

DAVID O. CALDER,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

REMARKABLE escape from death of

The New York Bar Association

condemn the nomination and

protest against the confirmation of Mr.

Williams as Chief Justice of the

United States.

Message of Governor Dix to N.Y.

legislature.

Cabinet meeting yesterday.

Renewed efforts by designers and

besieged at Carthage.

Proceedings in Congress, eloquent

speech by a colored member from

South Carolina.

Two hundred persons killed at

Saragossa and Valladolid.

Interesting letter on the develop-

ment of home industries and re-

sources.

Terrible storm of snow and sleet

in the middle States today; tele-

graph poles leveled in all directions;

communication stopped.

ONE OF THE GRIEVANCES.

Some of the complaints and charges

preferred against the people of this

region by their enemies, are very

peculiar, very ridiculous, very

childish—very ally, in fact.

One prominent charge is, that

the majority elect such officers as

are chosen by the local vote, and

the majority of votes is invariably

in favor of those who belong to, or

are supposed to be in harmony

with, the majority of the people.

This is most indignantly and

bitterly complained of, and strenuously

urged as one reason why special

proscriptive Congressional legisla-

tion should be effected against

Utah. Could there be a more ridi-

culous charge than this?

In the first place, the majority

vote rules throughout the Territory

collectively, and in every State and

Territory thereof, separately, so far

as voting is allowed. Is it to be

expected that the majority will select

candidates for office from the ranks

of their opponents, the minority,

and, so far as this Territory is

concerned, from the cliques and cot-

eries and rings of their unscrupulous

and avowed and malignant ene-

mies? Such a thing is preposterous.

The only way in which the minor-

ity can hope to elect one of their

number to office is by the adoption

of the method of cumulative vot-

ing, a method which is very com-

plex in working, is not in operation

here, is in operation in very few

localities in the Union, and is yet

but an experiment anywhere. In-

dividually and collectively, men

would be considered natural fools

if they elected, to rule over them,

men who were their openly de-

clared enemies, whose energies were

devoted to the destruction of their

dearest and most sacred rights and

privileges, and the reduction of

themselves, the foolish voters, to a

condition of abject slavery, politi-

cally and religiously.

It so happened that the people

who ventured into the heart of the

country, beyond the confines of the

white man's settlements,

and settled there, and, in spite of

the fact that they were perfectly

barren valleys, proved them capable

of self-sustaining settlement, made

the Pacific railroad a possi-

bility a century earlier than other-

wise it would have been, helped

largely to build it when it was run

across the continent, enlisted

scores of thousands of people from

the old world, filled these valleys

with a hundred cities, towns and

settlements, fed the neighboring

Territories, and caused two hun-

dred thousand people to consider

this region their home—no way is

it to be expected that these heroic

people believed in one religion, instead

of a hundred. This has been their

chief offense, in the eyes of their

the Missouri Democrat says,

"Friends of Attorney-General Wil-

liams say that he has from the

first opposed the appointment of

Benton for Marshal of Western Ar-

kansas and that he used infor-

mation concerning the report

concerning the appointment of

Benton for Marshal of Western Ar-

kansas to the Senate Judiciary

Committee to defeat his con-

firmation."

It may also be said, to the credit

of Mr. Williams, that he gave

prompt attention to the complaints

from San Francisco concerning the

official conduct of U. S. Marshal

Morris, and that official was

promptly decapitated too, as, ac-

cording to the paper, he richly de-

served to be.

WILD ANIMALS WANTED AND

NOT WANTED AT PHILADELPHIA.

The following, from Gen. James

S. Brisson, and dated Omaha, Jan.

1, we find in the Herald of that

city—**WANTED FOR THE ZOOLOGICAL****GARDENS OF PHILADELPHIA:**

"Will you be so good as to put a

notice in the Herald and ask West-

ern journals to send you, to the effect

that no more black bears, brown

bears, foxes, wolves, wolverines,

lynxes, Rocky mountain lions, cou-

gars, and all other animals of the

kind named at present for the Zoo-

logical Gardens of Philadelphia?"

The animals now needed to

complete our Western collection

are:

"Two young grizzly bears.

"Five antelopes.

"Five Rocky Mountain sheep.

"Six black tailed deer.

"Four buffaloes.

"Fifteen beavers."

If you, to the able

to obtain speedily all these speci-

mens. The response to our first

notice in the Herald was very

large, scores of animals in Ariz-

ona, Colorado, and Montana being

offered. The directors of the Gar-

den feel under many obligations to

you for your kindly

assistance in forwarding a scientific

enterprise, and the society have

with pleasure elected you an hon-

orary member, and will be pleased

to furnish you for your kindly

complimentary tickets, whenever

you or they visit Philadelphia."

IN ACCORD WITH THE ADMINIS-

TRATION.—It is frequently stated

here, by certain parties, that cer-

tain U. S. officials, whose office

record in the Territory we consider,

and we think justly, to have been

anything but commendable, "are

in full accord with the administra-

tion." Were those officials "in full

accord with the administration?"

while they were pursuing an utter-

ly illegal official course for a year

or two, largely out of bitter pre-

judice against the religion of the

majority of the citizens and inhab-

itants of the Territory, a course which

was plainly and repeatedly told

them from the first, was illegal?

That is a point it would be inter-

esting to see fully and fairly elu-

cidated. As it is, we are loath to

believe in the asserted fact of this

"accord," either then or now, and

so we leave the subject for the

present.

Our Country Contemporaries.

Ogden Junction, Jan. 6.—

A sister of W. G. Barrett, of this

city, met with a painful accident

on New Year's day in Omaha. She

is a teacher in that city and highly

accomplished. Mrs. Barrett was

receiving calls, when late in the

afternoon, her dress, which was of

light gossamer, caught fire by the

drawing in the open stove.

Her garments were all in a flame

in a moment, but the flames were

subdued by a young man who pull-

ed off his coat and wrapped her

about her body. She was severely

burned, her arms, shoulders, and

back were terribly scorched, and

her hair burned almost to a crisp.

She suffers intense pain and is

beets not prospering on account of

the too highly mineralized soil, so

that the cultivation would make a

Territory independent of the im-

portation of a very essential article

of diet.

Alfalfa, next to its importance as

a fodder, has the inestimable advan-

tage of opening up the soil and

crucifying it with its roots, thus

growing almost in the bare wilder-

ness, it will, by its decay, prepare

the soil for higher and more useful

species of vegetation.

Rape, *Brassica napus*, seems to

have been so far a rather neglected

article in the catalogue of rural eco-

nomy; yet its many uses (as is

peculiarly the fitness of it for

making a most excellent soap) are

indisputable, and its adaptability

to some of our agricultural districts

is uncontested.

Our northern counties, too, would

produce in excellent quality the

New Zealand flax, *Phormium tenax*, a

plant which in strength of fibre

has surpassed hemp, flax, etc., for

its adaptability to cordage. It

appears to be a plant requiring

little care and yielding steady re-

turns.

The lack of a good tanning ma-

terial, and the absence of all enter-

prise to meet the want, have been

often deplored. Yet there is no

doubt that the very thing, furnish-

ing this highly desirable article,

and thus warranting a remunerat-

ing industry, can be made to pro-

duce in the north. The amount of

money going out yearly for tanned

leather, plain or manufactured, is

prodigious, and might, no doubt,

be retained at home by judicious

cultivation. Raising horses and

shoes, harness work, etc., consume

annually a vast deal of money in

these items alone. The culture of

sugar, too, might be made profit-

able.

An industry which would meet

a greatly felt want, and at the same

time occupy the hands of thousands

of women and children, is

the manufacture of straw goods.

Rye straw, which seems to be the

best for the purpose, is annually

produced in large quantities, and

where are the hands to turn it to

account, the heads to see the com-

plete right business of the manuf-

acture is such an inexpensive

and inviting one, that in the small

hamlets of Belgium and Switzer-

land scores of families—fathers,

sons and daughters—all are oc-

cupied in making those tiny hats,

hats, hats, etc., which go across the

continent even to Australia.

The preservation of fruit—the

hundreds of bushels of luscious

peaches, pears and apples, which

are annually allowed to decay,

ought not to need to be reced-

mended to a sensible and religious

people. How easy and inexpensive

cure and can them, or to dry

them! What a revenue to the

thrifty farmer as well as an ac-

knowledgment of a beneficent Cre-

ator!

The culture of dye stuffs could

no doubt be made to pay in this

Territory. Madder, wild yam, etc.,

would, as well as benefit the coun-

try, directly enhance the value of

the long-discovered alum and nitre

beds, render the Territory produc-

tive of the dye stuffs, printing,

dyeing, and spinning manufactures.

Silk culture, last though not

least, will be an unfailing source

of wealth to those who engage in

it. It is like bee-raising, a

pursuit repaying itself almost with-

out outlay, and can be profitably

carried on, even by the smallest

household, and by women and

children.

In turning our attention to other

fields, we shall yet find varied fruit-

ful fields for unemployed labor, and

at the same time be able to meet

at home our wants of domestic

comfort. The country abounds in

the building material of every des-

crushing the eastern working classes,

I have penned the above sugges-

tions, yet I must not be understood

as producing the well timed

work of a contemporary—our

prosperity is a temporary one, and

on a sudden, and extension of

our people industries. Without ar-

ranging, our manufacturing, ag-

riculture, our commerce, our

crucifying it with its roots, thus

growing almost in the bare wilder-

ness, it will, by its decay, prepare

the soil for higher and more useful

species of vegetation.

Rape, *Brassica napus*, seems to

have been so far a rather neglected

article in the catalogue of rural eco-

nomy; yet its many uses (as is

peculiarly the fitness of it for

making a most excellent soap) are

indisputable, and its adaptability

to some of our agricultural districts

is uncontested.

Our northern counties, too, would

produce in excellent quality the

New Zealand flax, *Phormium tenax*, a

plant which in strength of fibre</