

last resort has confirmed the wrong, and struck a blow at popular liberty, the rights of the States and the power of the people to protect themselves by their own laws and courts.

This decision is significant in that it marks another extended advance upon the bulwarks of popular freedom by the power of centralization.

#### CITY ESTRAY POUNDS.

THE inhabitants of North Salt Lake have represented to the City Council that they are troubled with trespassing animals, and have asked to have an estray pound established in that part of the city. It is time the Council gave attention to this subject, in view of the fact that the present ordinance relating to it is invalid in some of its vital provisions, and of the further fact that the Legislature passed a new statute regarding it, at the last session.

A pound on the old plan cannot lawfully be established; but it would be competent for the City Council to establish, in such portions of the city as may be necessary, a place for confining animals found roaming the streets. The City Council could do the distraining provided by the Territorial law, and thus the desired result could be reached in a manner preferable and more direct than the old method.

#### ACCOMMODATE THE PEOPLE.

A NUMBER of residents of the Eighteenth and Twentieth wards have petitioned the City Council to grant the Salt Lake Railroad Company the right to construct a branch of their system in that locality. We presume it is the route in that section of the city the company had already asked for. If we recollect aright it runs north through the Eagle Gate, thence east on First Street till it reaches A when it runs north, past the ward chapel and school building to Third, thence east to B, and thence north to Sixth, thence east to the vicinity of the city cemetery.

The line is greatly needed. To be original, it is "a long-felt want," that should be supplied. We do not know of a locality where a street railway service is more urgently required, especially along the bench land. Then why not grant the petition without delay? Squabbles between rival companies should not stand in the way of the accommodation of the public.

If memory serves us properly, the company which made the application agreed to place electric lamps along the route and keep them lighted free of charge for five years. This would be a decided boon to the people of the north bench, as the present lighting reaches no further north than Fourth Street. Both improvements—the carservice and lighting—would be greatly appreciated by the residents in that quarter of the city.

#### THE GEORGETOWN POST OFFICE.

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Georgetown, Bear Lake County, Idaho, states that notice has been received from the Post Office Department to the effect that, on the 19th inst., the post office at that place is to be discontinued. The writer states that the town has a population of about 500, and that they will have to go twelve miles to the nearest post office for their mail when their own office is abolished. He further states that the mail bag for that place might be left on a crane from trains on the Oregon Short Line, at a point only two and a half miles distant, and asks us to render assistance to prevent the discontinuance of the Georgetown post office.

This we will willingly do, by suggesting the procedure which might be pursued with good effect by the people of Georgetown. Let a petition be drawn up, briefly setting forth the reasons why the office should not be discontinued, such as the population, distance to the nearest postoffice, convenience of leaving the mail bag on the crane, etc. Let this be signed by the present postmaster, such of the local and county officials as can be conveniently reached with it, and by a number of the permanent citizens of the place. The main object is to state the facts and have them well authenticated. The number of signatures need not be large, but they should embrace persons whose statements can obviously be depended upon.

This petition should be addressed to the Second Assistant Postmaster-General, but it should be forwarded to the Delegate in Congress, with a request that he lay it before the proper officials and use his influence to effect its purpose. He is supposed to watch over the interests of his constituency at the national capital, and to do what he can to foster and protect them.

It is all very well to ventilate such

matters as this in the newspapers, but if definite and speedy results are wanted, the better way is to set the case squarely before the officials whose duty it is to act upon it, in connection with the facts needed to enable them to act intelligently. This suggestion applies to the thousand and one causes of complaint regarding the mail service about which people are constantly rushing into print. The short cut to an effective result is to forward the facts in writing, duly authenticated, to the proper officer.

#### A SINGULAR CIRCULAR.

The following is a copy of a circular that has been distributed about town, among leading business men:

SALT LAKE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, April 12th, 1890.

Mr. ———  
My Dear Sir:—I am not writing frequent letters to you and the numerous other property owners and business men of Salt Lake City for the purpose of annoying, but I am in terrible earnest in my efforts to bring the interested parties, whom I address, to a full realization of the imminent peril of the present real estate market and general business of the city.

Not for the purpose of proclaiming publicly or when it might reach ears, for which it is not intended, I want to impress upon you all the gravity of Salt Lake's present and threatened condition.

There is no need of arguing the fact that unless something is done *immediately*, done thoroughly, and done on a *large scale*, so that it may be effective, Salt Lake will forever lose the opportunity of all opportunities in her history. This is not a matter to be dispelled from your mind, but is for you to think over between now and Monday.

It would be business folly for the Chamber of Commerce, with its present membership, to undertake those things which it has in immediate contemplation, and unless the membership is increased to five or six hundred in the present month those things *can not be done*, which, if *done now*, will surely right the present situation. I trust you will fill out and return by next mail the application blank for membership which I mailed you a few days ago, without waiting for a personal appeal from the membership committee.

Yours truly,  
FRANK K. GILLESPIE,  
Secretary.

Among the many uses of common salt may be mentioned two which admit of frequent application. Salt put in water which surrounds the ordinary glue pot causes a hotter glue to be obtained than where simple water is used. Salt in the water where mason work is being done in cold weather prevents disintegration by frost.—*Ex.*