

of death was just as evident and conclusively established as in the case cited, yet where not even a compromise verdict, with the word brandy or alcohol in it, could be obtained—the usual ultimatum hereabouts being, "Death ensued from heart failure." The good old habit of calling a spade a spade is falling into lamentable desuetude.

WHAT IS TO BE DONE?

The thugs, thieves and scoundrels of high and low degree who make of this city their Paradise have got well-nigh to the point of impudence enjoyed by the late William M. Tweed when he asked, "Well, what are you going to do about it?" If we had any reasonable ground for hope that the parallel thus established might proceed until the same answer is returned here that was in New York to the Tammany chieftain, we might endure the nightly outrages with greater equanimity, feeling assured that each succeeding one only hastened the happy denouement; but this does not seem likely. We are decidedly "in for it," the law is powerless, the constabulary invisible except when on dress parade, the majority of our residents will not carry arms and but few would use them if they did, and that is where we find ourselves.

Undoubtedly each unpunished act does but embolden the gentry of padded feet and skeleton key proclivities; not only this, but it encourages others at a distance to come along and take a hand, while having a tendency to overcome the scruples of the most thoughtful and backward among the lawless. The spectacle of a man being made to stand and deliver within a stone's throw of his own residence and with people actually passing while the robbery proceeds, is one that has the effect of placing our city in a light most lovely and roseate to the professional highwayman or cracksmen; it could scarcely be surpassed even in Chicago; and when we say that it alone places us in the front rank of modern cities so far as the specialty spoken of is concerned, we do so more in sorrow than in anger and without even a trace of pride.

Things human that are radically and rankly wrong must find a quietus sooner or later. The end never comes of itself as in the case of most other things, because, as shown, the less it is disturbed the more it flourishes. After passing the point up to which forbearance is the rule, the sequel is always a dark and unwelcome chapter in the history of any community, but it has the justification to rely on that it had become a choice between such record and a worse one; and afterwards comes the long hoped-for condition of unarméd protection and security without ceaseless vigilance.

Something must be done and that quickly. Our streets must not be surrendered to thieves and cut-throats from the going down of the sun to the rising thereof, with a period of undisturbed repose for them between times, and our residences converted into arsenals barred and guarded as if we had returned to barbaric days. Nor should citizens whose bent of mind is peace-

ful and whose deportment is quiet and orderly, be compelled to arm themselves from head to foot and be constantly on guard wherever they may go. They are entitled to a better condition of things than this, and we reiterate that by one means or another they will have it. Men who on general principles are opposed to war or the settlement of any question by strife and disorder, very often are loudest in their demand for bloodshed and carnage because matters have passed the point of tolerance and peaceful methods are shown to be fruitless. If we have not reached that condition yet, we are uncomfortably close to it with every prospect of the remaining ground being covered without much delay. A beginning suggested by some is to offer a large reward to the first man who kills a robber or burglar in the act, and a larger reward for capturing him alive and turning him over to a committee of citizens appointed to receive him. This is awful, we know; the mere suggestion will create an involuntary shudder with many. The majority would doubtless, with law-abiding tendencies and a hope which is not bedimmed through the violent shock of a personal experience, be set against it. We expect Professor Daynes would have opposed it two days ago, but what would likely be his reply if questioned regarding it now? The rest of us do not want his experience nor should it be thrust upon us.

THE CHANNEL TUNNEL.

It is hard for Americans to understand British opposition to the proposed tunnel under the English channel on the ground that the insular strength heretofore given by the "surroundingsilver thread of sea" would be by it undermined and destroyed. Yet that is precisely the argument used against the scheme, urged, too, by the nation's military leaders and some of her most eminent statesmen. England's invincibility at home, say they, has been because of her isolated position; what would be thought of a government that would countenance the practical destruction of the watery frontier, the veritable preparation of a highway, or rather low-way, by which an invader could reach the sacred shores dry shod!

Frequent repetition of these silly stock-phrases have not seemed to strengthen their value with those who clamored for the tunnel, nor has the ridicule heaped upon them seemed to impair their value with those in high quarters who opposed it. At one time, indeed, the question threatened to become an absolute test of patriotism; and those parties were looked at askance who scouted the idea that an army of sufficient dimensions to capture the island could by any possibility be enabled to emerge from the English end of the tunnel, and who in a tone of irony suggested as an extra precaution that a series of plugs could be so arranged that in case of real attempt at invasion the jealous sea could be let in to drown the enemy like rats in a trap.

Perhaps the chief suspicion of the project has been due to the extreme anxiety of the French to put it through. As long ago as the days of

the potent spirit whom Thackeray called "the Corsican upstart" the project of tunneling under or bridging over the Straits of Dover was discussed among the agencies for changing the map of Europe. If Napoleon had any purpose in his various ideas of vast engineering it was conquest, and that only; and many there are in the English nation today who see in each successive revival of this colossal project nothing but a renewal of the threats in which he was wont to indulge. Hence the feeling that there is some dark design of invasion, if not by France by some other nation who by conquest of France or purchase of the privilege might secure a right of way into the continental end of the conduit; and hence the appalling notion that to have such connection with the mainland would be to leave the British back door wide open.

The subject excites comment just now because it is understood that Gladstone is favorable to it. The world will watch with interest the storm that his open advocacy of it will awaken, and will await with amused patience the outcome of the negotiations when once begun.

HONOR TO "WILL" CLAWSON.

Information comes from Paris that the talents of Mr. J. W. Clawson of this city, who is now studying the art of painting at the French capital, have received very gratifying recognition. His friends will rejoice to learn that one of the products of his facile brush has been accepted by the proper authorities for exhibition at the World's Fair at Chicago. The painting is from a study made while Mr. Clawson was in Venice, and is 8½ by 4½ feet in size. There were four hundred and fifty competitors, all American students in France. The works of one hundred and fifty of these were accepted, and among them that of our talented townsman. He is to be sincerely congratulated.

It has often been noticed with pleasure and gratitude in the heart of every friend of Utah, that her students abroad almost invariably are found in the front rank, no matter what the study or profession in which they engage. The present is another conspicuous corroboration of it; and a natural inference would seem to be that as these instances multiply year by year, the attention of the world at large must at last be drawn to the fact that Utah is as wealthy in skill and intelligence as in natural resources.

DIVIDING ELECTORAL FAVORS.

The late Presidential election was in many respects a record breaker. Five states divided their votes—California, Michigan, North Dakota, Ohio and Oregon; Cleveland got all but one in the first named, five out of fourteen in the second, one in the third, one in the fourth, and Weaver took one from Harrison in Oregon. It was reserved for North Dakota, however, to fairly outstrip all precedents and set the country an example of impartiality never even thought of before; she has