

the balance of cost and expenses to come from?

"5. Can a justice of the peace require the pound keeper to give bonds or security for costs as in other civil cases?"

"6. Is a justice of the peace compelled to entertain any and all of these charges?"

"By answering the above and giving such other information as will tend to throw light on this subject you will greatly oblige."

First. We understand that the new estray law makes it obligatory on the poundkeeper, that is the constable of the precinct, to receive all animals taken up for damages.

Second. The poundkeeper is to make complaint as a public officer, alleging that the person—naming him—who has turned over the animals has been damaged in the amount he has assessed.

Third. In the case described, we suppose the animals will come under the class included in the "round ups," and may be sold after fourteen days' notice in a paper having general circulation in the county.

Fourth. These are contingencies that may arise under any estray law, and we do not know of any means to made up the supposed deficiency.

Fifth. As the constable and poundkeeper is under official bonds for the proper performance of his duty, in our opinion the justice could not require such security as is described.

Sixth. Yea. The justice is required by law to perform these duties.

The new estray law is not perfect, by any means. We do not know of any, passed by a Utah Legislature that was or is perfect. The present law must be studied in all its parts and bearings to make it consistent. There appears to be a system in it by which estrays are placed under three classes: First, unbranded animals, over eighteen months old and any hogs running at large. Second, animals taken in general "round ups" or drives; and these we should judge include branded animals when the brands are not recorded and whose owners are unknown. Third, branded animals doing damage the owners of which may be learned from the Territorial brand sheets or otherwise. Separate provisions are made for each of these classes.

There is too much haste in forming laws of this kind. They should be carefully prepared by competent persons, with the aid of stock owners, farmers and land owners, before the meeting of the Legislature, and then explained and submitted to legislators who will take them in charge and be responsible for their fate in the Assembly. Our friends will have to do the best they can with the law as it stands at present.

LOOKING FOR LIGHT.

THE *Tribune* does not like our remarks on Captain Codman's puncturing of Joseph Cook's gasbag and the *New York Advertiser's* endorsement of the operation, nor our expose of its own animus and chop logic. We expected as much. After venting its ill-nature in a long article on Sunday, it "looks to the News for light" and for our "candid opinion" on one isolated paragraph in the Captain's communica-

tion. Well, here is the light, and our candid opinion combined:

The remark it has quoted is "a touch of color that smacks of the newspaper correspondent," and one of those points on which he "goes a little to extremes," as we stated in our criticism of the Captain's effort. If our unesteemed contemporary had really wanted "light" on this matter, it need not have looked any further than in the article in our columns which has disturbed it so much, and from which we have taken the explanatory remarks given above in quotation marks. If it wants further "light" it should look again.

UNWARRANTABLE CENSURE.

THE motion in the City Council, last Tuesday, for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the feasibility of conducting the city sewage to the Great Salt Lake, has raised quite a storm, and reflections have been cast upon the mover that are unwarrantable. The motion was all right, and so was the action of the Council in adopting it and appointing a committee. The proceeding was merely one of inquiry, and did not necessarily signify that the sewage would be disposed of by being emptied into the lake. The disposition of the sewer refuse is an important question and one that must be satisfactorily solved—or at least as satisfactorily as practicable. It is quite proper that the city authorities in their efforts to arrive at solution, should inquire into every method within reach that the merits of each may be compared. It is not the right thing to treat investigatory steps as if they meant an affirmative conclusion.

All that we contend for on the subject is, that in this inquiry the committee shall give full weight to certain important considerations which the question involves, and which we have heretofore enumerated. We have taken the position from the time the proposition for a sewerage system for the city was agitated, that the disposition of the sewage would be the chief difficulty connected with it. It is still unsolved, and investigation on the subject should proceed actively until a definite conclusion is reached. We have no idea that the inquiry will result in the sewage being emptied into the lake.

THE LATE JOHN L. BLYTHE.

THE demise of Brother John L. Blythe brings to mind some recollections connected with his career. He was tall, large-framed and swarthy, somewhat slow in his movements, measured in his speech and, being of an intensely religious nature, solemn, yet pleasant, in manner. He was just such a man as would carry an influence with a large proportion of the people of his native country—Scotland. He was in that land on a mission in 1878-9, and for some time labored in a mining district some distance from Glasgow, where he did a good work, being the means of bringing quite a large number of people into the Church. In one village, the

name of which has escaped us, he was especially successful, the members of the Church there, at one time during his ministry, numbering more than those not connected with it. Several years later he filled another mission to his native country, and from thence he went to Australia, where he also performed missionary labor.

The last time Brother Blythe was in Scotland he made a special business of searching for genealogical information connected with his family, at the Register office in the city of Edinburgh, where the records of all the parishes to a certain date have been collected. He employed an expert to assist him who succeeded in fishing out of the records a great amount of information. After the work was done Brother Blythe told the man he had employed the object he had in view in obtaining the information—he performance of vicarious gospel work for the dead. The expert was evidently a bigoted, prejudiced religionist. He admitted that he had taken both interest and pleasure in searching the records and getting the data for Brother Blythe, but said that if he had known, to begin with, the use he intended to make of it, he would not have performed the labor for any consideration that could be named. He declined a copy of the "Voice of Warning" proffered him, and said that if he were to take it he would burn it.

Brother Blythe had secured a list of genealogical data probably as large as that obtained by any person in the Church, and had for a long time of late been engaged in performing temple work, at Logan, for his progenitors. His information was so extensive that he employed, at different times, a number of people to assist him in this labor. This was his latest mission work in life, and he has gone to the spirit world to await the resurrection of the just, and probably to receive expressions of gratitude from many who had preceded him, and in whose behalf he has diligently labored to secure for them the full benefits of the Gospel.

MAY DAY PASSES OVER QUIETLY.

BOTH in this country and in Europe May Day passed over quietly, notwithstanding the anticipated scenes of riot and disorder which some people supposed would characterize the day. With the exception of a few red flags captured by the Chicago police, and some bomb explosions which did little damage, the day both at home and abroad was not productive of any serious event.

The labor agitation at present seems directed towards the adoption of an eight-hour labor day, and the abolition of the "truck-store" system. In Ohio, Pennsylvania, Illinois and several other States, laws were passed prohibiting employers from holding any interest financially in stores patronized by their workmen. Labor men claim that these laws are outrageously violated by mine owners and others. But in Illinois a terrible setback has been given to the movement. The anti-truck law passed by the legislature of that State, has been declared unconstitutional by the State Supreme Court, on the