

be lost sight of that the United States Marshal and his deputies have acted under the laws of the Territory and have not hindered the police, or interfered with them, or stepped into their official shoes. The police act under the city ordinances, the other officials under the territorial statutes. If the police are as derelict as the "Liberal" bosses say, then the Federal officers are justified, beyond all question.

And the "inefficient officialdom" of which "Liberals" complain is "Liberal" officialdom, and consequently reflects upon the "Liberal" faction. We are told it "refuses to receive the stigma." Very likely. But it sticks all the same, and it will stick all the more for the sticky kind of stuff that the "Liberals" are supplying every day.

EXAMPLE COUNTS.

THE force of example is great. Utah's push and foresight in establishing the sugar industry is spurring up other folks to emulate her enterprise. The *Denver Times* calls upon Colorado to take a share in the new industry of beet sugar making and asks whether that State is to be outdone by Utah. As an incentive to take hold of the matter the *Times* makes the following remarks:

"Utah is ahead of Colorado in the matter of raising sugar beets and the manufacture of beet sugar. The factory at Lehi is now busily engaged in turning out the saccharine product. Last week the company received from the Territory a cash bounty of 1 cent a pound on 120,500 pounds of beet sugar. It will receive from the national government a bounty of 2 cents a pound. The product sells in Utah for 5½ cents a pound, so that for every pound of beet sugar made in the Territory the manufacturer gets 8½ cents. The beet growers also get excellent returns, as has been shown from time to time in this paper. It pays to raise sugar beets."

A MUSICAL PRODIGY.

THE people of this city will doubtless remember Blind Tom, the negro who, a number of years ago, astonished the audiences which gathered at the Salt Lake Theatre to hear his wonderful performances on the piano. He was one of the most remarkable prodigies of modern times. We learn from an exchange that he is passing the closing days of his life in an insane asylum. The paper which makes this announcement says concerning him:

"Tom, in the days of slavery, was the property of Gen. James N. Bethune, a planter of Georgia, who, after the war, moved to Virginia and took up his residence on an estate near the town of Warrenton, one of the prettiest villages in the old commonwealth, a classic spot in the history of the war, and noted then as now for its cultivated and pleasure-loving people. Here it was, in the shadow

of the beautiful Blue Ridge Mountains, that "Blind Tom's" genius unfolded itself, found a vent in that atmosphere of refinement and culture, and finally astonished the world.

"His masterpiece, 'The Battle of Manassas' (which was taught a few miles away), is a miracle of imaginative form. His conception of the event captivates the ear with its first chord, and in the execution that follows he imitates the music of the fifes and drums, the charge of the cavalry, the thunder of the batteries, and the agony of the wounded and dying so faithfully that a great martial panorama seems to float through the fancy of the hearer.

"When a mere lad Tom would conceal himself in his master's house, and after midnight creep into the parlors and play the same airs with which his young mistress had entertained her guests a few hours before, being cautious to suppress his notes by placing his foot on the 'soft' pedal. He was soon detected, however, in this innocent diversion and reprimanded. The children of the household, delighted with his marvelous powers, encouraged him to play on all occasions by stealth. But his genius soon became so manifest that his master found it to his interest to have it cultivated and turned to profit.

Tom has been a simpleton from his birth. As an evidence of his mental weakness he invariably applauded himself by clapping his hands and appeared as if in a fit of ecstasy after each performance.

Although nature fashioned him simple-minded she gracefully atoned for this short-coming, and attuned his soul to a wondrous harmony.

Previous to his retirement he could reproduce the notes of the most extraordinary performers. Eminent musicians who have tested his acumen for music agree that he has the finest native ear for one who was born blind that has ever come under their notice."

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

REFERENCE is frequently made to the "Monroe doctrine" by writers who deal with the existing disorder in South American countries. European nations, especially Great Britain and Germany, have large interests in the Latin republics. Speculative politicians assert that in the end Europe must inevitably become involved to protect her interests. In one of the Brazilian States, now in revolt against the Fonseca government, there are fifty German settlements, all prosperous and peaceful. Should a contingency arise by which these colonists may demand the protection of the Fatherland, what would the attitude of the United States be?

This is the query which directs attention on the part of Americans to the Monroe doctrine. In treating of this historically one must begin with the treaty of Ghent, concluded Dec. 14, 1814, two weeks before the famous battle of New Orleans. Articles 5, 6, 7 and 8 provided for the settlement of boundary lines between British America and the United States by commis-

One of the leading statesmen of this time was James Monroe. He was

Secretary of State, and also acted as Secretary of War under Madison. He was one of the ministers who negotiated the Louisiana purchase in 1803. He was elected President in 1816. He was again elected in 1820. At this time he was, perhaps, the most popular man in the United States. By the Missouri compromise of 1820, he was instrumental in tiding the country over a very dangerous crisis. He was also the means of obtaining Florida from Spain by peaceful means. He had no hesitation in recognizing the independence of Mexico and the South American republics. His dominant idea was: "neither to entangle ourselves in the broils of Europe, nor suffer the powers of the Old World to interfere with the affairs of the New."

Meanwhile negotiations were going on to carry out the provisions of the Treaty of Ghent, but not successfully.

There was wild talk about the probability of establishing a British Empire in the North. There were also hints that Russia was to do something similar in the Northwest. These rumors, combined with the intensity of feeling existing in the United States, caused President Monroe, in his seventh annual message to Congress, December 2, 1823, to promulgate his famous doctrine. In that message he stated that the commissioners under the fifth article of the treaty disagreed, and the matters should be referred to a friendly power for arbitration. There was also some misunderstanding with Russia about this time. The paragraph in the message which contains the doctrine says:

"At the proposal of the Russian imperial government, made through the minister of the Emperor residing here, full power and instructions have been transmitted to the minister of the United States, at St. Petersburg to arrange, by amicable negotiation, the respective rights and interests of the two nations on the northwest of this continent. A similar proposal has been made by his Imperial Majesty to the government of Great Britain, which has likewise been acceded to. In the discussions to which this interest has given rise, and in the arrangements by which they may terminate, the occasion has been judged proper for asserting, as a principle in which the rights and interests of the United States are involved, that the American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintain, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for any future colonization by any European power."

The Shah religious sect, in Persia, numbering about 7,000,000 adherents, has raised a havoc in that country. The Shah sent his troops to put down the fomentation with powder and lead. These people are not easily extinguished, however. Notwithstanding one hundred of them were killed, they still "held the fort," and refused to succumb. They put the light out of twenty soldiers.