

save those having business on the public square at the time knew anything of it."

The regard for decorum and the manifest disposition to keep in line with the proprieties seem so thoroughly ingrained with the social fabric of Kentucky that the occasion becomes merely an incident, it would seem. There is nothing like going about things in a "quiet, orderly and peaceable manner," even though the thing done happens to be an outrage upon the law and a mockery to the name of justice.

A TALE OF TWO CITIES.

The city of Greater New York will be brought into political existence on the first day of the year 1898, just four months hence. It will be from the outset one of the greatest experiments in local government ever brought to a test on this continent if not in the world. It will contain not far from 3,500,000 people, a greater number than the thirteen colonies had when they divorced themselves from Great Britain, and exclusive of four certainly and five possibly, larger than that of any state in the Union. It has some other interesting features. For instance, the colossal metropolis will begin its career with an annual expense account of about \$75,000,000, which of course will steadily grow as time advances. The first city officers will serve for a term of four years, and during this time it is estimated that the whole of the municipality's expenditures will reach the enormous sum of \$350,000,000, or \$100 for every man, woman and child! The amount is almost inconceivable to the ordinary mind and must all be raised by taxation in one form or another.

The New York World shows that the number of employees of the new city will average, one week with another, over 30,000 the whole year round, this being an army equal to half the population of Salt Lake City and two-thirds as large as that of the state of Nevada, and the weekly payrolls will include more men and call for more money than the payrolls of the United States army and navy. Its public school system will foot up \$9,000,000 of expense, or more than one-fourth of the interest on the national debt. It will also start out with a colossus in the shape of a debt of \$170,000,000, this being greater than the combined state debts of New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, all of New England and the eight Southern Atlantic states, the interest on the debt being \$7,500,000 per annum. This array of figures can scarcely be otherwise than bewildering to the average reader, and yet they do not tell it all by any means. Here are some items which seem to have a more familiar sound:

"The annual expenditures of Greater New York for its public works, its police, fire and health services will aggregate not less than \$25,000,000 a year, based on the items in the city budgets of New York and Brooklyn for last year. This means a total disbursement through these main channels of expenditure during the term of the greater city's first mayor of \$100,000,000. That is \$20,000,000 more than the total annual cost of maintaining the United States army and navy. It is \$10,000,000 more than the annual bill of Great Britain for the support of her army of over 200,000 officers and men, and only \$10,000,000 less than the annual cost of maintaining the great navy with which she patrols every ocean and guards every coast line of an empire on which the sun never sets."

All of which represents a state of

affairs which is causing the business men and newspapers to consider. Even as staunch a Democratic sheet as the World foregoes partisanship in such an emergency and calls in no uncertain terms for a strong and capable man at the head of the city government, supported throughout with men of the same caliber. In other words, politics should be eliminated and the best men that can be obtained for the various places, regardless of political affiliations, should be obtained.

The debt of Salt Lake City is proportionately about as large as that of the great eastern metropolis will be when it enters its new estate, and there are proportionately as many cogs, cams and ratchets in the machinery that require the watchcare of strong and capable hands. It should also not be forgotten that while the dimensions of our obligations and responsibilities are not so great—that is, they do not spread out over so much paper—just as high a degree of competency, as masterful a condition of will power and as great a proficiency in business management are required to deal with the case in one place as the other. In fine, it is a state of things which calls for the very best materials we have; and to say that these exist exclusively or at all within the lines of any particular political organization is to state a palpable absurdity. Each and every party has its efficient and honest men, but neither of them has the "very best," for that would mean that in all others ability would be inferior by comparison.

Seth Low will doubtless be the candidate of the non-partisans of Greater New York for mayor. He served two terms as mayor of Brooklyn to the almost universal satisfaction of the people, and is now at the head of one of the leading universities. He is able, dignified, honest and firm, and in matters of this kind recognizes no politics. We can find a Seth Low in Salt Lake if we take the whole field for the search and it may be added that under such circumstances enough of the same kind of men can be found to fill up the ticket. This might be done by either of the parties without going outside of its own membership, and it might not. Experience teaches us to regard the latter as the logical sequence. But with party lines ignored it is a moral certainty that the desired end would be attained. Why give up a certainty for an uncertainty when so much is at stake?

A SURPLUS? NOT MUCH!

A reporter in one of the city newspapers is allowed to tell an anxious public this morning that the Pioneer Jubilee Commission, according to "one of the commissioners," would he thought have a surplus of \$2,600, and the commissioners' minds were agitated by the pleasing question as to what to do with it.

According to Chairman Clawson and other members of the board who were seen this morning, the question stated is not nearly so absorbing nor so pleasing as is the question how to collect the delinquent subscriptions. Under the most favorable kind of circumstances—that is, the collection of every cent promised, and the closest scrutiny and cutting down of all bills to the lowest legitimate figure—the Commission will probably get out even; if very fortunate it may even have a small surplus. This is by no means assured as yet, however, and certainly in the light of what is now known, any prediction of a twenty-five-hundred-dollar surplus is not only premature but ridiculous. What is delaying the final settlement of the commission's business is the tar-

diness of subscribers in making their promises good; it really seems that the longer the accounts are kept unclosed, the more and larger the bills that come in.

Everybody is delighted with the success that has attended the Jubilee, and there is full satisfaction with the business-like and economical way in which it is endeavoring to wind up its affairs. It would be unfortunate, however, to have any exaggerated and untrue notion of its resources and assets gain credence with the people. If it pays up all claims dollar for dollar, there won't be much left to agitate anybody's mind with. What little there may be will be used as discreetly and as thoroughly to the satisfaction of the community as have been all the other operations of the commission in the stupendous work it has had to perform.

A HINT ON TEMPERANCE.

In a series of "plain talks to young men," by Theodore L. Cuyler, D.D., that well known instructor in ethics makes the forcible remark that "the grace of God is powerless if you voluntarily yield to temptation; it is a defiance to the Almighty for you to leap into the rapids and expect Him to save you from the cataract." Mr. Cuyler then says that no small part of his own life has been spent in bootless efforts to save those who were in the swift and treacherous current, yet the remainder of it will be spent in endeavoring to prevent young men from embarking on the stream which is all music and mirth at the starting point, and all death and damnation at the bottom. He adds that "tons of arguments and appeals have been printed on this vital question, How to save young men from strong drink? but they may all be condensed into one line—Stop before you begin!"

FATE OF THE BENDERS.

It seems that the mystery of the fate of the notorious Bender family has been cleared up at last. At the time the Bender crimes were fresh news, the community here was almost as much agitated as were the people in Kansas, for the story of the crimes was exceedingly revolting to the public mind. Among those arrested as supposed members of the Bender family Salt Lake City contributed one suspect, who proved to be a harmless old Austrian; but for years this region was on the alert for the appearance here of either of the Kansas murderers.

The general idea among people who gave the matter careful consideration was that somebody had followed the family and had killed them. Now, after the lapse of quarter of a century, a story comes from Wichita, Kansas, confirming this view. Captain Carroll is said to have made a deathbed statement at Beatrice, Nebraska, three years ago, to W. H. Coon, but the latter did not make it public until now.

The story of the Bender crimes and tragedy is, in brief, as follows: In 1872-3 William Bender, his wife and son, John Bender, and a daughter, Kate Bender, lived in a small house a few miles from Independence, Kas., where travelers frequently stopped for food and shelter for the night. Lodgers were so numerous that the family fitted up accommodations for travelers. Many who stopped at the Bender house dropped out of sight and were never heard from again. The number of victims is variously estimated at from fifteen to thirty. One day a physician named York, on his way from the East to visit his brother,