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CHARLES W. PENROSE, EDITOR.

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THE AMNESTY MOVEMENT.

It is gratifying to see the common sentiment in favor of the movement for general amnesty to the people of Utah. All parties and classes seem to approve of it. The hesitation of the President, we believe, is due to over caution. He does not want to commit himself to so important a measure without such backing as would preclude all blame to him by the country. It is for this reason, no doubt, that Congress is asked to take some steps in the matter.

Senator Paddock has introduced a bill to amend section six of the Edmunds Act. The Tribune says it is to repeal that section, which is a palpable mistake, as that would take away the amnesty provision of the law instead of enlarging it. As we have previously explained, the provision now gives the President power to grant amnesty to offenders before the passage of the act. It is proposed to extend this power so as to meet all the requirements of present cases. It is quite likely that the amendment will pass and that the President will then proceed to grant the petition.

However, we take the ground that the President's power in the premises is ample under the constitutional prerogatives he possesses, independent of the Edmunds act or any other Congressional statute. Moreover, he has exercised this executive clemency in individual cases a number of times, and the same principle is involved in that action as would be in a general amnesty.

We still see remarks made about "restoring citizenship." It should be understood that citizenship is not lost or restored by any provisions of the anti-polygamy laws. When a man loses his franchise he does not forfeit his citizenship. That remains intact, whether he can vote or not. A great many citizens, including women and males under twenty-one years of age, cannot vote or hold office. The franchise is a privilege conferred by law and does not inhere in citizenship.

If a general amnesty was granted, unless some change in the Edmunds and Edmunds-Tucker acts was also effected, but very few men would receive any political benefit. Only by a repeal or revision of section eight of the Edmunds Act and of section twenty-four of the Edmunds-Tucker Act would the voting and office-holding franchise be restored to persons who are in the status of polygamy.

The benefits of general amnesty would be general, in so far as it would be an official mark of reconciliation between the "Mormon" people and the Government and a settlement of long pending difficulties, and would tend to cement the union existing and to promote a better feeling throughout the country in regard to Utah. They would be individual, in that persons who have been convicted or indicted and are not yet freed from the law, would be pardoned, and those of that class who are now disconnected from polygamy would be enfranchised. Persons who are freed from polygamous relations may vote and hold office without amnesty, and so can all other persons who can take the registration oath.

We make these explanations that the scope and effect of the amnesty proposed may not be misunderstood. It is a subject of considerable discussion and should be viewed in its proper light. The sentiment in its support is an encouraging indication of a better public feeling towards Utah, and we regard it as a significant sign of the times.

THE CHAMPION BLATHERSKITE.

THE "Liberal" cause in Utah finds a fitting champion before the congressional committees in the person of O. W. Powers. Unscrupulous to the last degree, he can twist facts, torture circumstances, make black appear white and blow hot or cold with the same breath in his professional capacity of political juggler.

On the stump in this city the sincerity of the "Mormons" was one of his chief objects of ridicule, and no one doubts upon it a prime subject of his fervid oratory. In Washington that very sincerity he openly admits and makes his chief reason for opposing both the statehood and "home rule" movements. Here the "Mormons" must not receive any political power because they are insincere in their promises and actions; there they must not be admitted to the rights and privileges of true liberty because they are sincere in their religious belief and profession.

Another little piece of characteristic Powers jugglery was the introduction of a dispatch from prominent Ogden men, obtained through misrepresentation, disclosed in the annexed telegrams.

OGDEN, February 16, 1892.

C. C. Richards, Washington, D. C.:

Telegram say that 'Kentucky' motion attacked Judge Miner's moral and judicial integrity. Union, democrat or republican, Powers has telegraphing protest signed by all lawyers and bankers here.

HENRY H. ROLLER.

Wednesday afternoon the following reply was received:

"WASHINGTON, February 17, 1892.

H. H. Roller, Ogden, Utah:

Dispatch evidently false and sent for political effect. Motion emphatically disclaimed all personal attack on anybody. Gave two instances and cited records. Did not charge Miner with lack of moral or judicial integrity. Miner's telegram to Powers read before committee today.

C. C. RICHARDS.

H. W. WARNE."

He also presented a letter from an Ogden man of no particular prominence, relating a conversation said to have been held with Mr. Smith just before he left for Washington. Mr. Smith denounced it as a lie, declaring he had not spoken to the man this year. Powers read the alleged Harlan letter published in the Tribune, which we verified a few days ago, and attempted to draw from it inferences totally unwarranted by the letter.

He misrepresented the action taken to dissolve the People's party, assailed the veracity of gentlemen on the other side and attacked their motives, but in opposing the "home rule" measure adopted he and the "Liberals" would rather have statehood at once.

As to character, Powers' Michigan record might be entered as part of the proceedings, as a companion document to his two years' old speech which he desired to file. The report furnished in the "Liberal" organ shows that he resorted to falsehood, which will no doubt be exposed before the investigation is finished, and to sophistry of the most transparent kind.

The whole tirade does not exhibit any sound reason why the people of Utah should be longer deprived of political liberty, but was chiefly a direct defense of some persons who had been incidentally blamed by the other side, and mingled praise and defamation of the "Mormon" people, with exaggerations of what the "Liberals" have done for Utah. Powers is the champion blatherskite of the "Liberal" faction, but has one virtue, he does try to earn the money which he receives for his nefarious work.

JAFFA AND JERUSALEM.

NEXT summer tourists to Jerusalem will be enabled to make the trip from Jaffa to the sacred city surrounded by all the modern comforts afforded by railroad transit. The French company engaged in building the line expect to have it completed in a short time.

It is only a few years since there was anything like a respectable road between the two points. For the present tolerably fair wagon way, travelers in that part of the world are indebted to the visit, a few years ago, of an Italian prince. As soon as the Sultan of Turkey learned of the intention of the king of Italian royalty to make the trip, he forthwith ordered two or three thousand of his Arab subjects to go to road-making, and the turnpike was soon completed with little or no expense to the Turkish government. Over this road tourists have ever since traveled between Jaffa and Jerusalem, the charge for the trip being 5 to 2 francs, according to the quality of the conveyance, etc. The government charges a toll at each end for wagons, revenue officers being appropriately stationed to make the collections. All this will be changed in a few months, as the French company will soon complete its undertaking. The rails, sleepers, three locomotives and forty-eight freight cars are already delivered at Jaffa. The capital of the company is 4,000,000 francs, that is, $800,000, which is in $8,000 shares of $100 each. There is also an issue of 19,000 5 per cent. obligations, payable to bearer, of 500 francs ($1,800,000 in bonds of $100 each). It has obtained an absolute concession for seventy-one years of the line from Jaffa to Jerusalem, with the option of extensions to Nablous in the direction of Damascus, and to Gaza in the direction of Port Said. This was granted to it by a firman dated Oct. 25, 1888.

A careful estimate has been made of the probable traffic which will be managed by the line. This estimate is formed on data and statistics collected on the spot, and it is supported by the Consular reports of the Foreign Office and by the official records of the trade of the port of Jaffa. The company calculates on a gross annual return for its first few years of $750,000. On this basis and according to a contract for the working of the line made with the Société de Travaux Publics et Constructions, with a scale of expenses decreasing from 50 to 30 per cent. of the amount of the returns, a minimum net annual is looked for of $320,000. The payment of interest and the redemption of the 19,000 bonds will take only $95,000 a year.

The distance between the two points is about fifty-four miles. On a bee-line it is probably about twelve miles shorter, but owing to the rough and hilly character of the country the actual railroad route will have to be somewhat circuitous. The time occupied in making the trip by the present means of transit is about twelve hours. As soon as railroad communication is established it will be reduced to about two hours.

The result of this initial enterprise of its class will be the set-working of the Holy Land with a railroad system, so that country is bound to become one of the greatest commercial centres of the world.

HOW TO BECOME RICH.

THE pursuit of wealth is at present deemed a chief consideration in this community. If the people will limit in bending their energies in that direction, it is well that their journey may be marked by guide posts that lead to success. For this reason we reproduce some sensible hints on the subject, embodied in a contribution to the New York World from the pen of Agustus Wilson:

"Have a definite motive in view.

"Do not mortgage your future—it may be useless to you hereafter.

"The money way to mortgage your future is to incur indebtedness.

"The only justification for debt is the immediate prospect of profit.

"Shun as debt, except that on which you can really realize in order to liquidate what you owe.

"The person who incurs debts, without securing a corresponding ability to pay them, practically pawns his future—his most precious possession.

"Three-fourths of all the progress in this new world has been achieved by the generous and judicious use of credit. Yet three-fourths of all the wrecks that perplex the courts come from the abuse of credit. Like every other blessing, the greater the good the sorrier the evil.

"Credit is often unnecessarily used to supply some fancied want, to promote some speculative enterprise or in some way to hypothecate the future.

"Hence, we may take a week to decide whether we should go into debt or not. A week's delay may save a year of sorrow. Falsehood prospers by precipitancy.

"It is a fact that the world is divided into two classes—those who save all they can, and those who spend all they can! In the former class rather should we act so as to include on the one side those who are always creditors, and on the other side those who are always debtors!

"If this is so, and it rests with the readers of these lines, who is young and has yet time to shape his destiny, surely he will make every effort to get into the camp of those who are likely to be the freest from anxiety all their days.

"Human happiness is difficult to achieve; it is easy to destroy. It may not always reside in the first of these divisions; it certainly never stays long in the latter.

"The virtue most conspicuous in its absence in the average human being is thrift. It can come only by cultivation. Hence cultivate thrift by periodically saving.

"Joyful saving may do for the man who has a tendency to thrift, but for the average it demands a trained and determined course of action is necessary. The discipline of regularity is just as essential in saving as it is in any other exercise of the body or the mind. Hence periodicity in saving is the way to get an exercise in that virtue of virtues, whereby our young man may for all time call his soul his own.

"If you live in a city, one of the best ways to secure periodicity in saving is to join a local building and loan association. The obligation in joining one of these associations is to pay into a treasury so much money a month. It is a splendid exercise, and not only yields a larger interest than any other investment, but is safer, because it is based upon building homes for the people of the middle class, who will never sacrifice their home if they can help it. These associations now include a capital exceeding that of the national banks, and are providing more homes than any other instrumentality. The good they are doing is incalculable, for to the creation of homes rests the hope of the Republic.

"If you live in the country try to get possession of some land by saving your money, either in using the instrumentality of the building and loan association or some other plan by which you get hair on instalments. If possible, get possession of some of God's earth. Land near great cities of rapid growth is likely to be exceedingly valuable. Good farm land is sure to grow in from. There are boys now living who will witness an increase of population until this nation reaches 120,000,000. These have all to be fed, and only from the farmer and the fisherman can food be derived.

"Remember that the law of supply and demand prevails in real estate as in every other trade. Limited supply is dangerous equally with a limited demand. But if supply is regulated by accessibility and nearness to large aggregations of humanity, and rapid means of communication, the limitations are generally safe. As to the extent of the demand, it must rest with the character of the place near which the land is located.

"If you cannot get land, get a section of a "quarter," because corners, combinations and consolidations have come to stay. They are the economic features of the hour. Shares in a well managed truck or combination, at a reasonable price, are a safe investment.

"If the country grows in the proportion above set forth, those who control such great articles of consumption as oil, sugar, lead, cordage and numerous other articles can easily fail to make good gains. Competition, which is the most expensive luxury indulged in, is practically dismissed from our active departments.

"These features show a vital change from the conditions prevailing at the time when the present generation of business men were young.

"Therefore, get into a combination, get a share of a corner and take part in the grand game that moves on to fortune.

"Therefore, persistency in saving and a close observance of the economic changes that are impending, as to increase of population in proportion to production, are all suggestive thoughts that should come to every young man at this season of the year."

THE TROLLEY MUST GO.

G. T. WOOD'S name figures as the first of the Edinburgh race whose bearer figures high among the list of electrical inventors. Others of that race or descent have designed and even perfected inventions, some of them quite useful, but none before to a department of science as mysterious and beneficent as electricity. On Saturday last an experimental trial of a new thing in electric railways was made at Coney Island, New York, by the American Engineering Company, and it seems to have been in every way satisfactory to all concerned save the speculators.

A circular track had been laid, and, unlike the Keeley motor, the new invention was placed on the track and its capabilities were demonstrated fully, and in the most practical manner. The rails were laid on blocks at regular distances and these were connected by a wire running underground to a supply station near at hand. These stations are to be simply hollow posts, each having several batteries, each of which is connected with a separate "head" and arranged so that but one at a time can supply a current. The car is supplied with copper wire "brushes," and the current is transmitted by contact through the brushes passing over the heads. The car touch strikes a head just as the front one is leaving another, thus closing the current, as it passes, in each one, beside all the voltage intic the head immediately beneath the car.

There are no poles save those carried, and these, compared with those at present in use, are quite unobtrusive and out of the way, and no overhead wires and in fact no wires are visible anywhere. An additional advantage is that the same motor and generator now used by the electric car companies can be used on the new system with no other change than merely adapting them.

Several trips were made at the time spoken of and they were described by the New York Commercial as entirely successful. The road was easily adjusted, the car ran backward or forward and side-tracked without trouble, and, in short, we may say the foundation for if not inception of a revolution in electrical transit is accomplished. From the same source we glean the following account:

"The invention is the result of a series of experiments made by Granville T. Woods, a young colored man, in fact, the only colored electrician who has come forward prominently as an inventor. He made some arrangement with the American Engineering company to work out his idea and put it into practical use. They had a misunderstanding about the number of some plans and Woods accused his associates with the conspiracy. Now that it has been practically demonstrated that his invention is of some value, Mr. Woods, through his counsel, Dabo and Meyers of 237 Broadway, is about to bring suit against the company for the recovery of his property, or that portion of it to which he claims to be entitled.

"C. C. Bowen, the president of the company, says that Woods has no claim whatever to the patent, that he sold his interests outright before the scheme was fully developed. Woods, on the other hand, declares that he was unfairly treated, and that while the company is in possession of the patents on his invention, they were obtained through fraud and contrivance on the part of some of their interested. He also asserts that he has never received one penny in compensation for the work done, while the company is now preparing to reap a rich harvest."

PRESIDENTIAL POSSIBILITIES.

THE New York World is of opinion that the National Democratic Convention will dropoll New York candidates, and exercise its discrimination in selecting two out of the following: Governor Horace Boies of Iowa, Governor Robert E. Pattison of Pennsylvania, Senator John M. Palmer of Illinois, Senator John G. Carlisle of Kentucky, Chief Justice Melville W. Fuller of Illinois, Senator Arthur P. Gorman of Maryland, Governor Wm. E. Russell of Massachusetts, Governor Isaac P. Gray of Indiana, and Governor Leon Abbott of New Jersey. With a platform of tariff reform and honest money, the World claims that any of these can be elected President of the United States.

The speculations now being indulged in are based on the notion that neither Hill nor Cleveland is a possible candidate. In our opinion there is time yet for a reconciliation of the factional elements in New York, and combination in favor of a New York man. Cleveland, Hill or Whitney, if such a union could be consummated, would probably carry the convention and be stronger before the country than either of the other gentlemen mentioned. Gorman and Carlisle would each make a very strong candidate if New York dropped its claims for a "favorite son." In any event it must be gratifying to the Democratic party that so many strong men are found within its ranks capable of leading it in the approaching struggle for supremacy.

FREE COINAGE PROSPECTS.

THE Senate committee on finance, by a vote of seven to four, rejected Senator Stewart's free coinage bill, but the House committee on coinage, by a vote of eight to five, reported in favor of the Bland bill.

Speaking on the latter measure, Bradstreet's says that apparently the free coinage men have a majority in the House, and can pass the Bland bill if they press it vigorously. Also that this, rather than the Stewart bill, may form the basis of whatever action will be taken by the Senate on the question of free coinage. Political considerations, however, may interfere to check the progress of the bill. The country will, before many months, be in the throes of an election contest, and the party managers, especially those of the majority in the House, will, if they are true to the traditions of their order, endeavor to prevent any action by the House which would seem to commit their party to any decisive pronouncement on the question of free coinage.

Senator Vest of Missouri, in a recent letter to a friend, said that free coinage made no headway in the Democratic Congress because division in his party, and that meant certain defeat. It will be remembered that Vest was himself the author of a free coinage bill which last year passed the United States Senate. This is significant, and shows that party considerations will weigh heavily in the present free coinage controversy.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW.

HENRY CLEWS in his report for the week ending February 13th, 1892, states that the whole course of business at the Stock Exchange was affected by the extraordinary developments in connection with the coal roads. It was ascertained that a deal had been consummated between the Reading railroad, the Central of New Jersey, and the Lehigh Valley companies, which, though not a trust, yet has all the same objects and purposes of a trust in its most offensive form. The new arrangement covers a share and bond capital aggregating, for the three combined companies, $262,500,000, and hence its importance as a railroad consolidation renders it one of the first in the country. Furthermore, this trust, for such it really is, will control 75 per cent of all the anthracite coal output in the United States, so that the future of the article will be largely affected by the new scheme.

The professed object of this gigantic deal is to produce better harmony among the producers and carriers of anthracite, to economize in the methods of its distribution, and to obtain better control over its prices. After the consummation of this contract had been accepted as an accomplished fact by Wall street, all stocks having any connection with coal interests ran up from ten to twenty points. The boom in coal stocks had a stiffening effect on others as well.

It is supposed that other deals of this character may follow with regard to properties that are now lagging. If such should be the case a revival of great activity is looked for all through the general list of securities. The only menace at the moment is the probability of gold exports, the possibilities of which operation seem much nearer, so in the event of a few millions being taken from the sub-treasury for shipment it would seriously check the prevailing "bull" spirit.

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