

DAVID O. CALDER, Editor and Publisher.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The anniversary of the birthday of "the Father of his country" was observed in San Francisco and most of the cities on the Pacific coast, also generally throughout the Eastern and Southern States.

Nine companies of infantry and seven of cavalry left Cheyenne yesterday, their destination being a point in the vicinity of the Red Cloud Agency.

Immense temperance mass meetings are being held in various parts of Ohio.

The sub-committee of the Committee on Indian affairs of the U. S. House of Representatives, have agreed to recommend that all claims for Indian depredations be adjudicated and settled by the U. S. courts in the respective districts in which they were committed.

Queen Victoria has granted a pension of two hundred pounds per annum to the children of Dr. Livingston.

Two hundred of the three hundred fishermen carried into Saginaw Bay yesterday, on the detached ice floe, are said to have escaped from their perilous position.

Steve Lowery, the last of a notorious band of outlaws who infested Robinson Co., North Carolina, was shot dead yesterday by three citizens, who killed him for the six thousand dollar reward offered for his body.

Lieutenant Robinson, of the fourteenth U. S. Infantry, killed recently by Indians near Fort Laramie, was buried at New Britain, Ct., yesterday.

A conference of the Congregational Churches of the United States is called to settle points in dispute between leading clergymen of New York regarding the polity and discipline of that church.

Mr. Dillon, a member of the Livingston Search Expedition, was committed suicide.

An expedition is going to Uffis, Central Africa, for the property and documents belonging to the late Dr. Livingstone.

The most severe earthquake that has occurred in that locality since 1812, occurred at Laguayra, a small port in Venezuela, on the Caribbean sea, on the 8th inst., causing intense alarm, and doing great injury to persons and property.

In their latest fight in Achien the Dutch troops captured an important fort, killing 200 of its defenders.

The latest telegraphic news received today, says that all the fishermen on the ice floe are safe.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL.

In the exercise of an assumed power, his Excellency Governor Woods thought proper to refuse to officially sign a number of laws passed by the Legislative Assembly during its late session. He refused to sign some bills incorporating or amending the charters of certain cities. The people desired these charters or amendments, and the elected representatives of the people voted in favor of them, and yet the Governor, who is neither one of the people nor one of their representatives, but a stranger foisted upon them, must take upon himself the obstructive importance to thwart the wishes of the people and nullify the acts of their chosen representatives.

It may be that the charters desired, and the amending of other charters, were not the best things of the kind that could be conceived of. But what of that? If the representatives of the people voted for them and the people desired and were satisfied with them, and they were constitutional, why should they not become law? Why should the vanity and the dictum of one man, not the choice of the people, be thrust in the way to prevent the wishes of the people from being complied with?

If not intrinsically the best, yet that which the people desire, receive, appreciate, and use as the best, may prove the very best to them. For example, let us suppose that our worthy Governor has a wife. She may or may not be intrinsically the best wife in the world. Different men may have different opinions upon that point. But if his Excellency thinks she is the best, and esteems her as the best, she actually is the very best wife in the world to him, although his officious "friends" may have been anxious to make a very different match for him, just as he thinks he would like to have very different laws enacted to those which the people and their representatives may think the best. In this instance, it is the undoubted right of the people to have their own way, subject to the constitutional and constitutional laws of the United States, which give the Governor no watch as carefully as he pleases.

The Governor refused to sign or consider the jury bill, under the specious pretense of lack of time, when he well knew that many of the complaints forwarded by the "ring" to Congress were professedly based on the alleged difficulty of obtaining juries. His refusal, therefore, to take the jury bill in hand, after having promised to veto one bill of that kind previously, will be taken by every candid person as a palpable playing into the hands of the "ring," an evidence of a deter-

mination to create and perpetuate difficulty, and to bring about and maintain not only a conflict of jurisdiction, but a dead lock, if possible, between the federal and the local authorities. His Excellency may now consider it an honor to be a tool of the "ring," but the time may come when he will think differently.

His Excellency took upon himself to refuse to sign the Territorial Appropriation Bill, and, in the profusion of his assumption, to point out the items which his superior wisdom could not permit him to approve of. The Legislature was doubtless very much obliged to him for his condescension and kindness, manifested in his extreme readiness to dictate the spending of the revenue of the Territory. It is a peculiarity of some people, that they would like to spend, or direct the spending of, other people's money, though such manifested desire is generally understood to belong to the things coming under the term impudence.

There is a gentleman, a Christian gentleman, the servant of the people. How does he show the gentleman in his own person? How does he serve the people? He takes upon himself the self-assumed power to veto half the bills passed by the representatives of the people, chosen by the people, and thus to thwart the wishes of the people, in the interest of the small and pitiful minority. He is, in fact, a man who can prevent the proper and timely disbursement of the revenue of the Territory, by the elected representatives of the people, back to and among the people. He arrogantly sets his single judgment above the combined judgment of the representatives of the people, and the judgment of the people themselves, in things which do not immediately concern him or his friends of the "ring," any more individually, nor so much in the aggregate, as they immediately concern the people and their representatives.

Whose money is it, the spending of which the Governor is so anxious to dictate? Is it his own money? O, no. Does he contribute ten cents towards it? Possibly he does, but this much may be taken for granted, that he does not contribute, at the utmost, more than the ratio of one out of the 15,000 taxpayers of the Territory. Yet this one man, who is not one of the people, takes upon himself to dictate the disbursement of the taxes paid by the 15,000 people, and in opposition to their wishes definitely expressed by their chosen representatives in legislative council convened! It is not his money, it is not the money of his immediate friends, it is not the money of federal officials, it is not the money of the "ring," whom he favors so much. In the aggregate it is the people's money, contributed by them for their own use and pleasure, not for his use and pleasure individually, contributed to be spent in that manner which the elected representatives of the people may deem most judicious, and for the furtherance of the welfare, prosperity, and best interests of the people at large.

Let us take a look at the Appropriation Bill. The total amount of the appropriations made at this session of the Legislature is \$1,750,000. Of this \$1,750,000, \$1,348,78 is covered by the Deficiency Bill, previously paid, but not previously appropriated, leaving \$401,216.98 as the amount of appropriation to be paid. The balance in favor of the Territory in 1873 was \$35,857.47. The assessment of the Territory for 1873 was \$58,870.87. Allowing for expenses of collection, and for failure to collect, we may estimate the receipts last year at \$45,000. The increase of the taxes last year over those of 1872 was \$10,000. Allowing not the same ratio of increase, but only the same figures for increase in 1874 over 1873, would make the taxes for 1874 amount to \$55,000. Allowing the same figures for increase in 1875 over 1874 would make the taxes for 1875 amount to \$65,000—total amount for the two years, \$120,000. Add to this the \$35,000 odd balance in the hands of the treasurer in 1873, and not taking into account such proportion of the taxes for 1873 as may yet be uncollected, would make the total amount of revenue available for the two years, \$155,000. Take from this the \$154,000 odd appropriated during the late session, and there still remains about a thousand dollars in favor of the Territory at the end of 1875.

But there is something else to be considered in favor of the Territory, in this connection. Sixty thousand dollars for part expenses incurred by the people through Indian hostilities, the Territory guaranteeing reimbursement of that amount, but which Congress should and probably will make an appropriation for, as in the want of that body in similar cases, this \$60,000, when appropriated by Congress, being covered into the Territorial Treasury, and placed to the credit of the Territory. So that, should Congress act favorably upon this Indian hostilities business before the next Utah Legislature sits, two years hence, the Territory, at the end of the two years, would have more than \$60,000 unappropriated funds in the Treasurer's hands, nearly double what it had in 1873.

This may reasonably be considered a very favorable showing, and it manifests, on the part of the honorable representatives of the people, at once a careful regard for economy in the disbursement of the people's money, and for the advancement of the interests of the Territory, and a commendable desire, having promised to veto one bill of that kind previously, will be taken by every candid person as a palpable playing into the hands of the "ring," an evidence of a deter-

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