

is a hotbed of it, and the customs officers of the United States find it necessary to take special precautions respecting the importation of French literature, for a national law prohibits its admission, regardless of the matter of tariff. Recently a book-seller in London was fined for selling a novel written by a noted French author, and not long since a consignment of copies of the same work was seized at a United States customs house and detained pending a determination of the question of admissibility.

The Treasury department had a translation of the book made, when it was formally decided that it was obscene and could not be lawfully admitted, and the consignment was burned. Some months ago this paper was repeatedly, but in vain, solicited to publish an announcement that the same author had just written a book "which a young lady might read with some blessing," and which proved his ability to write fiction of pure tone, as well as the sort upon which he had built his reputation. Such, literally, is the manner in which the announcement we were asked to print advertised the new novel.

This French writer, though gifted with a powerful and artistic imagination, has made his brain a fountain of moral contagion. That he describes real life with graphic fidelity and realism, only makes his work of undermining the moral sense of his readers the more effective. Though his works are notoriously vile, they are being sold in this city, and read by young people in our community. That a respectable book-seller should deal in such stuff is a matter of surprise as well as of regret, and the fact that poisonous literature is placed within reach of young people, should put parents, and others interested in the welfare of the young, on their guard.

It would be a good thing if the Mutual Improvement Associations of the Church would make a special effort in the direction of advising their members as to what sort of literature they should avoid. Such a labor is eminently appropriate for those organizations to perform. Their members should be instructed that the fiction of such authors as Scott and Dickens may be read with profit, as well as interest and amusement, while works of the libidinous French school, or which make crime and moral filth the main elements of interest to the reader, ought to be avoided. There exists a present and pressing necessity for attention to this subject in the community.

THE LONDON POLICE.

The Metropolitan Police area of London has an estimated population of 4,700,000, and is patrolled by an effective police force of 12,000. The population of New York City is estimated at 1,500,000, and the effective police force may be reckoned at 2,500 men. There is, therefore, one police officer in London for each 391 inhabitants, while in New York one policeman is allowed to each 600 inhabitants. That is to say, London has in comparison about fifty per cent. more police than New York. And yet it is questionable whether a series of fiendish murders could be perpetrated by one man, in a systematic and consecutive sort of way in New York, and the murderer escape completely as he has in London. The constabulary of the world's metropolis are notoriously vigilant and effective, but it seems as if their work was performed more like soldiers than detectives, the reverse being the case in the metropolis of the United States. When the author of even one such fiendish crime succeeds in "standing off" the officers for a short length of time in New York, it becomes a celebrated case at once, as, for example, in the Burdell, the Nathan and a few other murders; but wholesale assassination is always detected at an early stage of the proceedings. Look, for instance, at the case of Lofod, and that of Probat, the murderer of the Deering family in Pennsylvania, who entered New York City unnoticed and unknown; with no clue, not even a good description of the murderer, yet a detective laid his hand upon the villain's shoulder within a few hours after his advent.

It must be admitted, however, that the Whitechapel fiend possesses unusual and previously unheard-of "smartness," and that his bloody deeds are carried out in a manner which few places in the civilized world know or knew anything about. It has all been enveloped in so much mystery that a state of confusion seems to prevail among police circles in England. The fact that the chief of the London police has resigned his position in consequence of the failure of his department to get even a clue to the murderer, argues one of two things, and perhaps something of both—that the force is inefficient for that class of work, or that it is a case requiring something more than human ingenuity and methods to fathom. Meantime, it is quite probable, the assassin is mingling unconcerned with the multitudes, and we look at any time for another victim to be added to the list, in the presence of whose ghastly remains he will doubtless be as indignant as anyone else.

Since the above was in type, the telegraph brings us information from London, dated 1 p.m., to the effect that another woman came near being the tenth victim, the assassin having struck her once on the throat, when her cries and the immediate excitement caused him to flee. The police again failed to get a clue, though they think he is not the same man. The excitement is naturally very great.

WEALTH IN STONE.

Within the last two years developments have taken place in Spanish Fork Canon, Utah County, which prove it to be a region of immense wealth in building and ornamental stone. It is positively strange that the riches of this region have not long ago been discovered and developed, for they are abundant and of easy access. Vast deposits of as handsome building stone as can be seen in the most elegant structures of the large cities of this country, only await the quarryman's attention to yield material for as handsome and durable buildings as can be found in the world.

Sandstone of various colors, including brick red, salmon, purplish brown, straw, etc., abounds, and can be loaded on the cars very cheaply. Some of the sandstone quarries that have been opened up yield building material of extremely rich and beautiful appearance, and splendid quality as to strength and durability. On none of the quarries has work enough been done to amount to more than a commencement of the process of development, and as a greater depth is reached, the stone will, it is reasonable to expect, increase in beauty and improve in quality. This industry is only in an embryonic state as yet, in this locality, the first shipments having been made less than two years ago, but it is growing rapidly, and already there has grown up a demand in several eastern cities for stone from the quarries in Spanish Fork Canon. Considerable shipments have been made to Denver and Kansas City, and the demand is rapidly growing, both in this Territory and eastern localities.

It is not unlikely that stone from Spanish Fork Canon will be used in the proposed Chronicle building, in San Francisco, which is to be an immense and costly structure. Negotiations are progressing between Mr. De Young, proprietor of the Chronicle, and the owners of one of the quarries in that canon, and a contract will be entered into, provided the Central-Pacific railroad will make a freight rate which will admit of the shipping of the stone over its line.

About one and a half miles from Thistle station, in Spanish Fork Canon, and not more than half a mile from the railroad track, is a vast bed of marble, which, as a geological formation, is not known to have a counterpart in the world. The deposit is supposed to be about two hundred feet deep, and consists of oblong blocks or pillars, which stand upright, and are only separated by seams. These pillars stand tier upon tier, the levels being separated by a thin stratum of cement. Seven levels, or tiers of pillars, are known to exist in the deposit, and there may be more. These pillars are from fifteen to twenty feet high, where they have been exposed, and from three to eight feet in diameter. They are large enough to admit of the largest sized blocks and slabs commonly used being made from them. They are all of variegated marble, and some of the specimens obtained are of surpassing beauty, and of the most fantastic colors and configurations. Vines, wreaths and flowers, curves, circles, birds' eyes, and an indescribable variety of shapes and forms are seen on the surface of polished pieces, portrayed in bright and beautiful colors. It is doubtful if any quarries in the world yield more beautiful variegated marble than is obtained in this bed.

As yet but little effort has been made to develop or prove the merits of this deposit of marble. It seems to be considerably harder than the Italian or Vermont marble, but whether or not it is too hard to work with ease and profit has not yet been determined but shortly will be, by parties who have become interested. If this marble can be worked with sufficient ease, it will be the basis of a great industry, and the fact that cities far east and west are looking to Spanish Fork Canon for building stone, augurs a great future for that locality.

NO NEED TO RESIGN.

We notice that several Democratic papers are echoing the sentiment expressed in the New York Graphic, in regard to the proper course for officeholders to take who have received their appointments under the present Administration. The Graphic thinks they should all resign as soon as President Harrison takes his seat as the Chief Executive. Some of them go so far as to say that if Democratic officials do not step out, they deserve to be kicked out, with other remarks of a similar character.

We do not see the propriety or good

sense of such a course, nor the wisdom or necessity of such counsel. It is all predicated on the theory that party politics should rule in the civil service. That is, that under a Democratic Administration no Republican should occupy a public position, and that no Democrat ought to remain in office under a Republican Administration. We do not believe in the doctrine. We have never endorsed the "spoils" idea. "Public office is a public trust," is a better maxim than "To the victors belong the spoils;" and honesty, integrity and fitness, in our opinion, should be considered paramount qualifications for office-holders irrespective of partisanship. If, however, the latter is so strong as to interfere with the proper discharge of duty and to become "offensive," removal is the proper remedy. But this should only be applied in cases calling for its exercise.

There is no need for a clean sweep out of all incumbents, at every change of the Administration, who are of different political views from those of the dominant party. There are important stations, no doubt, which should be occupied by persons in full sympathy with the party in power. But other places, and they the most numerous, which do not demand any expression of political views and are not affected by any party bias, can just as well be filled by Democrats as Republicans, and vice versa. Where the carrying out of any public policy is affected, of course the officer should be in harmony with his chief.

It is quite likely that if President Cleveland had been more vigorous and prompt in removing Republicans from public offices, he would have been much stronger with certain elements of his own party. But he would not have been right, perhaps, and "it is better to be right than to be President." He acted upon principle, and where officers were doing their duty he did not inquire into their politics unless they exhibited "offensive partisanship," when they were given full liberty to be as partial as they pleased free from the cares of office. A man may be just as good a clerk, bookkeeper, postmaster, an executive or judicial officer, if he belongs to one political party as though he were connected with the other; and the mere fact that he holds opinions on some subjects differing from those of the President, ought not to interfere with the faithful discharge of sworn duties in which party politics cut no figure.

It is to be expected that when new appointments are made, the dominant party will favor its own followers. It is too much to expect anything else, whatever correct principles might suggest. But whenever public officers are performing the functions of their offices with fidelity, there is no rule of justice, propriety or regard for the public welfare which requires their removal, simply because the chief officers of the nation are of a different political party.

At any rate it is time enough for such persons to step down and out when their places are demanded for others to fill. Voluntary resignation, under such circumstances, is a tacit recognition and endorsement of the false idea that a man's political opinions necessarily interfere with the faithful discharge of his official duties. There will be a great deal more dignity and consistency in a quiet and vigilant performance of the requirements of office irrespective of the change of administration, than in a general rush of offers to vacate.

We do not believe that the new President will be in any great hurry to turn out efficient officers to make way for place-hunters hungry for "spoils." There will be removals, no doubt, in due time and some perhaps a little premature, because of the pressure of demands for rewards for "services rendered." But we do not anticipate the revolution that some people predict, nor agree with the Graphic and its echoes, that every Democrat in office should rush to the White House with his resignation on or about the 4th day of March, A. D. 1889.

CALIFORNIA CLIMBING.

A SAN FRANCISCO paper computes the present population of California at 1,000,000. If this is a correct estimate it shows a rate of increase almost beyond belief, as it is certainly beyond precedent. The census of 1880 gave that State a population of 864,694, not counting Indians or Chinese, and for a State's population to nearly double in the brief period of eight years is one of the possibilities requiring figures to be accepted as a fact.

The same authority claims that with the same ratio of increase maintained, California will boast of a round two millions of people in 1890, when the next census is taken, and if maintained will make our western neighbor a political factor equal to Georgia, Michigan, Wisconsin or Indiana, and superior to all others except New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, and perhaps Missouri and Texas. At the present time it only exceeds in its representation in Congress and the electoral college, all the New England States except Massachusetts, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida and West Virginia in the south, and Oregon, Nevada, Colorado and Nebraska in the west, these having from three to seven electors each, while California has eight. The present ratio of apportionment is one

for each 151,000, and if this basis be maintained in 1890 and the population holds out as stated, our neighbor would have thirteen members of Congress certainly and perhaps another if the fraction remaining were considerable. A jump from six Congressmen to fourteen in one decade! And during the next Olympiad the eyes of the politicians will be turned longingly to the Golden State, and it will attract attention from them as never before. Perhaps if San Francisco asks for the next Democratic National Convention she will not ask in vain, as she did the last time.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

One of the curious features of social life in Hannibal, Mo., is a craze for pie parties. Formal invitations are sent out by the host. When the guests assemble a supply of pies is produced, and the evening is spent in eating and conversation.

A curious natural phenomenon is to be seen near Pittsburgh. So strangely damp has the autumn been there that nature in places seems to have been deceived into believing that March is here instead of November. Near the Ohio violets are to be found blooming in large numbers, and willow trees have put out new shoots and new leaves.

The places where conventions are held don't count for anywhere near as much as has been expected. St. Louis, where the Democrats held their national convention, went Republican, and Chicago, where the Republicans held forth, went Democratic. The matter is further complicated by the fact that at the last previous elections both cities went the other way.

Cremation is slowly winning its way into public favor. At a congress of its advocates in Vienna, it was reported in the course of the discussion that there exist about fifty furnaces in all, the majority of which are in the United States, one in Germany (Gotha), twenty in Italy, one in England, one in Switzerland, and one (which is not quite complete) in France.

A short time since, Thomas Axworthy, the treasurer of Cleveland, Ohio, disappeared, and when his accounts were examined it was found that he was \$180,000 short. Of course he went to Canada, from which secure refuge he has since communicated with the Cleveland authorities, making matters partially right by conveying all his property, valued at \$379,000, to the city, and offering to do better if that is not considered enough. His offer will doubtless be accepted.

Gilbert & Sullivan's new opera, "The Yeoman of the Guard," does not seem to have been the instantaneous success success that "Pinafore" and "Patience" were, nor is it acquiring popular approval as rapidly as did "The Mikado." It is hardly to be expected, when we consider that almost every week develops a new piece of the kind and that there are now enough of them in existence to run a theatre every night for a year at least without repeating one.

The press of California generally expresses themselves as satisfied with the decision of the U. S. Supreme Court denying a writ of habeas corpus in the matter of David S. Terry and his wife, the notorious Sarah Althea Hill. It will be remembered that they created a great disturbance in the court where the Sharon case, in which they were interested, was being heard, and subsequently used abusive and threatening language to the judge and officers and knocked one of the latter down. For this they were fined and ordered imprisoned for a long term, seeking to evade the punishment by applying to the highest court in the land. The decision amounted to a declaration that the punishment is properly inflicted.

It is now definitely ascertained that the lynching of five of the leading witnesses who testified against Dave Walker, the notorious Bald-Knobber king, now under sentence of death; was a fabrication. As evidence of this, a dispatch from Springfield, Mo., says: "A messenger from Ball Creek, the scene of the alleged lynching of five Bald-Knobber witnesses, arrived at Ozark today. He says that it is not true that the men were lynched, and that nothing of an exciting nature has occurred there for weeks. The rumor seems to have originated from the fact that Joseph Inman, a prominent ex-Bald-Knobber, who was in this city, was warned by a friend not to return home, as he might be lynched now that the Supreme Court had affirmed the death sentence of Chief Dave Walker. Inman was indicted with Walker for the Grege and Eden murder, but saved his neck by turning state's evidence."

The Pioneer Press advocates a reform in the betting business, so hugely developed by the late presidential election. Instead of running the risk of ruin, as many of that class of gamblers do, it gives a few samples of what the losers might have been required to do. Among them are:

"To keep his sidewalk clear of snow all winter.
Not to make a remark about the weather for six months.
To quit using the 'vile weed' for a year.
To pay his wife's milliner's bill without a murmur.
To give the poor children of the city a grand sleigh ride.
To take off his hat every time he

steps into an elevator (wheat elevators excepted.)

To donate \$100 to the associated charities.

To provide some destitute family with a Thanksgiving turkey.

To make no more bets until the next presidential election.

To join the society for the prevention of cruelty.

To refrain from looking for a white horse every time he sees an Auburn-haired young lady.

To build a home for "busted" betterers in the alley adjoining the garbage crematory.

To say an occasional kind word about the "Mormons."

In many of the cities of the Union there were, as a result of betting on the late election, many such scenes as those witnessed here on the occasion of the triumphal ride of Ben Whittemore upon a vehicle drawn by Dan Rench. Here is an account of a similar incident which recently occurred at Minneapolis: "There were probably three thousand people present last night to see the famous mule ride of Ed Stahlman. The original programme was carried out with a few exceptions. In view of the fact that Stahlman had never ridden either a mule or horse before, Schiller was prevailed upon to allow the steed to be bridled and saddled. The procession formed in front of Stahlman's saloon, headed by Schiller as drum major in full uniform, and Stein's First Regiment band. It moved down St. Peter to Third, up Wabasha to Seventh, and back to the saloon, where beer was in sight by the barrel. Two men led the mule by the bridle, while two others had Stahlman by each leg until the lop-eared animal became accustomed to all the musical and non-musical instruments which were employed in the parade the evening before. After the novelty had worn away the mule settled down to business, keeping time to the band with his ears, and to the flea horn blasts with his hind legs. This, of course, resulted in the formation of a semi-hollow circle directly to the mule's rear. Stahlman sat crouched over, wearing a cigar and a ten-dollar silk hat until someone in the crowd hit him behind the ear with a piece of clay. This braced him up for a moment, also the mule, when both when on in the 'even tenor of their way.'

Redwood City, Cal., Nov. 16.—An unknown man of medium size, aged about 36 years, with light complexion and brown mustache, was killed at San Mateo last night by a train passing that place. The body was found this morning. He was evidently riding on the breakbeam, and fell off. There were no means of identification, except an India ink picture of a woman on one arm, and that of the crucifixion of Christ on the other. He was dressed in a blue shirt, blue overalls and cardigan jacket. A coroner's jury brought in a verdict of death from being run over by the cars.



ESTRAY NOTICE

I HAVE IN MY POSSESSION:

One white two year old Steer; underhook or slit in left and square hole and square crop in right ear, branded **H** on left hip, looking like the H had blotched together in the top.

If damage and costs on said animal be not paid within 15 days from date of this notice, it will be sold to the highest cash bidder, at the estray pound, Mount Pleasant, at 10 o'clock a.m., on the 6th day of December, 1888.

Dated at Mount Pleasant Precinct, Sanpete Co., Utah, this 20th day of November 1888.

LAURITZ LARSEN,

Poundkeeper of said Precinct.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

I HAVE IN MY POSSESSION:

One spotted HEIFER, two years old past, and calf, branded **B** on left hip, vented, branded on left thigh **O** vented on left ribs, ear marks, crop and slit in left ear, under bit in right.

One spotted HEIFER, two years old, crop and upper bit in left ear, under slot in right ear, brand blotched.

One brindle STEER, two years old, branded **L** on left ribs, under half crop in each ear.

If damage and costs on said animals be not paid within fifteen days from date of this notice, they will be sold to the highest cash bidder, at the Seipio, Millard County estray pound, at 10 o'clock on the 5th day of December, 1888.

Dated at Seipio precinct, Millard County, Utah, this 20th day of November, 1888.

JESSE B. MARTIN,

Poundkeeper.