

making copious extracts from the Springfield *Republican*, it follows up this labor of the scizzors and pastepot with the following dish of intellectual hotch-potch:

"We have copied the above to show what faith our great Government has shown with those Indians and what means were used by the Colorado land-stealers to obtain the consent of the Indians to a removal. The whole business has been base and cowardly in the extreme, but there are two phases in the case that the article does not mention. One is, that by some arrangement the Colorado men have secured the Mormon chiefs in this Territory to consent to the transfer, which of course will stop all opposition from Delegate Caine and insure his covert if not open support of the measure. It would mean the building of a savage wall between Northern Utah and Colorado, and would be an unmitigated hardship upon this Territory, for which there is no possible excuse. Moreover, it would result in the direct robbery of many settlers who have located on the lands that the 'generous' Colorado men propose to give the savages. The business should be killed in Congress, and the Government should keep its treaty obligations."

About the degree of good faith on the part of the Government in its treatment of the Indians, and the operations of the Colorado land-sharks we have nothing to say, because however little poetry there may be in these charges, we are not prepared to state that they do not contain strong elements of truth. As to any consent being given to the removal by any one interested in the "Mormon" settlements in San Juan County, there is not a grain of ground for the assertion, which is not only intrinsically absurd, but hears that aspect upon its face. The removal has been steadily fought by the representatives of the settlers, but it is discovered that, like every other movement in which Indians or "Mormons" are the proposed victims, it is inevitable.

The settlers—"Mormons" and non—"Mormons," are about to be deprived of their homes, established by great toil and labor, and compelled to seek other locations. They are now endeavoring, in the event of their compulsory exodus, to induce the government not to subject them to this deprivation without according them compensation somewhat approaching the value of their improvements. Nothing would suit them better, however, than to be allowed to remain in peaceable possession of their homes, to which they have naturally become greatly attached, the country being a fairly good one, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding.

The erection "of a savage wall between Northern Utah and Colora-

do" is a physical impossibility so far as relates to the proposed removal of the Utes, the San Juan Country being located on the extreme southeastern border of Utah. If the removal is to be an "unmitigated hardship upon this Territory, none will feel it with greater force than the "Mormon" settlers, who are in the overwhelming majority in the region of country immediately interested. This rhetorical "wall" also has this disadvantage to them—it places a disagreeable barrier between the settlements in southeastern Utah from those located in San Luis Valley, due east, on the Southern Colorado border.

Though differing on many points as a rule from our rabid, unreasonable and vituperative cotemporary, in the matter of a desire to see the measure in question "killed in Congress" it can incite no controversy with us.

NEW YORK'S DEFEAT.

NEW YORK CITY is a vast Democratic stronghold. To hold the World's Fair in that city in 1892 would give the latter great prestige, and that, too, in a presidential election year. Thus in brief is explained the defeat of New York in the contest for the great exposition. In other words, Republican intrigue gave the prize to Chicago. Senator Platt of New York is freely charged by the press of his State with treachery, and with sacrificing patriotism to partisanship.

That political reasons gave the exposition to Chicago is probably true, and shows how thoroughly intermingled with all our affairs as a nation political interests have become. But an independent New York journal suggests that the people of that State will remember this blow to its prestige and the political leaders and organizations responsible for it, and that they may take occasion to avenge the injury. It may thus happen that an effect the reverse of what the Republican managers hoped for may follow this slight of the great Atlantic metropolis, and that the giving of the World's Fair to its western rival may make it, and the whole of the Empire State, more inclined in favor of the Democratic party than if Gotham had beaten Chicago.

So far as can be judged, the relative strength of the two parties has not changed much since the last Presidential election, and should New York State go strongly Democratic in 1892 that party would be likely to win. Hence the possible effects upon national politics that may grow out of Chicago's success.

THE LOWEST BID SYSTEM.

It has been proved time and again that there is great risk in confiding important work of any kind to the hands of any person or firm on the bare ground of the lowest bid. There are other considerations that are much more important than mere surface cheapness, which frequently proves to be the most expensive base on which to operate.

This truth found a forcible illustration in the report made to the Legislature the other day by the committee appointed by an act of the Governor and Legislative Assembly, approved January 19th, 1888, to compile and distribute the laws of Utah. Mr. Pembroke, in his eagerness to obtain the printing of the laws, put in an underbid far below that of any other firm, and the contract was awarded to him. The result, which is indicated by the following, was inevitable, the gentleman who entered upon the undertaking being forced to take one of two horns of a dilemma—suffer financial loss or slight the work entrusted to him. The report says:

After the work was printed and most of the volumes bound, the committee, upon investigation, discovered so many mistakes and omissions in the printed volumes that they deemed it advisable to thoroughly revise the work with a view to correcting the same before distributing it as the law provided. To this work of reviewing the committee gave their personal attention, and thereby devoted more time and consequently incurred more expense than was originally contemplated. The corrections made by the committee are published in the volume to which they belong, and unfortunately form no inconsiderable portion of the volume.

It became a serious question with the committee whether, in view of the errors and omissions, the work should or should not be accepted; and under the circumstances, had it not been for the fact that the compilation was so greatly needed by the public and seemed to be imperatively demanded, even in its imperfect condition, the committee would undoubtedly have rejected the work. Such as it is, we present it to you with the explanation herein contained.

The imperfect condition of the compiled statutes is regrettable, not only because of the annoyance accruing to attorneys who have frequent occasion to use them, but it does Utah no credit for such volumes to go abroad. Heretofore legislative printing has been done in this city for outside Territories, notably for Montana. The condition of the compiled laws of Utah is not calculated to increase the prestige of Utah for creditable work in that line. As heretofore stated, in important business transactions the highest or lowest bidder method ought not to govern without giving due weight to other conditions.