

adopting this process than to engage in ruinous strikes. Their co-operative effort is misdirected power.

A HAPPY NEW YEAR!

By the onward sweep of Time we now are required to bid farewell to 1894, with its pain and pleasure, its joys and griefs. To earth's inhabitants it has been a momentous year, not lacking in the qualities which marked its immediate predecessors as being within the period which, ages ago, was described through the prophetic gift as "the last days"—the pivotal epoch which precedes the ushering in of the great Sabbatic era.

A retrospective glance impresses the fact that during the past twelve months many loved ones who hailed the New Year of 1894 with gladness have been called to a station on "the other side," and mortality's sorrows shall know them no more; many new arrivals, equally beloved, have been given a place at the family altar. With some people and with some nations there has been a large measure of disaster and affliction; with others there has been a full degree of peace and prosperity. And with all those who set high their aims for improvement and who steadily and persistently have adhered to their noble purpose, there has been notable progress and consequently an increase of power and felicity.

The year 1894 opened auspiciously for the people of Utah; and its cycle now completed has not brought disappointment. All around there is abundant evidence that Providence has dealt kindly with us. As the year opened with hopes of good cheer, it ushered in 1895 with brighter promise than attended its own advent. The clouds which in a measure hung over the closing days of 1893 have been almost entirely dispelled in 1894, and there is every reason for all within our mountain home to hail with delight the newborn year which will be upon us with the light of another day. With the deepest gratitude to kind Providence that we can join the glad refrain, "Zion prosper, all is well!" and with joyous anticipations for the welfare and progress of our beloved country and people during the year 1895, the NEWS expresses to its patrons its sincere wish that all may enjoy A HAPPY AND PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR!

WHAT THE CRANK TURNED OUT.

A gentleman who resides at Clapton, London, is regarded by many of his friends as "a crank" on the tobacco business. He seldom fails to impress his associates with his views on the subject, which are backed by an incontrovertible array of scientific facts as to the injurious effects of the narcotic upon the human brain and bone, and especially upon the vital organs of youths addicted to the tobacco habit.

The gentleman has just launched another argument at his smoker friends, as to their wasteful habit with the weed, for he insists that when used it should be with economy. Seven years ago he set himself the

task of collecting all the cigar ends he could find on his route between Clapton and London docks. Day after day, and month after month, he was observed, with smiles of pity or derision, going along the street gathering all the "outts" he could discern on the pavements or in the gutters. A short time since he suddenly ended the procedure. He had continued it seven years.

Next he figured up his work. He had traveled in his search a distance of 11,823 miles, and had gathered 600,000 cigar ends, averaging one and a half inches in length. Placed end to end they would measure more than fourteen miles. Putting the average cost of cigars at three cents, the amount of waste was figured at \$3,000. He exhibited his collection to his friends, took out a revenue license for the sale of tobacco, and disposed of his stock to cigar manufacturers. He argues that this was a very proper course, as it brought him some remuneration for his labor, prevented a great deal of waste, and last, but not least, did the smokers a good turn by furnishing them an improved article, which had been in a measure purified by its contact with the dirt and atmosphere, and therefore contained less of the deleterious substance than is found in the new product of the weed. Just how the gentleman's friends who smoke replied to his argument that the tobacco was rendered cleaner by its association with gutter filth is not recorded. Perhaps they have not yet figured out precisely what kind of stuff they do smoke.

WANT WHOLESALE STIRRING.

Nearly everybody has been disgusted with the revelations of corruption made through the Lexow committee's investigation of the New York police department. That division of the municipal government has been treated to a thorough turning over, and while it was a necessity in the interest of the people generally, and the vigorous prosecution of the investigation is to be warmly commended, the moral stench it awakened is anything but agreeable to most people, even outside of those immediately concerned.

Since the Lexow committee has done so well in its peculiar line, it now seems that New Yorkers are anxious for a further and wholesale stirring of Gotham's affairs, so as to discover just what amount of villainess there has been in official administrations there. Judging by what has been revealed, if the inquiry now proposed by the New York chamber of commerce is made, the public can look for an exposure that will be appalling in its extent, and will afford a justifiable excuse for sweeping Gotham officialdom "into the sea," to get rid of the foetid accretion.

While the searching investigation proposed is a necessity in the interest of municipal reform, and should reach to every department that the ulcerous matter may be removed, it is to be hoped that further developments of this kind, both in New York and in other places which are imitating methods of the metropolis, will not be scattered broadcast over the country in the elaboration of detail which has

marked the inquiry just closed. For a starter, giving a fairly full account of the Lexow committee's procedure was all right; for the future, however, a summing up and a reasonable amount of comparisons ought to suffice. A long-continued stream of details of official malfeasance too often leads to a familiarity therewith which is liable to attract other officials in the same direction. The people employed in the investigation are also likely thereby to engage in the work more from a desire for self-glorification and promotion than from purer and higher motives. "Turn the rascals out" in vigorous style, but do not spread too much of the effluvia over the country or make the operation the vehicle of equally corrupt and ambitious schemers.

NEBRASKA'S WAIL.

The cry of misery and destitution still goes up from the drouth-stricken districts of Nebraska. This week the state legislature convenes, and it is anticipated will adopt some measures of relief. The accounts which come from the afflicted localities are pitiful in the extreme. The recent intensely cold weather has added to the great distress. Tales of terrible destitution come from Perkins, Chase, Dundy, Lincoln, Hay, Hitchcock and Frontier counties; and to add to the suffering from want, it is stated that an epidemic of scurvy has appeared, the result of a lack of wholesome food.

Reports are being received of persons perishing for want of food and fuel. It is said that hundreds of families, in the border counties where there are no trees or brush, are without coal—a want the Burlington & Missouri railway, which runs through the section, is endeavoring to supply. The state relief commission, which has been doing excellent work with the contributions both from within and without the state, has 5,000 families on its list of those who need immediate assistance. This is exclusive of many who are receiving aid from county and precinct relief committees.

These reports make a terrible showing for the situation in which one season's drouth can place the people. There has been a generous response from charitable persons to the call which has been made, and now that the state legislature, which begins its labors with the new year, comprehends the situation and necessity for prompt relief, there is no doubt that all immediate wants will be supplied, and the people will be helped to get through the spring.

But the pitious wail which has gone up from Nebraska's farmers is a demand for more than supplying their immediate want of food, clothing and fuel. It is a demand that the state legislature shall do something to prevent a recurrence of these terrible scenes. In this land the government is for the good of the governed, Nebraska's present condition offers to her legislators the opportunity of their lives for an exhibition of a mindless philanthropy and state-manship. They can say that the needy shall be helped temporarily; they can go further and say that such destitution as is now exhibited shall be permanently ban-