

tence. Then Judge Woodward sent them up for twenty years, adding a fine of \$4,000 and costs, the imprisonment to begin at the end of their former sentence.

It is announced that this judgment of the court brings relief to that part of the county where the defendants operated; and well it might, since the people will have a sense of security not enjoyed for years. The gang has been entirely broken up, its members scattering to various places. The sentence of Judge Woodward will prevent their ever getting together again under the same leadership, and probably has relieved the district permanently of their presence.

MILLENNIAL EXHIBITION.

The celebration of the 1000th year of the existence of a people is an event of no common occurrence. In Hungary, on May 2, the so-called millennial exhibition was opened to mark the completion of the tenth century since the establishment of the Magyar nation in Europe.

The Magyars are believed to have come from the regions of the Ural mountains about a thousand years ago. Their language is thought to indicate their relationship to Lapps, Esths and Finns, mixed with Semitic blood. Soon after their settlement in the country by the Danube, they made military incursions into various parts of Europe, until they were forced to abandon these and give attention to the consolidation of their power within their own territory.

Very early Christianity was accepted and the rulers received the title of "apostolic kings" by one of the popes. In the middle ages the Hungarians took an active and honorable part in the wars against the Mohammedan invaders. In later years they have been before the world on account of their patriotic struggles for national independence, under the leadership of patriots like Kossuth and his associates in the cause of human progress.

The millennial exhibition of Hungary marks a long career in the nation's history and a marvelous progress in all directions. It reminds the world that a nation full of patriotism and defending its own natural rights cannot be subdued but must finally triumph over all adverse circumstances.

A MOVING NORTH POLE.

Speculations concerning the North Pole have now, according to statements in foreign exchanges, arrived at the startling conclusion that the eagerly sought spot of our globe is not stationary but moving. It would therefore seem possible that someday, adventurers in search of the mystic locality may be surprised by meeting it half way on its road to more genial climes.

The announcement is seriously made that after careful observations it has been found that the latitude on the American continent is gradually increasing while it is correspondingly decreasing on the opposite side of the globe. The only ex-

planation of this phenomenon is that the North Pole is receding from Europe and approaching to America. By systematic measurements, we are informed, it has been found that the Pole on its journey follows the west coast of Greenland, and also that the rate of speed is no less than about four feet a year.

The question is whether our globe has a rotation besides the daily and yearly, not hitherto fully understood. It is well known that in the far north, in the eternal ice and snow, remains are frequently found of animals and plants that clearly could never have existed except in a tropical climate. The supposition has always been that these were living at a time when the earth only at the Poles was cool enough to sustain life, and that, as the cooling process went on, those regions gradually froze and tropical life was driven southward. If it is true, however, that the North Pole, and consequently also the South Pole, is gradually shifting place, the theory of the cooling process will lose one of its supporting arguments, and the presence of remains of tropical organisms in the frozen regions will be explained on the supposition that Greenland and Spitzbergen and the whole Arctic region once was under the equator. If the supposed discovery is founded on facts, it cannot fail to intensify the interest already felt in the frozen terra incognita of the north.

THE CITY'S VICTORY.

The contract secured by the city in its electric lighting business is a decided victory for the municipality. From the first, the question raised was handled in excellent shape by the committee on improvements, which was well backed by the majority of the Council. The old rate of street lighting was \$8.50 per month per lamp on a moonlight schedule. This was generally conceded to be a fair proposition. The Ogden and Salt Lake Gas and Electric Light company, which had been furnishing street lights at that figure, announced that it could not afford to do so any longer, and wanted a raise to \$10.50. The City Council said it could not pay more than \$8.50, and the people endorsed this position. Then the electric light company turned off the lights, and for some weeks the city has been in darkness. Now the Council has agreed to let the lighting contract to the Big Cottonwood company for two years at the \$8.50 price, and receives public approval.

The only step necessary now to secure the turning on of the lights is the endorsement of the Mayor to the Council's action, and it is anticipated that this will not be long delayed. The citizens want the street lights, and now that they can be turned on at a fair price to the municipality, the quicker it is done the better. There is a change in the party which is to furnish the light. The Salt Lake and Ogden company would have received the award quickly at the figure now agreed on, but it did not feel that it could reach the price. The city should not deal less promptly with the Big Cottonwood company than it would have done with the other.

There was some talk and a report in the Council last night about an \$8 contract for a year, but as there was no such bid made, the Council had no proposition of that kind to deal with. The offer of \$8.25 for three years might have been more satisfactory to the city in the end than the two-year contract, but the majority of the Council did not care to enter into a long agreement. The two-year contract is a short one, but if the Council is disposed to act in that direction, there will be plenty of time to deal with the proposition of a municipal electric light plant. If such a move were decided on it would take that time, under existing financial conditions, to get the plant in operation. In the meantime the city must have light when it can get it at a price it can afford to pay.

THE BANKRUPTCY BILL.

We would commend to our readers the letter of W. S. McCornick, and the interviews with prominent business men, in Tuesday's News, on the bankruptcy bill which passed the United States House of Representatives last Saturday and now goes to the Senate, and we join in urging the Utah Senators to do their utmost to defeat the bill. Reasons for antagonizing it are set forth so clearly in Mr. McCornick's letter that it is unnecessary to repeat them. It is sufficient to know that the enactment of such a law would be a serious blow to business here, in ruining that credit which is a necessary element of commercial operations and success in a new and developing section of country. When it is said that it proposes to make an equal division of returns with the eastern wholesalers and to place on local men all the burdens of taxation and license, which the eastern escapes, it is sufficient ground to characterize the bill as vicious. As a matter of self-defense, Utah must oppose it.

Already the eastern wholesalers have an undue advantage in the local field, not only to the injury of the local dealer who pays his share of taxes and licenses, but to the depletion of State, county and municipal revenue. It has been proposed many times that a tax should be placed on commercial drummers, but this has been kept off on questions of constitutionality, etc. These questions no longer stand in the way (if they ever really did), and now is a good time to inaugurate a movement for requiring the business of these drummers to pay its proportion of revenue. The constitutionality of a tax on this drummer business has been fought to a finish and, a few days ago, in a California contest, reached the definite result that such tax is constitutional.

There is no desire to drive eastern wholesalers out of the State market. All that is wanted is to place them on an equal footing with the home merchant in the same class. This is done to some extent in the present law allowing local creditors to be placed on the preferred list, but it is not complete. The eastern wholesalers are now urging the bankruptcy bill, to sweep away that which gave local