

EDITORIALS.

BIG FLEECES.—The New Orleans *Bulletin* says Col. Alexander Campbell recently selected from his flock of Spanish merinos, in Brooke county, West Virginia, 105 rams, mostly yearlings, to go to the Texas State Fair at Houston, several of which rams, it was confidently asserted, would shear 16 pounds of wool, and the average clip of the whole would be ten pounds, remarkably fine wool, with the so much desired crimp appearance.

The California *Farmer*, commenting on the above, says—

"We would inform our neighbors of the New Orleans *Bulletin*, that we don't call 10 pounds or 16 pounds heavy fleeces at all here in California, 20 pounds, 25 pounds, 30 pounds, 35 pounds, and even 42½ pounds have been taken from pure blood French Merinos in our State, and sheep exhibited at our Fairs often carry 20 to 28 pounds as show sheep."

The Santa Barbara (Cal.) *Press* of June 17 has the following;

"S. L. Skeels informs us that the Pacific Wool Growing Company, whose sheep are pastured on Santa Cruz Island, have had a large clip this year, some 300 of the sheep sheared under his superintendence averaging 30 pounds each, and two large Spanish merino bucks shearing 40½ and 41 pounds respectively. The average price of wool will return an income of \$6 each for the 300 sheep, and about \$8 each for the two large ones. This makes a good showing for a dry year on the Santa Cruz Island. Our distant readers will remember that this island lies directly across the channel from Santa Barbara. We did not learn from Skeels the average per head of the immense flock of sheep kept on the island, but we understand that it was a large clip throughout the whole flock."

CORNER IN CANARY SEED.—The New York *Sun* of June 19 says—

"The keeping of canary and other pet birds bids fair to be an expensive luxury the coming season. The canary seed crop, which is raised almost altogether in Spain, Smyrna, and Sicily, is not more than a third of what it usually is, and shrewd speculators in this country and in Europe have bought it all up for a corner in the market. For the last five months the price steadily rose from \$4.50 to \$9 per bushel, and recently it made a leap to \$12. Mr. H. R. Cone, a large seed dealer at 16 Fulton street, says that the price of seed has not been so high in the last twenty-five years, and that there is no prospect of its being any lower. About one thousand bushels of seed are consumed monthly in this country and in Europe."

Cornering is a species of swindling, and the prevalence of that method of defrauding one's neighbors and fellow citizens brings to mind the following little anecdote—

"And so," said the Judge, "it appears you live entirely by swindling?" "Why, your honor, one must live in the spirit of the age."

AN ABLEGATE.—In relation to the creation of a Roman Catholic cardinal in America, much has been said in our dispatches concerning the "ablegate," who brought from Rome the authority for the cardinalship. To "ablegate" is to send abroad; an "ablegate," therefore, is a person sent abroad, a messenger, a representative.

In the course of the visit of the papal ablegate, Monsignor Roncetti, to the Centennial Exhibition buildings, another gentleman explained to the representative of the Philadelphia *Times* the nature of the office of an ablegate thus—

"An ablegate," said the distinguished Monsignor Seaton to the *Times* representative, "is a sort of commission from the Pope. He is ranked among the primates of the church, being consecrated a bishop; yet he does not really rank as one. He is in fact, a bishop without a

province—something in the nature of a brevet brigadier general. Ablegates are appointed by the Pope whenever occasion demands, and when that occasion ceases they no longer retain their title of ablegate. The title of monsignor, however, they retain for life."

SUCCESS OF THE NARROW GAUGE.—An eastern paper has the following—

"Within the past five years there has been built and put into operation a number of narrow-gauge roads in this country of thirty-six inches, and two in Canada of forty-two inches. A striking and conclusive fact about these roads, according to the Chicago Railway Review, is that not one of them in full operation at the date of the panic has gone into bankruptcy, and that every one has promptly paid its interest obligations from net earnings, and had left some surplus to the credit of income account."

NEW COLORADO DAILY.—The Colorado *Free Press* appeared as a daily, for the first time, June 19, published at Colorado Springs. Its platform is briefly thus stated—

"In politics we shall know no party, and no political creed but the constitution; and shall act free and independent of party and partisan control, and look closely to the short comings of Republicans and the Opposition alike; believing that just and fair criticism will promote the public good. We shall favor every enterprise which will build up our city and will advance the interests of our county and territory. Railroads will receive warm encouragement at our hands. On all local questions we shall take such a course as we believe will best subserve the interests of our citizens."

We copy the following from the above paper—

"Grace Greenwood's shanty—up in Manitou (or Spirit Hollow) has been sold for taxes, and the old girl is wrathy about it. The shanty brought seventy-five dollars. Dr. Taylor was the purchaser. The doctor we hear is repairing the premises, and will move in this fall in time to commence with the poetic season of Spirit Hollow."

"We learn from one of our citizens, who has just returned from a visit to the town of Greeley, that decay and a mournful desolation everywhere mark with silence the crumbling ruin of this once beautiful experimental town, that sprang into existence through the agency of a few weakminded persons, who heard, in their far off Illinois homes, the Eastern command, 'Go West young man, go West.' Empty houses are there, with broken window glass, and doors hanging by a solitary hinge—its plank side walks have become broken and shattered—its beautiful cottonwood trees are falling from decay and neglect. The engineer, as he hurries his train through it, repeats Goldsmith's deserted Auburn. The antiquarian with his staff moves among its ruins, upturning here and there an old hat and boot, and soliloquizes over their strong resemblance to our modern head and foot gear, and notes them down for his book on the 'Antiquities of the Rocky Mountains.'"

"Greeley is one of the those experimental towns, that incorporated a forfeiture clause in their deeds to town lots, declaring that all property is forfeited to the experimentalists, upon which liquors shall be sold or given away, by the owner, his tenant or other person."

"Greeley has 'passed away,' and now stands enrolled upon the historic page of antiquity, by the side of Nineveh, Babylon and Thebes."

MILITARY DEPARTMENT EXTENDED.—The Washington *Star* of June 23 says—

"By direction of the President, the limits of the department of the Platte are hereby extended to include so much of the Territory of Idaho as lies east of a line formed by the extension of the western boundary of Utah to the northeastern boundary of Idaho—embracing the posts of Fort Hall."

WHO WILL WANT IT?

ON Saturday, June 26, the late Chief Justice asked and obtained permission, of the Supreme Court of the Territory, to take from the clerk's office any decisions filed therein, for the purpose of publishing a volume of Utah reports.

If such permission was grantable at all, it could hardly, with any courtesy, have been refused to the applicant. But is he doing a prudent thing in collating and publishing these reports? Might he not have had sufficient regard for propriety to refrain from such an enterprise? For, considering his course on the bench here, and the prejudices and animosities to which he has shown himself the slave, who will accept his published reports as perfectly trustworthy? It is well enough known, and is almost daily becoming more and more demonstrated, that, while sitting as a judge hereabout, his rulings and decisions were of such a character as to force the almost if not quite irresistible conviction that he studiously twisted the law and forced its interpretation to suit his own prejudiced and partisan purposes. If a man as a judge will twist and misrepresent the law through prejudice and partisan feeling, is he not capable, as a reporter, of twisting and misrepresenting judicial decisions, through prejudice and partisan feeling?

Again, will not the public suspect that, in collating and publishing these decisions, principal regard will be had, by the collator and publisher, to publishing not the decisions which are of greatest interest and importance to the public and the legal fraternity, but those which he may consider most prejudiced and partisan course on the bench, and that even those may not be honestly copied and presented? If so, who, beyond the narrow circle of the Utah ring, would want such a work in his law library? Of what use would it be to anybody?

Law books, more than any other classes of books, ought to be strictly accurate, undeviatingly faithful, and thoroughly trustworthy. Otherwise their authors make the books mere blind leaders of the blind. Writers and compilers of law books ought to be men whose ability, integrity, candor and impartiality are of the highest type, and altogether beyond question, a position which is in no wise widely conceded to the late Chief Justice of Utah.

THE BROOKLYN SCANDAL CASE.

The following is given in an eastern paper as the chronology of this notorious case—

"November, 1872. The first publication of the Woodhull story."

"May, 1873. The tripartite covenant first brought to light."

"June. Beecher's denial in the Brooklyn *Eagle*."

"October. Tilton dropped from the rolls of Plymouth Church."

"March, 1874. Congregational Council disapproved of Tilton's dismissal."

"June. Tilton's first public charge—letter to Bacon."

"July 13. Organization of the Plymouth investigating committee."

"July 20. Tilton's first statement to the committee."

"July 22. Beecher's statement in denial and explanation."

"July 24. Mrs. Tilton's statement sustaining Mr. Beecher."

"July 28. Tilton's arrest at the instigation of Gaynor."

"August 4. Tilton's withdrawal from the Plymouth Court."

"August 14. Beecher's second statement."

"August 20. Suit instituted by Tilton against Beecher."

"August 22. First statement of Francis D. Moulton."

"September 12. Second statement of Francis D. Moulton."

"September 18. Second statement of Theodore Tilton."

"October 3. Tilton indicted for libel."

"November 19. Bill of particulars denied."

"December 11. Order granted for bill of particulars."

"December 29. Order for bill of particulars reversed."

"January 4, 1875. Case called in Brooklyn City Court."

"January 11. Opening for plaintiff by Judge Morris."

"February 1. Tilton took the witness stand."

"February 21. Tracy opened for the defendant."

"April 1. Beecher took the stand."

"May 19. Porter began summing up for defendant."

"June 8. Evarts closed for the defendant."

"June 8. Beach began summing up for the plaintiff."

"June 23. Beach closed for the plaintiff."

"June 23. Judge Neilson charged the jury and they retired."

July 2. The jury reported that they could not agree, and were discharged, which ends the trial, and ends the case for the present, if not forever. A great amount of money, time, ability, and energy has thus been thrown away, if not worse than thrown away.

GRAND OPERA.

The recent experience of a week of grand opera at the Theatre in this city must have been gratifying of the projectors of the enterprise and also the local lovers of music and the drama. The time was somewhat inauspicious, being what is known as a dull time financially,

the Oates Comic Opera Company had just been playing nearly a week to large audiences, and Queen's Circus and Menagerie had exhibited immediately previous six times to still larger audiences.

The Grand Opera Troupe was numerous and there was a large amount of varied ability in it.

Still, there was no overshadowing ability there. There was no now accepted prima donna. There were good artists, accomplished singers and actors, second class stars, but there was no first class operatic star.

It was Kellogg's troupe it is true, but it was Kellogg's troupe without Kellogg. Then there was no band capable of playing the music of an opera through, and of acceptably supporting instrumentally the vocal and dramatic performances of the troupe.

Under these circumstances it seems to us that much credit is due to the public in patronizing the late operatic performances so liberally from first to last, and the suggestion arises that a smaller opera company with a first-class prima

donna, and a sufficient number of first and second class instrumentalists to competently support the vocal and dramatic performances all through, might play three or four nights in this city to crowded houses, and such a venture prove a still more decided and complete success than did the late one.

In such large cities as Buffalo, Cleveland, etc., east of the mountains, it is not usual for an opera company to play more than three or four nights at one time. Here, in a city of 20,000 or 25,000 inhabitants, at a dull time, and with the purse of the public depleted by two other successful series of entertainments, the grand opera is played six successive nights and seven times, with reasonably large audiences all the time. This, we repeat, may be considered very satisfactory to the projectors of the opera and the public, and it speaks well for the esthetic character of the Salt Lake people.

HEATED TERM.—We have had pretty hot weather in this city of late. Ninety degrees in the shade at 5 p. m., as it was on Monday, (June 28), is hot enough for non-salamander people. And Sunday was like unto it. The refreshing rains on Tuesday night and the attendant and subsequent clouds have reduced the temperature a little, and made it more endurable.

New York began its heated term suddenly, June 24, with an average temperature of 80° in the shade for the day, against 77° last year, the highest figure this year on the day named being 95° at half past three p. m. But the people there have an advantage in moist and genial bay breezes to help them.

BY TELEGRAPH.

AMERICAN.

NEW YORK, 4.—A Halifax dispatch says that on Monday, by the upsetting of a boat at the entrance of Rustic Barbo, Prince Edward's Island, five men were drowned.

Mail advices from Barraquilla, U. S. of Columbia, bring an additional account of the destructive earthquake at Cuentas; the story of the catastrophe is confirmed in all its horror and details. A private letter, dated Salazar, May 25th, says—"The number of dead is calculated at three-quarters of the entire population; the few families which were saved are now on the outskirts of the city, or what was the city, living on what they can procure, but they will soon be obliged to retire, as the putrefaction of the dead will not allow them to remain. It is heartrending to see the wounded, who cannot remain alive long in their present condition. Four hundred mules were killed in the streets, and as there is no one to remove them the stench is becoming frightful. The villages of San Cristobal, Tarina, Guisimo, Copacho, San Antonio, Labateria, San Juan De Ure fia, Rosnio and San Cayetano were completely destroyed. The store house at Puerto de Los Cachos was sacked and burned by bandits. Another letter says—"Such was the violence of the shock that not a single house remained standing, and the monuments in the cemetery were thrown down and many of them removed to a great distance from their original site. In thirty minutes the city of Circuita was converted into a mountain of ruins, resulting in the death of more than 10,000, in addition to thousands of others who were seriously wounded and bruised. A great number of haciendas have been destroyed, and hundreds of houses in the country overthrown, leaving the people homeless and in poverty. Many trees were torn up, and small hills opened like melons. The cause of the great catastrophe is unknown, and the precise place of its first manifestation. Some suppose that the volcano of Sohatera, which was in action in 1848, is again breaking out, while others say that a new volcano has appeared in the hills of Giracha. It is thought that the government will appoint a scientific commission to investigate the nature of the catastrophe. Private information from Bucaramanga, dated May 24, says that in Piedecuesta the town hall was destroyed and in Pompelun the cathedral was destroyed. A telegram from Hon Aquilino Parra, to President Perez, dated Bucaramanga, May 24, says—"The earthquake continued last night. The cathedral was destroyed in Pampaluna, and there was great alarm and great devastation throughout the valley of Cuentas." A despatch to President Perez, from China Cota, dated May 24, says—"The populations of San Jose, Rosano and San Coyeno have disappeared, and the rest of the department is in ruins; there are more than 4,000 victims." A dispatch from Serro, dated May 24, says—"The situation assumes a grave aspect, and sickness and stagnation in Pampeuna are increasing." A telegram from Chiquiquira, of May 22, says—"The shocks are repeating; there were two last night, and one today, and there is great alarm among the people." Appeals for help were being circulated through all the cities and the most liberal responses were being made.

NEW YORK, 5.—At two o'clock this afternoon there was a collision on the South Side R. R., near Far Rockaway, between passenger trains; seven persons were killed and about twenty injured. Both trains were completely wrecked.

The dispatches arriving from the scene of the disaster are meagre, but so far as can be learned up to the present the following are the list of killed: J. Hibbard, Flushing, Hartmann, Jeweller, Brooklyn, W. H. Goad, of Far Rockaway, Mr. Thurmer, broker, of Broadway, Mr. Pfeifer, of Brooklyn, Kehoe, New Chamber, N. Y., Wm. Bradley, of 23 Maiden Lane, and Jas. Ellers, real estate agent, Brooklyn. Among the killed are two unknown men. The following are not likely to recover: Jno. Atwater, Brooklyn, P. Walsh, N. Y., Thos. Robinson, Green Point, L. I., and Jacob New, of the same place, Mrs. Pringle, N. Y., and Wm. Twin, Oyster Bay, L. I. There are 27