

Half the big heads at the fair are trying to devise a means by which the sparrows may safely be exterminated; but as all who have had experience with them can testify, this is easier said than done. In no place, perhaps, are the pests more pestiferous than here in Salt Lake, but they decline to either go or thin out.

GIVE HIM HIS DUE.

Our partiality for Watermaster Harvey will not permit us to remain silent while his own organ holds him up to shining ridicule and belies in a dozen places the only ordinary intelligence which providence has given him. Said organ had a whole mortal column of an interview in small type on Sunday morning, in the course of which Mr. Harvey is quoted as expatiating on religion, inspiration, "old-time Mormons—the crooning followers of Joseph," "working by revelation," "no thanks to Moroni," "wise asses," and much more of the same kind of twaddle, with incidentally a little upon a subject which Mr. Harvey is paid for attending to—the water.

We insist that this is libelous and false; firstly, because whatever his gifts as watermaster, Mr. Harvey is incapable of the intellectual effort necessary to the coinage of such language as is attributed to him; and secondly, he is not such an ignoramus as to try to divert public admiration from his brilliant anti-flood campaign to public pity for an argument which is only a prolonged sneer, and for contemptible impudence on the part of a servant toward his master the people.

No; Mr. Harvey didn't use the language the *Tribune* says he did; for he knows that a public officer who could so far forget the proprieties would deserve to be kicked out bodily. That which has been often commended to the watermaster himself with sincere desire for his welfare ought to be by him in turn commended to his imbecile newspaper champions: that is, to engage in the patriotic and profitable task of minding their own business.

NEVADA'S EXHIBITS.

Utah's nearest neighbor to the west—Nevada—was unable to appear on an equal footing at the World's Fair with the sisterhood to which she belongs; indeed, she was not equal to any of the territories and noticeably behind Utah. The Sagebrush state has no building at all at the great show, but has made something of a display of such resources and products as it has remaining. This is better than nothing at all, though it would have been more gratifying had it been able to entertain and show around on its own premises.

We learn that the displays made are all now in place and are quite creditable. They are under the charge of J. A. Yerlinton, son of the well-known Nevada mining and railroad capitalist. Thirty days after the appropriation was made Mr. Yerlinton had his exhibits packed and on the way to Chicago. Sixty varieties of grain are shown in the Agricultural building, and in the

Horticultural building will be shown at once figs, apricots, grapes and other fruit from the Colorado river, in Lincoln county. In the mining department Nevada is claimed to make a superb exhibit. Gold and silver ore in every variety is shown, as well as beautiful specimens of wire gold and wire silver, ruby and horn silver. A unique exhibit is a specimen of virisite weighing fifty pounds. Another exhibit that is attracting great attention consists of the Carson prehistoric footprints. As these remains were discovered under eighteen feet of solid rock, scientists are somewhat exercised as to their age and whether or not there may not be some human footprints among the tracks of animals.

EUROPEAN RUMBLINGS.

The tidings from beyond the Atlantic are not all that lovers of peace and quietude could ask. While it is a fact that no overt or specially threatening events occur on a large scale, it is equally true that a feeling of unrest and apprehension prevails. This may not be stimulated, while it is certainly not allayed, by the unusual energy exhibited by William II of Germany regarding his military bill. If he should be defeated a second time on that measure, there is no present telling to what lengths he may go; being very strung-headed, imperious and tenacious, it is not probable he will permit even the second reverse to overthrow his plans, and he could go no further without setting aside the constitution itself and becoming for the nonce at least an absolute ruler. Whether such a course would tend to the unification or greater distraction of the people, the experiment itself alone can tell. They are a very patriotic and determined race, willing to concede a great deal to the government for the sake of fatherland's welfare, but not, we think, prepared to take such a step backward as the surrender of the bulwark of their liberties would be.

Three nations at present ruled by crowned heads are on the very verge of republicanism and on the first entanglement abroad or dissension of great moment at home would most likely give their respective monarchs such an invitation to abdicate as they would not care to decline. These are Spain, Belgium and Norway, each of which on a fair poll would be shown to contain more republicans than monarchists today if there is anything at all in appearance; and with such a spread of popular government, the fomentation among the masses all over Europe would increase to such an extent that William's experiment would become doubly hazardous.

Austria's attitude excites less interest than that of any other first-class power in Europe, less even than Italy's which is a second-class power. This is because Austria has been little more than a battledore in any of the great European contests, her offensive or defensive movements not being nearly so significant as those of either of the other countries spoken of, while likely to be more or less banged and bruised by all.

Russia at this time can best be

likened to a sleeping bear. It will wake up whenever there is likely to be actual trouble. It does not need to give itself much concern and can afford to let its neighbors weaken themselves by internal dissensions while it is gradually gaining strength. Let the other nations get up a war if they want to, and no matter how the lines are drawn otherwise Russia could come very near deciding it to suit herself. The vast power of that nation is not fully understood everywhere, and with good harvests this year it would come very near being the autocrat of the powers. It has an active army of over 7,000,000 officers and men—more than the combined forces of Germany, Austria, Italy and Turkey, while its armament is altogether modern and in every respect it is greatly ahead of its military condition when it overthrew the Turks fifteen years ago. No wonder the first German emperor's grandson wants to strengthen his outposts and make sure his defenses.

A LITTLE LEARNING.

An article on the Chinese deportation law recently appeared in the columns of the *News*, and in it the thought was expressed that the Supreme Court of the United States might act in accordance with the public welfare and reverse its present position on that question, a sentiment which draws the fire of an obscure contemporary. The language used by us is said to be a "very grave and unjust censure of the Supreme Court." Let us see whether it is unjust to claim that any court should have, and does have, a greater regard for the public weal than for the technical terms of the law, realizing as they do that self-preservation is the highest law and self-interest the foremost rule.

The Constitution forbids Congress from making anything but gold and silver legal tender, yet that body brought paper money into existence and declared it to be legal tender. The act was carried to the Supreme Court and as the majority, true to their legal instincts, were in favor of a decree in consonance with the great charter, another act was passed increasing the number of judges from seven to nine, so that there would be a majority made in favor of constitutionality. Why? Because the life of the nation hung upon it. It was necessary, in order that the war could be prosecuted to a successful conclusion, that the government have money, and gold and silver it could not get in sufficient quantities; so there was no other reliance but the money of civilization and honor, a currency backed only by the nation's credit and its promise to redeem. The founders could not foresee such an exigency and so did not provide for it; and therefore it was necessary to supplement their work with a special proceeding which would after all have been unavailing with a rigid Supreme Court. But it was not thus to be; the measure must have legal endorsement and thus our highest leading tribunal was made to assent to a scheme which in time of peace it would have defeated unanimously. And this was done because the loyal people almost to a man demanded it—