

der the law to regard any enactment as improper or impolitic and to express his convictions and agitate for its modification or repeal. While he does not commit an overt act against the law he cannot be punished for his theoretical and polemical opposition to it.

It is the right of every private or official person in Utah to believe that plural marriage or polygamy is true in principle and beneficial in practice, and also to preach and teach it as a tenet of faith. The wisdom or expediency of doing so is altogether another thing. If he takes an oath not to break the laws enacted against its practice and not to aid or advise others to break them, he does not thereby place himself under any obligations not to hold his own views on the subject, or not to express those views in public and in private. The law is made to protect society against overt acts, not against opinions or the expression of opinions. It is not designed for a fetter on the brain or a gag on the tongue. It is not to be made a muzzle for anybody's mouth. And he who so perverts it is an enemy to human freedom, a tyrant and an upstart to be despised by every free man.

No man living has the right to require another to swear, or express his willingness to swear, that he "will never under any circumstances preach or teach" a certain doctrine of any kind or character. A juror has as much right to preach polygamy as Judge Zane has to preach monogamy. He has equal rights with the District Attorney, or any other official alive or defunct, to hold and advocate views on marriage and morals, politics and law, religion and social ethics, without let or hindrance. And those who attempt to deprive him of such rights deserve the scorn and contempt of every American citizen, and are unworthy of any office under this free government.

We say to all people, friends or foes, you may preach and teach polygamy, or monogamy, or celibacy whenever and wherever you can get any one to listen to you freely, and there is no law to restrain you. While you do not break the anti-polygamy laws or aid in their infraction, you can advocate their repeal and attack their integrity in word and print. The attempt made on Monday to forge chains to bind men not to exercise a constitutional right, was a dastardly outrage for which there was no legal excuse and which language fails to find terms to denounce as it deserves. And every official who aided and abetted in the flagrant wrong ought to be swept from his position and branded with everlasting and ineffable disgrace.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

The history of Central America is, for the most part, a record of wars, revolutions and governmental changes. The nineteenth volume of Hubert Howe Bancroft's "History of the Pacific States," being the third in the series devoted to Central America, embracing the events of the last eighty-six years, has just been published. The territory covered by this volume includes the Isthmus of Panama, with the five States of Guatemala, Honduras, Salvador, Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

Walker's filibustering expedition in Nicaragua forms one of the most fascinating chapters in the history of Central America, and has attached a romantic renown to the cities of Granada and Leon, and the lakes.

Besides the divers phases of self-government attempted, the geographical features of the country are fully and clearly set forth in this volume. The reader is constantly regaled with pictures of tropical scenery, including mountains and valleys, forests and plains, lakes and rivers, volcanoes and earthquakes, together with the inhabitants, their character, dress, manners, food, dwellings, occupations and amusements.

Chapters on the intellectual and industrial progress, judicial and military systems, commerce and finance, will be found highly interesting and important to the general reader as well as the practical student of history.

In the concluding part, devoted to inter-oceanic communication, the various projects to unite the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans receive appropriate consideration, while due prominence is given the great ship-canal scheme of Count De Lesseps.

Upon the whole this latest addition to the series of volumes already published by the History Company of San Francisco, amply sustains Mr. Bancroft's reputation as an able historian.

THE SITE OF THE NEW COUNTY JAIL.

The wretchedness and insufficiency of the Salt Lake county jail has for many years been a source of annoyance and regret. The need of a suitable building and surroundings is about to be filled by the erection of a structure after the most modern and approved description, both as regards material and style.

The site of the proposed new jail has not yet been decided upon. It is a point of considerable

importance and a decision should not be reached without careful consideration. Three locations have, we understand, been thought of—the City Hall grounds, the County Court House lot, and the county property a short distance south of the city, on the State Road, on which the new poor house is situated.

The site first named—the City Hall lot—might appear to have some advantages, but we believe them to be superficial. At first glance it looks as if a combination of the city and county on prison affairs would result in greater economy, as there might in that case be a unification of management under which both classes of prisoners might be worked together. In this way it might be thought that the public interest would be enhanced, as heretofore county prisoners have done little or no labor, having merely languished in their place of confinement, and thus had abundant time and opportunity to concoct and operate plots for escape, which have been a conspicuous characteristic of that place of imprisonment.

The second location, considered—the County Court House lot—has a serious disadvantage; that is the meagre area of the grounds. In this regard the City Hall proposition is not free from the same objection. Both are also open to the question of whether it is better to have such a building outside or inside of the city limits? At first thought it seems that it were invariably better, when practicable, to have all such institutions removed from thickly populated parts, comparative isolation being a necessity for many reasons that need not be named. One of them is, however, that it does not enhance public morals to have criminals congregated in any one place in the heart of a city, and parading in gangs to and from various points where they are required to labor. This process may be almost, if not quite, an imperative necessity in a city like this, but when it can be avoided, as in the case of the county, it should be.

There is one point of great importance that should not be lost sight of, that is, that in the present city system—which we are not condemning, it being the best that can obtain under the circumstances—one essential ingredient is necessarily absent, the reformation of the prisoners. This is probably impracticable anywhere, when brief terms are the rule, as in most cases in which infractions of city ordinances are involved. In county cases the terms are almost invariably longer and therefore afford opportunities for inaugurating reformatory processes.

If there were no other ground for the choice, on this consideration alone our inclination would be toward the poor house grounds as a site for a county jail. Reformation of criminals, unless in capital cases, should be the object of all punishment, aside from the protection of the public from the encroachments of the vicious and dangerous class. There is a growing spirit in all civilized nations in that direction, based on that philanthropic sentiment; hence the question of prison reform mounts in many places almost to an agitation.

A great deal has been said in this community about the need of a reformatory for juvenile criminals. The discussion is not without good ground. Youthful law-breakers are sent to the city jail, where they have to mingle with the vilest of the vile, or are relegated to the penitentiary where they mix with men capable of indoctrinating them in the criminal art. If the proposed new jail is isolated there is no reason why some attention should not be paid specially to the reform of juvenile prisoners. Of course comparatively few of them would reach such an institution under the existing laws, as only those convicted of a certain class of misdemeanors go to the county jail, but the legislature could enact a law which would provide for the imprisonment of youthful criminals under a certain age convicted of any kind of misdemeanors in that institution.

A great advantage in favor of the site on the State Road is the extent of the grounds—we understand they cover an area of about twenty acres, more or less. This amounts to a small farm, which could be worked to great advantage by prison labor. It appears from a casual glance that on that land, carefully cultivated, enough could be produced to make the jail almost self-supporting. At the very least, many of the essentials for the sustenance of the prison and the poor house as well could be raised. The institution could also be so conducted that the more youthful and better class of prisoners could be separated not only within the building, but also while at work on the grounds, from the more hardened ones.

Plots to escape would also be more difficult of execution in an isolated situation than if the jail were in the heart of the city, where confederates on the outside have better opportunities to give assistance in the furtherance of such schemes.

So we might go on enumerating the advantages of the location outside of the city, but probably sufficient has been said to render it clear.

One among the many eminent church dignitaries who have given their public endorsement to the wonderful efficacy of St. Jacobs Oil, in case of rheumatism and other painful ailments, is the Right Reverend Bishop Gilmour, Cleveland, Ohio.

SUBTERRANEAN WATER.

In the western part of South America are found the ruins of an ancient aqueduct constructed of solid masonry extending upwards of four hundred miles. We think, as a community, we have spent considerable labor in this line, but our efforts in comparison with this stupendous work are but as a drop in the bucket. When the population shall warrant it, we may have to resort to permanent work of this nature, but not to this extent.

Salt Lake City requires many million gallons of water daily. Part of this comes from City Creek and other adjacent streams and part from the Jordan Canal. Yet the supply is far from being equal to the demand. Especially is this the case during the summer months. Various are the plans that have been devised for the purpose of increasing the requisite supply, not only for this city but elsewhere. This has been done mainly by means of erecting dams and constructing reservoirs and aqueducts, the latter in some instances extending for many miles and only maintained by a very considerable annual outlay to cover the costs of constant breakages in the embankments, and to meet the inevitable demand for damages to the property of those people living along the lines by these unexpected and unavoidable floods. In order to escape some of these evils, and to a certain extent supply the increasing demand for water it has been thought for some parts of the Territory there is a more excellent way. It is not claimed that this plan will work in every locality, but that it will accomplish the desired purpose in many places there is little reason to doubt. It has been amply demonstrated that there are subterranean streams and reservoirs of great capacity in many parts of the Territory, which if they could be brought to the surface would, in many cases, amply supply the demand. That this is a fact is fully borne out by the many flowing streams obtained by driving artesian wells in various places. These streams vary in their flow from fifteen to upwards of fifty gallons per minute. It is further found that by sinking other shafts near wells already in full flow, additional streams can be obtained without apparently in the least diminishing the previous flow. This clearly demonstrates that the source of supply is not easily exhausted. Why would it not be feasible, in view of these facts, to drive, say twenty or thirty of these wells in two lines contiguous to each other and connecting each by a short branch pipe to a central aqueduct of large capacity, thus raise to the surface a stream of a capacity commensurate, as near as practicable, with that of its subterranean source. We are reliably informed that these wells of average depth can be driven at a cost of about forty cents per foot, and that when once the water rises to the surface the flow is constant and the cost of maintaining the stream, absolutely at an end. In consideration of these well known facts, why would it not be advisable to pursue this course, and thus, instead of resting satisfied with a single, small isolated stream from this source, secure as near as practicable, the entire amount of the subterranean stream?

A LIGHTNING FENCE.

AN exchange says that W. E. Blodgett, of Butte, Montana, has invented and is exhibiting a fence that will turn even a grizzly bear. It consists of ordinary No. 10 galvanized wire. This wire, however, is charged with electricity by means of a small dynamo driven by water power at some convenient locality. It is claimed that animals coming in contact with it are struck as it were by lightning and ever thereafter give it a wide berth. It is said that one dynamo will keep three hundred miles of fencing fully charged and that the power required for this purpose need not exceed a fifth of one horse power. Of course the wires must be attached by means of insulators; but this expense is counterbalanced by the fact that fewer posts are required, as they need not be nearer than from 40 to 60 feet apart. Mr. Blodgett, it is stated, has already taken an order for three miles of it to be followed, if found satisfactory, by another for 35 miles by the same party. Such a fence might save a good deal of wear and tear on the front gate during the summer months, and might have a happy effect upon the disposition of the hoodlum in the "w's sma hour ayont the twal."

THE FRANCO-GERMAN FERMMENT AGAIN.

PEACE in Europe, as we have frequently stated in substance, is a flimsy fabric of very inflammable material, and pinned together with bayonets. It acts as a screen to the eyes of the powers, but now and then a rent is made, and through it the world is enlightened as to exactly what each one is doing, what the preparations are that are going ahead, etc.; and with

ease of these views there is a significant shake of the head and a sigh, saying as eloquently as such a thing can—"I want none of your securities."

It seems that on the 21st, one M. Schnaubele, special French commissary at Pagny-sur-Moselle depot was arrested by a German. He had received several letters from the German police commissioner at Ars asking him to come to that place and confer with him regarding the frontier service. He finally agreed to do so. While on his way to Ars he was roughly seized by a German police and taken to Novent, from which place he was sent to Metz.

The Metzter Zeitung, a German paper published at Metz, said Schnaubele's arrest was due to his connection with the anti-German agitation conducted in the territory wrested from France, a patriotic league, but the people of Pagny-sur-Moselle declare this to be entirely untrue and say he had nothing to do with the agitation. The incident has thrown the inhabitants of Metz and Nancy into the wildest state of excitement.

This affair, on the face of it, does not seem to be very startling, or to contain the elements out of which so great a sensation as was produced could be made; nevertheless it is a most significant fact that on the reception of the news in Paris fentes fell and other fluctuations in the social barometer indicative of stormy weather ahead took place. Le Paris, a leading daily newspaper of the French metropolis, called it "another provocation," and asked if Bismarck were not hunting for a casus belli (cause for war).

The details set forth that the German papers requested Schnaubele to set up one of the posts which mark the frontier line. The commissary crossed the boundary and advanced a few yards on German soil, when he was seized by German police agents, who were disguised in gray blouses. He knocked the agents down and escaped back to French territory, but was again seized, handcuffed and sent to Metz, where he was placed in the prison in which accused persons are confined before trial. The warrant for his arrest emanated from the public prosecutor at Metz, who acted under instructions from Strasburg. The French prosecutor at Nancy has gone to Pagny to inquire into the affair.

All this goes to show that what Germany first exacted from France as tribute, she now uses as a watch-tower. Spies are as thick as bushes, and a Frenchman even by invitation and on official business, is arrested for merely transcending the boundary line a few steps, and placed in prison pending a trial. Just what the charge against him will be cannot of course be conjectured, but that is no matter; they have him in duress vile and perhaps don't intend to try him at all; perhaps it is only intended as was before hinted at—as a provocation to a conflict, like a chip on the shoulder of a schoolboy. It is pretty well understood that neither France nor Germany wants to sound the first blast nor give the first blow, but each is ready to respond in bloody terms when the other does. Any way, the two powers are no friendlier now than they were at this time in the year 1871, and are readier and riper for a conflict. A very slight provocation will do; perhaps the lack of an explanation and apology for Germany's treatment of Schnaubele will be found sufficient—it is certainly much more of a provocation than France had before, when her excuse was that Emperor William at Ems refused to see and talk with her minister to Germany. The war spirit fills the European atmosphere, he sure of that.

Dispatches received this afternoon confirm what has previously been reported, and state additionally that it is a very serious matter, one which two of the French ministers sat up till midnight last night discussing, and arose early this morning to continue the discussion of. The President of the French society of which Schnaubele is a member, has resigned because of the slowness of the country to anger, and it seems as if internal more than external forces were urging the unleashing of the dogs of war.

NO ILLEGAL OATH WILL STAND

WHEN "Mormon" jurors were rejected in the Third District Court because they would not agree to take an oath not provided for by law, it was understood by those acquainted with the methods of the conspirators, that this was meant for a precedent on which registration and election officers could build unlawful requirements of voters, so as to exclude all "Mormons" from the polls. The Dickson and Zane expedition being successful as to "Mormon" jurors, it was pointed out by the Salt Lake Tribune as a guide to the Utah Commission and to the officers of their appointment.

But the plot does not seem to work right. The Commissioners appear to be determined to act under the law and not under the lash of the Tribune. They seem to consider the law as superior to the League. Their circular of recommendations to the registration officers was carefully worded, so as to reach the utmost limits of the laws relating to the duties of registration and election officers and the qualifications and disqualifications of electors, without going a step beyond. This does not suit the League nor its organ. Therefore an attempt is being made to induce the officers ap-

pointed by the Utah Commission to disregard the recommendations in the circular, and obstruct "Mormon" voters in registering and balloting. In other words they are invited to ignore the Commissioners and be led by the Tribune. The "argument" to support this is, that the Commission has no control of the officers it appoints, in any way "except as an ex officio advisory board," and therefore those officers should pay no attention to the Commission, but proceed as the Tribune directs. Why those officers should place themselves under Tribune control when it is not even "an ex officio advisory board," the "argument" affords no explanation.

The only point worthy of attention in this appeal to registrars to go outside the law, is the clause in the Opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States in the cases against the Commissioners, that

"If they (the registrars) have not the right to exact an oath different from that, the form of which is given in the Territorial act, they must otherwise satisfy themselves that persons offering to register are free from the disqualifications defined in the Act of Congress."

When this decision was rendered there was no other oath for voters prescribed by law than that in the Utah statute. But the Edmunds Act disqualified all polygamists and persons cohabiting with more than one woman. And the Supreme Court ruled that in the absence of the right to formulate an oath the registrars must otherwise satisfy themselves that voters were free from those disqualifications. Since then Congress has supplied the means by which this can be lawfully determined. It is by way of an oath covering the necessary ground. That is the only lawful method by which the registrars can "satisfy themselves" on this point. And, mark it, the registrars are not to satisfy themselves in regard to their own notions or the opinions of Leaguers and others about the sincerity, intentions or probable course of voters, but simply that they are free from the "statutory disqualifications." That is all. And, as we have said, Congress has now provided that which was then omitted, and no other oath can be prescribed than that defined in the new law.

The Tribune says the DESERT NEWS tells its readers that "they can, without violating any moral sentiment, take the oath, even if they break it within an hour." It is almost needless to say that this statement is a deliberate and intentional falsehood. The DESERT NEWS has not said that or anything like it. The statement is in the regular line of Tribune argument. That is, to assert something as the language or position of an opponent which he never said or assumed, and then proceed to assail it with voluble billingsgate.

All the scheme now on foot to prevent "Mormons" from voting amounts to is, an attempt to prevail upon the Commissioners and their appointees to formulate and enforce an oath for which the law makes no provision and which is, in essence and effect, in direct violation of that part of the law which expressly forbids the exclusion of a voter on account of any opinion he may have formed or may entertain on the subjects of polygamy, etc. If such an oath as the conspirators have formulated were to be adopted by the Commissioners and their appointees, it would be absolutely void as to the interpositions, and no one compelled to take it would be guilty of perjury, because it would be illegally formulated and illegally imposed and would not be worth the shadow of a piece of blank paper.

The Commissioners have taken a stand, independent of all outside influences, under the statutes which created and continue their office, and in this they should be sustained by all law-abiding people regardless of creed or party. The letter of Judge Carlton, to be found in another column, is a complete legal presentation of the case and renders further argument on the points touched upon entirely unnecessary. It is lucid, forcible and irrefutable.

We are of the opinion that much as many of the registration officers would like to follow the lead of the League conspirators, they will see that their safety lies in strict conformity to the law as set forth by the Commission, and that they will be chary of allowing the Tribune to egg them on to that ruin which, sooner or later, overtakes all officials who have been foolish and weak enough to adopt its policy or bow to its demands in order to escape calumny.

More Registrars.—The Utah Commission yesterday named the following additional registration officers:

KANE COUNTY.

Mount Carmel—R. M. Ingelstad; Orderville—Henry Fowler; Glendale—Homer A. Bowton; Ranch—Graham D. McDonald; Johnson—W. H. Laws; Pahreah—Joseph A. Stewart; Kanab—B. L. Young.

W. T. Stewart is county registrar.

BEAVER COUNTY.

Beaver—John Barraclough; Greenville—W. F. Smith; Adamsville—R. H. Burke; Star—A. W. Mowrie; Gramplon—C. S. King.

James McGary is county registrar.

Neither wine, ale, porter, brandy nor corsets have ever been manufactured in Japan. They make nothing there to get tight on.