. The financial sky of the country is the main is exceedingly threatening. There may be a change, but when that will come none seem to know. Just now, however, the trend appears to be toward a terrific crash which will work almost Sodomic ruin. By force of circumstances Utah has been constantly out of reach of the impending disaster. Just as the keen and destructive cold and storm waves has brought calamity almost everywhere, with but a trace of biting frost here, so the shifting wave in the financial world is sweeping in its course. If the mass meeting would indicate a resolve to do something here at home with a view to developing local resources by the investment of scattered local capital, immediate and positive benefit would result. We strongly favor vigorous expressions on behalf of silver, in a line of firmness and moderation; and we likewise urge the saying and doing of something that will make a start at home for improving on present conditions and prospects.

A WITNESS OF THE ELEMENTS.

The strip of wind and wave for the opening of 1895 already is of such a character as to be given rank among the most thrilling and disastrous in the annals of the nineteenth century. The fierce storms that have swept over land and sea, and the intense cold that accompanied and followed, have pressed through the agonies of death hundreds whose hearts were filled with life and fire at the dawning of the New Year; while the sufferings of those who have escaped the grim reaper for a time will make an awful tale of grief and gloom. And even now the promise is that further catastrophies of an appalling character will be added to the already long list are there is a cessation to affect relief.

It will not do to take a pessimistic view of conditions which prevail, for such a method of observation would be neither just nor beneficial. On the other hand, in the face of these lamentable circumstances it is improper to bring to the front the cold and unsympathetic attitude that laugh at the sorrows of others and chuckle to be happy and hopeful amidst a superfluidity of trials of an opposite kind. Tell the best that can be of the present, and the golden part of the country points unmeaningly to a culmination of overwhelming sorrow and distress for many nations and citizens. The sad tale of wind and wave is but a companion to the opacity and recital that can be made in almost every avenue of human life and sentiment—in business, in society, in moral and physical conditions. While we advance in science, in life-saving devices, in medical and sanitary knowledge to check of overcome disease, suffering is not diminished, or fateful calamity averted.

It may be that much of this unfortunate position is because men do not observe the known conditions that are conducive to health, life and happiness; probably it is to a great extent. Yet man cannot control the fury and activity of the elements; and against his assumption of superiority because of his advance in knowledge, there is ever the protest that still stands him in the Power whose commands the winds and waves obey, and who will not permit to go unchecked the sinful now and unbelief in Deity to which mankind so boldly are giving adherence.

RESULT OF BAD GOVERNMENT.

Activities in Bagdad is the subject of a report of Consul Blake Consul Handling at Bagdad to the state department. He calls attention to the set that to ancient times Mesopotamia and the whole country between the Tigris and the mountains of Persia and Kurdistan was irrigated artificially and that the fertility of the soil was due to that it placed as much as one hundred fold at every crop, if a statement of Herodotus can be relied upon. At present, Mr Hanging says, a little more than four hundred years ago the area is practically, and only about of equally close to the rivers are cultivated.

Possibly no more striking evidence of the results of bad government can be given. The generations that so recently occupied that country dwelt upon the and immense wealth, which enabled them to build the vast cities of Nineveh and Babylon with the wonders of architecture for which these places were famous. They took a high rank among the nations of the earth. In fact, the Babylonian empire at the time of Nebuchadnezzar, very spry has been called the "head of gold" in the great image of the kingdoms of the world as sculptured out by successive ages. But today everything is that country is changed. The population, fearing to accumulate anything that might subject them to unusual extortions from the Turkish government officials are contented if a scanty living is obtained. The farmers, like many Arabs in Syria, scratch the ground with a stick, put to the grain and irrigate by means of water raised from the river in skins, cows supplying the motive power.

Everything else is equally primitive. The grain is threshed under the horses' feet and then thrown in piles where robbers and tax collectors may not find it. To make it into bread the grain is pounded in a mortar and tossed up into the air, to separate it from the chaff. Women generally perform the work. The flour thus obtained is mixed with unfiltered river water. No yeast is used. The dough is formed into cakes and baked on hot tables in a mere oven.

Probably these facts show clearly enough the general condition to which the people have been reduced. Babylonia's golden age was terminated by the Persian conquests, but even as late as during the Roman rule, the wonderful irrigation canals and reservoirs were kept in repair and the soil was made to yield its riches. With Turkish dominion every trace of former industry was gradually effaced, and now not only Mesopotamia, but the whole country from the west coast of Syria to the border of Persia, is a land in ruins. But with a little encouragement given to agriculture this whole region might again be converted into a garden. Millions of acres are but waiting for cultivation, and with comparatively small effort they would yield more than most of the regions on which the world now depends for its supply of bread.

REGISTRY OF GRADE ANIMALS.

A correspondent who writes from Layton, Davis county, asks the following questions:

How many crosses will it take before you can get pure enough breed that you can register the animal, if you breed a full-blood to a common-bred, and then breed the offspring to a full-blood at every breeding?

The question is ambiguous, at least to the extent that it does not specify whether horses or cattle are meant, for as our correspondent no doubt knows, there is a rule of registry as to trotters, under which individual performances of an animal or that of his progeny may entitle him to registry. The question nevertheless would seem to apply as to registry through breeding, for the admission is made that through one of the parents a strain of common blood comes in, and the only answer to that question, it seems to us, is that such an animal—no matter how close the breeding may come to purity of stock, through repeated crosses with full-bloods—can never be registered as other than a grade. The last part of Rule I of the American Short Horn Breeders' association emphasizes the idea that a grade animal, no matter how fine, is not entitled to registry, in these words: "The animal must trace on the side of the sire and dam to imported recorded English short horns, or to pedigrees not false or spurious already of record." We presume similar rules are in use by other breed associations as well as the one named; and yet we are informed by one well-known local breeder that the registry of grade animals or grades is permitted in some associations when a certain high percentage of pure-blood one has been attained. If an answer on this latter point is what our correspondent wants to get, and if he will let us know just what kind and breed of animal he is inquiring about, we will be pressed to seek the information for him.

THE ALLEGED friendly contest for a Salt Lake proposition appears to the *American Banker* (New York) for February 8th:

The replies which the Salt Lake committee of bankers is receiving, in answer to the circular calling for a referendum on the silver question, appear to be on the whole favorable. A good deal of interest is evinced in the proposal, which is commended. According to statements which are first in the Salt Lake Tribune, this sympathy may be expected from Colorado, Montana, and the region from Nebraska and Texas south to the Indian territory. Consider bankers are said to be in favor of adopting the plan as outlined by the Salt Lake bankers. Especially do the banks of Denver give evidence of a strong leaning in favor of the coinage of silver. The banking community is to be represented at the meeting of Presidents Woodward, of the Denver National bank of Denver, suggests "that all the banks of the western states and territories that intend to be a banking station in a financial basis should promptly make their opinions known." We trust that the bankers will not be so ungracious, and if by this means a definite statement on the silver question should be secured from western bankers, the convention will be repaid in a manner, whatever proposal may come from subsequently from it.

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