

ing his appointment at the hands of the first Republican President, Abraham Lincoln, being cited. There is also a precedent more recent, although it does not relate to the judiciary. When President Hayes made up his cabinet he called David M. Key of Tennessee, ex-Confederate and Democrat, to the postoffice department, and he made a very good official too. It is claimed that Mr. Key's official associations made him a Republican and thus that Mr. Hayes gained doubly for his party by converting a foe into a friend; but however that may be, the postmaster general was not in accord with the appointing power at the time of his appointment.

The later dispatches credit Mr. Clarkson with saying that there is no excuse for the President adding the Supreme Court to the possessions of the Democrats, they having captured every other branch of the government; that the terms of Justices Field and Blatchford will soon expire and "then Cleveland can make the court a tie politically." Surely the Associated Press has done an uncommon amount of bungling here, for it is hardly to be believed that a man presumably as well posted as General Clarkson, especially on political subjects, would make so many blunders within so short a space. In the first place, as previously shown, Justice Field is a Democrat, not a Republican, so that the appointment of one of his own kind would make no change in the political make-up of the court. Again, the appointment of two Democrats instead of two Republicans would not make the court a tie, for the reason that there are nine justices and consequently there can be no tie. Lastly, supreme court judges have no "terms." Either General Clarkson or the news dispatchers ought to "study up" before trying again.

COMPARATIVE STRENGTH OF EUROPE

A statistical genius has been figuring on the comparative military and general power of Europe and thinks he has brought it down to so plain a proposition that even the dullard might understand it without an effort. We on this side are quite interested on how the powers stand in reference to one another, for they may engage in a great struggle for supremacy some time and we would want to estimate the chances without having to wait for developments. The genius spoken of wants us to understand at the outset that we are to imagine the whole strength of Europe as consisting of 1000 parts; of these, then, Greece will have 3; Bulgaria, 3; Servia, 4; Switzerland, 9; Rumania, 10; Portugal, 12; Belgium, 13; the Netherlands, 14; Sweden and Norway, 24; Spain, 38; Turkey, 52; Italy, 33; Austria, 94; Great Britain, 113; Germany, 145; France, 161; the Russian Empire, 213. This is the proportionate strength, taking everything, the population, wealth, debts, armies, navies and railroads into the account. It seems to be fairly accurate and thus possesses a measure of usefulness.

THE STATE of Wyoming is determined to let the world know that it is a state.

LET US MAKE IRON.

An item of news that should have created more interest throughout Utah than it evidently did was recently transmitted all over the country. It was to the effect that orders had been placed in iron and steel mills for 30,000 tons of plate and structural iron and general material for a New York pipe line. An order was also placed in Chicago for 6500 tons of plate iron for ship building on the Pacific coast, and others were coming along and being placed quite rapidly. Several elevated railway schemes are to be consummated in the immediate future, and we are advised that it will require the best and most constant efforts of all the iron mills to keep up with these orders; and altogether it looks as though a veritable boom in the iron trade were upon the land.

Such information when properly considered affords general interest to everybody; but here in Utah it has special significance, and this should be grasped and applied by all who have the genuine welfare of the Territory at heart. We have some of the finest and most extensive iron deposits to be found on the globe. Suppose, for instance, the magnificent fields of Iron county were in any part of Illinois, or Iowa, or even Nebraska, would they be simply lying there undisturbed by the hand of man? Or would the nights in such neighborhoods be red with the glare of furnaces and the days made musical with the sound of clanging hammers and the rush of escaping steam? Would the people of either of those communities be sending to England or Pennsylvania or any other foreign or domestic iron producers for what they require in that line, or would they be giving employment to thousands who would otherwise be idle, and shipping ironwares to every point of the compass? These questions carry their answers with them.

It is a veritable fact that the expenditure of say a paltry \$100,000 in the erection of the necessary works in Iron county, or any one of several other points in Utah, would be the means of ultimately bringing to and keeping in the Territory more wealth within a given time than could be derived from any gold or silver district in our midst, unless something strictly phenomenal were uncovered in the meantime. The promise of renewed activity in the iron trade gives emphasis to the situation and makes it more than ever worthy our careful consideration. It is more than probable that every pound of manufactured iron and every bar of pig iron that could be produced would be demanded beforehand, and how much could be produced? The amount is altogether incomputable. The ores in places are as nearly pure iron as they can be and retain any portion of their present surroundings, and there is more of them than could ever be extracted by the hand of man, while their present accessibility is a matter involving but little means and little effort in the way of exploitation. It only needs a proper start, after which such an industry would run by its own momentum. The cost of production would be less than in many places, and with an unfailing supply and a

strong and steady market what more should be asked? Those who control the deposits or any considerable portion of them, should bestir themselves and take advantage of the favorable opportunity for a commencement now presented.

Iron is the most useful of all the metals. It is, we may say, the only absolutely indispensable metal; yet it is known that vast ledges of ore as heavy in percentage of yield and as fine in quality as any in Pennsylvania, Ohio, or any other place in the world outside of Utah exist in abundance in the mountains of Sanpete and many other places in the Wasatch range, that have never been worked on for a day, that have been walked over by prospectors in quest of gold, silver and copper and are still utterly ignored. Why? Because at present they are not worth the trouble of locating them. They must be worth it some time, however.

To rest our material prosperity, so far as the mineral resources of our Territory are concerned, upon what are recognized as the precious metals alone, is a reproach to Providence, which has so richly endowed us in nearly all other respects. To see trainload after trainload of manufactured iron coming in from abroad while our mountains are filled with the raw materials necessary for making it at home, while thousands of men wanting work are living in enforced idleness, while hundreds of thousands of dollars capital is rusting in strong vaults and all the skill needed is in our midst, is another reproach, and the sooner it is wiped out the better for all concerned.

IMMIGRATION AND RESTRICTION.

During the past two weeks scores of petitions have been presented to Congress, asking that body to take immediate action in regard to a further restriction of immigration. Some of the petitioners ask for the imposition of additional tests of literacy and property. Others want immigration suspended for one year, during the season of the World's Fair. Still others request the enactment of a law prohibiting any further immigration of foreigners into the United States.

The reasons urged for new legislation on this subject are various. Some assume that continued immigration means increased taxation for the purpose of maintaining police forces, reformatories and almshouses; workmen assert that competition will lower wages; and capitalists fear that strikes and boycotts will cut down the margin of profits.

All of the evils which beset the nation are not, however, due to the influx of foreigners. The westward tide of immigration has been a powerful factor in developing the material resources of the country, and in giving life and vigor to its institutions. The accumulation of ideas from all sources has been a great boon to social and business life. With the pauper and the criminal excluded, as they now are by statute, which also empowers the President to suspend immigration in cases of emergency, it is doubtful whether more is necessary at present for the country's welfare than a strict enforcement of existing laws. In view