

## EDITORIALS.

THERE has been a rumor floating around the City for a short time back, to the effect that the Department at Washington is not disposed to look favorably upon the bills of expenses which have been forwarded from this Territory for holding Courts here. The attempts which have been lately made to rule our Territorial Courts and officers out of existence, are well known to our citizens. The authors of these attempts thought the plan a splendid one, and well-calculated to fix the "Mormons." So proud was one of the chief actors of his course in the matter, that he is said to have written a letter to President Grant, informing him that he had found it necessary to render a decision by which the "Mormon Attorney-General" was turned out of court, and all criminal prosecutions were thrown into the hands of the U. S. Attorney. Not content with writing such a letter, if he did write it, he had to get one of his blowers and strikers to publish that he had done so in a correspondence to an Eastern paper, afraid, probably, that the fact that he corresponded with so eminent a man as President Grant should not come to light any other way! All the glory there is to be obtained by making such a parade of contemptible meanness and low spite the author is, of course, welcome to. If it be a satisfaction to a man to publish his own intolerance, illiberality and injustice, we suppose that, in a free country like this he should have it. But it seems that the Department at Washington does not feel, at present at least, like paying them for these high-handed proceedings. The next plan will be, we suppose, to get Congress to take pity on them and do something for their relief, and then—well; we shall see what Congress will do. In connection with this subject, a correspondence between the Auditor of Public Accounts for this Territory and the Attorney-General, which we publish in another column, will possess some interest.

AN ingenious device to get a portion of the London Times transmitted to Paris was made use of during the siege. Those pages of the paper which contained communications to relatives in Paris were photographed with great care by the London Stereoscopic and Photographic company on pieces of thin and almost transparent paper, about an inch and a half in length by an inch in width. Of these impressions there could be seen by the naked eye, only two legible words, "The Times," and six narrow brown bands representing the six columns of printed matter forming a page of the newspaper. Under the microscope, however, the brown spaces become legible, and every line of the newspaper was found to have been distinctly copied, and with the greatest clearness. The photographs were sent to Bordeaux for transmission; thence by carrier pigeon to Paris. When received there they were magnified, by the aid of the magic lantern, to a large size, and thrown upon a screen. A staff of clerks immediately transcribed the messages, and sent them off to the places indicated by the advertisers.

Now come the reflections on the importance of this invention. Why cannot hundreds of volumes of books, which now occupy such a large amount of space, be reduced by this process, so that in libraries instead of a student having to make fatiguing journeys from one end to another, a microscope could be hurriedly passed over the condensed space and the required volume be quickly selected.

TRADE is being stagnated and ruined in the coal regions of Pennsylvania by the unfortunate disputes which occur periodically between the owners of coal mines and their employes. Every few weeks, or few months at most, we hear of strikes among the coal miners, and a great rise in coal following as a consequence. The mining of anthracite coal is one of the great industries of Pennsylvania, and at least fifty thousand men are employed in and about the mines. The total production during the past year was about sixteen million tons, but it is estimated that this amount is less by twenty-five per cent. than it should have been had there been no strike. During the year there was a strike in Schuylkill county, another in Luzerne county and another in Carbon county. It is said that owners of iron furnaces are growing tired of being obliged to pile up large and expensive quantities of coal everytime a report is circulated that there is to be a strike or suspension, and bituminous coal is be-

ing brought from the western part of Pennsylvania and is now being used, instead of anthracite, in rolling mills located but a few miles from mines of the latter fuel.

Thinking men are having their minds directed to this important subject, and they are anxious to introduce a new order of things into the coal region. At a recent meeting of the Philadelphia Social Science Association, Mr. Eckley B. Coxe read a paper on "Boards of Arbitration; or the Amicable Adjustment of the Wages Question," with particular reference to the present state of the Anthracite Coal Trade in Pennsylvania.

Speaking of the feeling which prompts the workmen to strike, he takes the case of a single mine or manufactory as an illustration, and says:

"If the demand for the article manufactured at the establishment increases, so as to cause either an advance in the price or larger sales of the product, or a combination of the two, the employer is naturally anxious to supply this demand, and is, therefore, obliged not only to keep all his old hands busy, but also to endeavor to obtain new ones. The employes, knowing that business is very active, and feeling that the proprietor of the factory is anxious to lose no time, and that he is making money, seize upon this opportunity to make a demand for increased pay, either in the form of additional wages, or in that of a diminution of the hours of labor. The same thing may occur when the demand for labor in other trades makes workmen scarce. Under either of the above circumstances the operatives feel that they are not likely to be discharged, as their services are very much needed, and at the same time they know that they can easily find work elsewhere, if that should happen. If, on the other hand, the employer finds that the sales of his commodities are decreasing, that the price is falling, or that trade generally is dull, and, therefore, the number of laborers seeking employment is increasing, he is induced to offer less wages than he has been paying to his hands, as he feels satisfied that they will accept the smaller amount rather than risk losing their places and having them filled by some of those who have been thrown out of employment by the general depression of the trade. There is no doubt that the above circumstances would often justify one party in demanding more and the other in giving less, and, if both were infinitely wise and honest, no difficulty would occur. Such, however, is not the case; both parties are prone to take a very prejudiced view of the matter in question."

The remedy that he proposes to introduce to reconcile all these differences is a Board of Conciliation and Reconciliation. They have been introduced of late years with marked success in many parts of England. In the lace and hosiery trades at Nottingham, England, there were formerly about three strikes every year; but since the introduction of the Board of Arbitration, not a day has been lost by a strike. Equal success has attended the system in the Staffordshire potteries, the Cleveland iron districts and several other places in England. The method hit upon to carry out this system is thus described by Mr. Coxe:

When any trade has agreed to adopt this institution, at the beginning of each year both the employers and employes select, by election, a certain number of their fellows—say six, eight or ten—from each party, to represent them in the board. Let us suppose that each party has selected ten delegates. At the beginning of the trade year, these twenty men meet together and organize the board by electing a president and vice president; one of these officers is generally taken from the employers and the other from the employes. A secretary is also chosen, who may or may not be a salaried officer, and who acts as clerk to the board, notifies the different parties interested as to their decisions, and performs such other duties as may be required of him by that body. He need not be a member, as his functions are simply clerical. The first business which comes before the board after it has been organized is the selection of an umpire, and this is one of the most important acts of that body. It is very important that this election should take place before any question has been discussed or any attempt is made to settle a dispute, as it will be much easier for them to agree upon a suitable person if the election takes place before the parties have had their passions aroused by a discussion. It is very desirable, at least in my opinion, that the person selected should not be interested in any way, either as employer or employe, in the trade in question. In fact, his decision would probably give greater satisfaction if he was wholly unacquainted with it. It is very difficult for any one who has been a master or workman to divest himself of the prejudices of his class."

"If any serious dispute arises between the workmen and their employers in the trade in question it is referred to the board for settlement, and that body first endeavors to harmonize the views of both parties, by a careful examination of the facts of the case, accompanied by an impassionate discussion of the subject. The members

first try conciliation, and in most cases that method is successful. If they find that at first their views differ widely, they postpone voting on the question until the last moment, both parties being unwilling to resort to the umpire, partly because a decision of the board, without his intervention, is always more satisfactory to all concerned, and partly because neither party feels sure that he will decide in their favor."

This system is now being looked upon with favor. Wherever introduced, it is said to do away with a part of the antagonism which exists between capital and labor; and any system which will accomplish this end should be hailed with pleasure by all classes of men.

IN Williamsburgh, N. Y., numbers of women and young girls have been stabbed while walking in the street, and the assassin or assassins have escaped detection. To so great a length have these attacks been carried that the public schools have been nearly deserted, as few parents are willing to trust their dear ones in the public streets long enough to go to school unless they accompany them. These crimes became so numerous that by order of the superior officers a number of policemen donned women's clothes, and then walked along the streets where the vampire, as he has been called, commits the most of his terrible crimes. Their well-managed plan and vigilance were rewarded with success. As both officers were walking along, one being at some distance ahead of the other, the dreaded vampire suddenly darted out from behind a projecting wall, and, unobserved by the leading officer, was stealing cautiously up behind him when the officer behind, observing his movements, rapped on the pavement with his club. The officer of course turned around, just in time to save his life, perhaps, as the vampire, with a long stiletto gleaming in the starlight, was about to plunge it into the disguised officer's back. He sprang to one side with the velocity of a catamount, and as quick as lightning struck with his club the arm of the sanguinary monster. The other officer then ran up, and the two together, with a great deal of difficulty, took the scoundrel to the station house. The vampire fought them all the way, kicking and fighting the officers like a tiger, notwithstanding his broken arm. Upon questioning the human fiend at the station house, he refused to give his name or his residence. All he would state was that he had determined to have his revenge upon the sex for the shameful manner in which he had been jilted by a girl who had promised to marry him. The officers think that he is deranged, on account of his disappointment in love.

GATH, the able correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, in writing from Washington, gives the following graphic description of the status of the Administration. As to its truthfulness there may be some question among those who deem it their duty to defend the Administration, right or wrong; but aside from their opinions, it is generally conceded that there is a remarkable absence of strong men as advisers in administration circles. This extract says:

"There are two troubles about the Executive, and one of them is the absence of strong men as advisers, while the other is that, if the President had strong men, he would not advise with them. It is impossible that a great many of those curious acts, like the San Domingo matter, should have been agreed upon in a Cabinet of the whole, where there are at least one or two competent advisers. The Post Office Department is under a cloud on the Chorpennin matter, yet Mr. Cresswell does not seem to confess the fact in his buoyant and even humorous manner. The Treasury Department is only in half-gear, the two horses of it pulling contrary ways. The Interior Department has some sort of trouble in nearly all its bureaus, the Land Commissioner having just been run out; the Pension Commissioner being in two or three brawls at once, and the Indian Commissioner having an ante-mortem examination made upon him. The Navy Department is administered with the most direful nonsense, the Secretary appearing to be an almost absolute incompetent, and the Admiral querulous, unhealthy, and arrogant, and always most confident when most wrong. The War Department seems to be doing very well here, but West Point is in a state of ferment, the cadets all tumbling out amongst each other, and involving the sons of the very highest officials. The Attorney General's department is certainly far below in force and learning what we have known it since Mr. Lincoln's time. One way of accounting for these troubles is the want of solid men in these great places, who, by their bearing, character, and the supersti-

tion they impart, will have some moral control of Congress and thereby make some respect in the lobby; but the larger fact is, that we are in the agonies of a more curious reconstruction than even the revival of the South under Democratic institutions—the reconstruction of the whole machinery of government—and this great work is being undertaken piecemeal; so that while one department assumes new strength and consistency, another is rotting to pieces by the combined attacks upon it."

## CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS AND THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Hon. Z. Snow, Attorney General for U. T.—Dear Sir: M. T. Patrick, Esq., U. S. Marshal, has applied to me for funds to pay the expenses of the District Court for this Territory, such as witness fees, expenses of arresting and boarding prisoners, serving notices on Jurors, &c., &c. As this is the first time in the history of the Territory that a United States Marshal has asked for Territorial funds to disburse in payment of expenses of District Courts on Territorial business or otherwise, grave doubts have arisen in my mind as to whether, in the face of existing facts, which I will endeavor to enumerate in part, I can be justified in acceding to Marshal Patrick's request under any circumstances by issuing warrants on the Territorial Treasury as above contemplated. As you are the legal adviser of Territorial officers, I have concluded to lay the matter before you and solicit your legal opinion on the subject before proceeding any farther.

In the first place, "an act in relation to Marshals and Attorneys," approved March 3, 1852, section 1, reads as follows:—"Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, that a Marshal shall be elected by a joint vote of both houses of the Legislative Assembly, whose term of office shall be one year, unless sooner removed by the Legislative Assembly, or until his successor is elected and qualified. Said Marshal shall, before entering upon the duties of his office, take an oath of office, and file bonds with securities in the penal sum of not exceeding twenty thousand dollars, conditioned for the faithful discharge of his duties, which bond, with securities, is to be approved by the Secretary of the Territory and filed in his office." And in "An act prescribing the term of certain officers and designating where their bonds shall be filed," approved January 19, 1866, it is declared: "and shall give bonds with approved security, to the acceptance of the Auditor of Public Accounts, which bonds shall be filed in his office."

There are no bonds given by U. S. Marshal Patrick on file in this office. In the second place in the Organic Act, "or an Act to establish a Territorial government for Utah," approved September 9, 1850, Section 8, it is declared "and no person holding a commission or appointment under the United States, except postmasters, shall be a member of the Legislative Assembly or shall hold any office under the Government of said Territory." If a United States officer cannot "hold any office under the government of said Territory," by what legal authority could I approve and file Marshal Patrick's bonds in my office, even were he disposed to give bonds to the people of the Territory? And if I could not approve and file his bonds under the provisions of existing laws and the "Organic Act," how could I legally answer his requisitions for funds to pay expenses of courts, when he is under no responsibility or obligation to the people of the Territory for the disbursement of those funds, or for "the faithful discharge of his duties?"

There is a further difficulty in the way of my issuing Auditor's Warrants on the Treasury to pay expenses of Courts on Marshal Patrick's requisition, which is this: In the Territorial Appropriation Bill, approved February 18, 1870, the section setting apart funds for the payment of expenses of courts reads as follows: "A contingent fund to be drawn by J. D. T. McAllister, Territorial Marshal, on vouchers to be approved by the Auditor of Public Accounts, or so much thereof as may be necessary." &c. Now, as this is the only fund against which the Auditor can draw for expenses of Courts, under the said Appropriation Bill, and as it is therein declared that the said fund or so much thereof as may be necessary is "to be drawn by J. D. T. McAllister, Territorial Marshal," I cannot see that any discretion is left the Auditor in the premises, but that the funds, if drawn