

EDITORIALS.

"BUCHU."

THE New York Herald, having apparently worn down "Caesarism," is now riding a horse of another color, and "Buchu" is his fancy name.

The last "Buchu" ride of the Herald extended to this Territory. The leader of the Herald for Nov. 1 is upon "The Buchu Silver Mining Company of Utah (Limited)," to which a column and a half is devoted by our enterprising and sensational contemporary. The following is the opening paragraph—

No financial achievement of modern times has produced so gratifying an impression upon the minds of our patriotic people as the success of the "Buchu Silver Mining Company of Utah (Limited)." Whether we dwell upon the genius that planned the campaign, or the energy with which it was fought, or the triumph which marked its close, we are alike lost in admiration. Two great results were accomplished. Many of our most eminent public men—like a senator from Arizona, for instance—became wealthy and were enabled to devote their gigantic intellects to the public welfare, untrammelled by financial cares. Perfidious England, whose treatment of America during the Revolution and rebellion can never be excused or forgotten, was compelled to pay an additional indemnity of five millions of dollars.

The cardinal principle of "Buchu" finance, according to the Herald, is, "that all true business consists in obtaining values for valueless commodities." With this view of the case that paper presents the history of this particular "Buchu" scheme, in which the managers, a needy German baron, a keen Yankee banker, and a handsome senator, with the American minister to St. James' interested, proceeded very successfully to bleed John Bull to the tune of five million dollars, which the Herald thus distributes subscriptionally—

When the subscription books of the Little Buchu were closed it was found that none of the old rats of the London money market had nibbled at the toasted cheese. There was not a name known in financial circles; not a name familiar with the ways of money and shares. But there was a long list of clergymen and widows and ancient maiden ladies, and humble people from every town in the United Kingdom. The subscriptions were for small amounts, the savings of one or two years, of many years, perhaps. It was pitiful to see this list and to read the names and to feel that these simple-minded people had hurried to buy these worthless shares in the belief that they were endorsed and protected by the honor of America. And when the mine went to smash and the shares fell to nothing, one could not but think of distant English homes—the humble fireside, the village manse—where misery found its way through the influence of the representatives of American nationality.

The other side of the question is thus stated—

The Baron went with his share to Hesse, the Senator returned to Washington and built a palace, and is mentioned in connection with the Presidency. The expedient began to endow theological seminaries and to subscribe for the propagation of the Gospel in foreign parts. When the widows and clergymen went to the banking house for their money they were told that all business had ceased with the mine. When they went to the minister he simply said, "I have sinned, and only regard me as a fool in order that you may not condemn me as a scoundrel." And when the President of the United States came to review the transaction he gave it his approval, as not being in any way in violation of principles of his administration.

The two glorious results accruing to this country were—the senator became rich enough to give his whole mind to the country, and England was compelled to pay another indemnity for her perfidious conduct to America at divers times during the last century.

RETURNING EASTWARD.

THOUSANDS after thousands of skilled operatives in various cities and towns in the Eastern States, owing more or less to the present financial crisis and to some of the causes of the same, are now either out of work entirely, or are reduced to short time, which also means short wages, in addition to actual reduction in the rates of wages received, with no prospect of any material improvement, during the

winter at least. In consequence, we hear of numbers of these operatives concluding to go to Europe. What do they expect there? They expect to obtain work, and they certainly can live much cheaper there than in the Eastern States, and with the same outgo far more comfortably. In England, notwithstanding the common report of poverty, etc., wages have risen considerably of late, inasmuch that we have seen it stated that if they continue to go on that way, they will soon equal the rates of wages paid in the Eastern States, while a certain amount of cash in Europe is far superior in the power to purchase conveniences, comforts and luxuries to what an equal amount is in many portions of this country.

This is a novel movement—the emigration of the working classes from America to Europe. It is the reckless, go-a-head, right or wrong, make haste to be rich at all hazards policy that has brought about in this country a state of things which renders such reflex emigration a fact, or even possible on a scale worthy of notice, and partly by this reaction do populations and things politico-economical seek their level.

In the West we see another move in the same general direction—emigration returning to the east, in the departure of 700 Chinamen and Chinawomen from San Francisco for their own country, though this departure arises from a very different cause, it not being the lack of employment or the financial crisis, for they are not afflicted with either to any serious extent on the Pacific, but from the studied and determined inhospitality of many of the Caucasian to the Mongolian race.

This reversion of the stream of emigration, at least in the eastern States, is likely to be but temporary, and not run to an alarming extent. It is simply the outflow of at present superfluous labor and skill, but it is an ultimate loss to the country. The outflow is likely to be but temporary, because this country is large, new, sparsely settled, and undeveloped, and it contains vast, rich, and multifarious resources. It is fully capable of standing on its own merits before the world as a desirable place for surplus populations to flow to. Under the present circumstances this temporary reflux of population will be of a relieving and healthful nature, though perhaps most of these families going eastward to Europe would ultimately do much better if they were to come westward, further into this country, and help to develop the latent resources of the soil and the mineral resources in which many parts of the country abound.

CALIFORNIA LAND MONOPOLY.

SOME of the California papers seem to think that the Golden State can equal England for land monopolists and to be ready to defy the monopolists of the old country to show more inveterate land grabbing propensities than the monopolists of California. Monopoly is monopoly wherever it may be, and it is difficult to see wherein it is less heinous in California than in England or any other country. If it acts depressingly upon the development and prosperity of one country, it is just as likely to have similar effect in another country. Political writers and orators like Bradlaugh point to the great estates of noblemen and other monopolists in England, and expatiate eloquently upon the benefits which would result to that nation from a sort of agrarian or some other division of these monopolized lands among the landless. Political writers and orators in California point to the vast land claims of monopolists in that State, and to the check which such monopoly holds upon the settlement of the State and the development of its varied and magnificent resources. These enormous land grants and claims, and the insecurity of titles partly in consequence, are charged with hindering the free emigration of valuable classes of the population from the Atlantic to the Pacific slope, and the question is agitated how to counteract the depressing influence of this monopoly.

Probably the best system would be for the State to own the land and parcel it out judiciously, but as society is now constituted that is impracticable. The best laws and systems require the best people to handle and live under them, otherwise such laws and systems are of little account. Some other and more feasible way of checking land monopoly and avoiding its evils must be found by our California neighbors, and some of them are earnestly endeavoring to discover such feasible way.

POLITICS AND PARTIES.

THE decided gains of the Democrats and consequent losses of the Republicans, in the recent elections in the East, have surprised many people. The financial crisis appears to have set many to thinking seriously and some of them recollect that one of the arguments used against the election of Greeley was this, that a crushing financial crisis would be the result if he were elected, and that it was necessary to re-elect Grant to stave off this crisis. Well, Grant was re-elected, and the crisis came notwithstanding. Now the country, instead of having Greeley and the crisis, has Grant and the crisis. A good many of the people are anxious to know how it is that things have come to this pass, seeing that they "went for" Grant with one express purpose of preventing the crisis, and now they are a little doubtful whether the party in power is really so great and so good as it has been represented. They waver in their allegiance to it, and thus the Democrats gain. Even Harper's Weekly, that staunch advocate of the Republican party, has begun to fault in its fidelity, and hardly knows what to make of things, but seems to have a pretty good idea that there is something rotten in Denmark. In a late number of that paper occurs the following—

"Corruption wins more than honesty." It is true in politics as in every other department of human activity. When corruption begins in a party, when those who are unworthy representatives of the party principle become its leaders, and its measures betray the recklessness and insolence of power, the party begins to decline. If to-day there are many Republicans who look gravely upon their party prospects, it is because they see it apparently identified with certain unworthy men and measures. It is no answer to such Republicans to say that there are bad men in all parties, and especially in one so supreme. That is freely admitted. No party ought to be judged by its worst members; but when those who are not the best control a party, and when the best cannot honestly defend its measures, it is idle to suppose that it will not be judged by those men and those measures. We do not say that such is the present condition of the Republican party; but there is no sincere Republican who reads these words who does not see much in the party tendency that makes him restless and apprehensive.

But are the Democrats going to become the dominant party again? One can hardly think so, for they have been so long and so hopelessly divided against themselves, and a house divided against itself can not stand. The Democrats may have been gaining largely, lately, but it will take a vast deal of gaining to make them the dominant party again. Besides, the question arises, would there be less corruption in the government if the Democrats were to come into office again than there is now that the Republicans are in? Much might be said on both sides, but one thing would still be sure—that men are more important than measures, and that patriotism is more important than party. Give us really good men, and either party would be more satisfactory than either is now. Another thing may also be considered certain—that the Republican party will not go to pieces until there is another party ready to take its place.

What is wanted is a party comprising the best men in the nation, and to institute this party there must be an important issue around which it can rally, an issue which the party will consider vital, that it may be earnestly, resolutely, and uncompromisingly advanced. The Grange movement is based on this idea, and the issue in that is against corruption, and specially against monopoly. The grangers have also hold

of another good idea—that of sending the mere politicians adrift and putting good, solid, substantial, building-up citizens in office. But the Grange movement is very partial, very one-sided, so that it might almost be termed clannish, embracing only the farmer class. Consequently that will not be the coming party, unless it shall become liberalized so as to be no longer sectional, but embrace all classes of the population. Any issue, to be of absorbing interest in the Union, must be a national issue, and any party, to become the dominant party, must be a national party, working along with the current of the national issue. Until something of this kind is seen, the Republican party will be safe, only in the contingency of one possible condition—a general crumbling of all parties, the natural result of which would be anarchy.

THE SALARY GRAB.

THE back pay and salary grab, as it is called, continues to excite considerable attention in various quarters, and if it can be made available it will not only be heard of in the papers and at the polls, but in the halls of Congress the coming winter.

The Cincinnati Times contends that the doubling of President Grant's salary was clearly unconstitutional, in which idea some other journals concur. To support its argument the Times refers to the debates, in the Philadelphia convention of 1787, upon the adoption of the constitution. The seventh of Mr. Randolph's "Fifteen Resolutions" provided that the National Executive should receive a fixed compensation, "in which no increase or diminution shall be made so as to affect the magistracy existing at the time of increase or diminution," and the Convention did not raise any objection to but approved of that idea. Dr. Franklin advocated that the Executive receive no salary at all, and Alexander Hamilton seconded the motion, but the Convention thought otherwise.

Mr. Patterson, of New Jersey, presented substitutes, one of which contained the provision that the Federal Executive should receive "a fixed compensation for their services in which no increase or diminution shall be made so as to affect the persons composing the Executive at the time of such increase or diminution." The inhibitory clause afterward assumed the following shape—"He [the Executive] shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during his continuance in office; and eventually was left in the following form—

The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive, within that period, any other emolument from the United States, or any one of them.—U. S. Constitution, Article II, Section 1.

The Times contends that it is the height of absurdity to claim that "period" here means "term," when such a substitution of words nowhere else occurs, and when it is evident that in this instance the change was purposely made; that the word "period" means just what was meant in the other resolutions—"that no increase shall be made so as to affect the persons composing the Executive at the time of such increase," and that therefore the double salary measure is clearly unconstitutional, a matter which only the Supreme Court can decide, if the question ever comes before it.

GREAT RESOURCES.

THE letter of Mr. Wassell, of Pittsburgh, Pa., in yesterday's NEWS, is of a nature to enlist the attention of capitalists and iron manufacturers. Mr. Wassell is a plain, practical man, well acquainted with the iron-making business, and in his letter he presents his views of the iron resources of Iron county, briefly, but in a plain and straightforward manner. He unhesitatingly

confirms former statements of the splendid resources as to iron ore of various kinds, both as to quality and quantity, which that county can boast. He says they surpass anything he has seen elsewhere, and he expresses his conviction that if the resources of that part of the Territory are taken hold of with capital, good judgment, and vigor, fortunes cannot fail to be made. A grand opportunity is presented in that part of the Territory for the establishment of one of the finest businesses in the world—that of iron making, with the various kinds of businesses which spring therefrom looming up in the background. The Utah Southern R. R. is marching down that way as fast as the people can carry it through.

While loafing politicians and intriguing demagogues are plotting and wireworking for the injury of the people and the hindering of the prosperity of the community, the really good and patriotic citizens will take hold of the teeming but latent material resources of the Territory and endeavor to develop them, and so build up the country, multiply its available wealth, and contribute essentially to its welfare and solid prosperity. But to do this at a satisfactory rate of progress, the assistance of capitalists is necessary. Why do they not embrace this promising opportunity, or at least send competent persons to examine and report upon resources of Iron county, as well as of other parts of the Territory, and thus satisfy themselves of the facts.

THREATENED WITH ASSASSINATION.

THE Lexington (Miss.) Caucasian of Oct. 11 has the following, which another paper well terms "advertised infamy"—

The Jewish high Priest Caiaphas expressed, on a certain historic occasion, a sentiment which, had it not been so unfortunately connected with the world's greatest wrong, crucifixion of the Savior, would have found an echoing response in the heart of every freeman, the world over, who had been robbed by usurpers and despots of liberty and right: "It is expedient for us that one man should die for the people, and that the whole nation perish not."

It would be well for malefactors in our high places to learn a lesson from history, old and new. As Lincoln—that ruthless embodiment of knavery, vulgarity, and triumphant hate—was made to bound the river Styx, so may his every criminal successor fall by the hand of a patriot assassin. Julius Caesar, when he had betrayed the liberties and rights of the Roman people, was stricken in the Senate by a bosom friend, not that he loved Caesar less, but Rome more. If the Roman Caesar, surrounded by the glittering "pomp and circumstance of war," and mighty armies of obedient minions, could be reached and slain by a subtle blow, why may not our Selzer yet feel the keen blade of an avenging hand? Death to tyrants! Confusion to the conspiring enemies of liberty throughout the world! Yea, it is better that one man should die, and that a whole nation perish not. Let the sentiment spring to life anew in every patriot's heart.

But business is business; and a plain business proposition needs no introductory essay, either historical or political. Here is a novel—a most unusual, but by no means improper—venture. A reader of the Caucasian desires to test the faith of the funky foolish. He offers a wager to the world, which should put the loyal sports to thinking—\$5,000 (more or less) that Ulysses S. Grant, the American Selzer, if he does not die from natural causes, is slain before the 10th day of April, 1874. We shall let him speak for himself. The original, including envelope, is on file in this office, and may be inspected by the incredulous.

"St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 1st, 1873.

"To the Editor of the Lexington Caucasian:—Please publish the following card: I propose to bet five thousand dollars (\$5,000) that President U. S. Grant, unless he dies from natural causes, will be assassinated, before the 10th day of April, 1874.

"If accepted, the money to be deposited on or before the 10th day of November next.

"Parties desiring to wager larger or smaller amounts can address me at St. Louis, Mo., or through your columns. "Respectfully,

"H. CLAY HARPER."

We have only to add that it will afford the Caucasian profound pleasure to announce, on the morning of April 11, that Harper has won his bet.

Assassination is the work of the coward and the villain, for whom inevitable retribution waits. There are some crimes for which the merited punishment is death, but that punishment should be inflicted under proper circumstances and