

is asked to sign and implored to defeat is a measure of great importance and should be examined with much care.

On the one hand it is claimed, and not without truth, that the herding and washing of sheep near streams from which the people of a city, town or village derive their water for culinary purposes, is dangerous to health. Also that ranges are destroyed by sheep herds, and that by the removal of grass and shrubbery from the mountain sides and plateaus, snow melts too readily in the spring, causing floods that destroy property below, and that this is followed by a scarcity of water for irrigation.

On the other hand, it is declared that the proposed law would cripple, if not obliterate, the sheep industry of Utah which is of great value and brings in a large sum in taxes, besides its other benefits to the community, to say nothing of its profits to individuals. And it is argued that the dangers complained of are greatly exaggerated while some of them are imaginary.

We believe there is a real grievance against the sheepmen. It cannot be denied that large herds of sheep fairly eat out a range and leave desolation in the place of herbage. It is also a fact that if sheep are herded in anything like proximity to a town and close to a stream that supplies its inhabitants with water, the results are filthy and unhealthy. There may be something, too, in the complaint about the overwhelming rush of waters in consequence of the destruction of mountain shrubbery.

But it would be unwise to do anything that would materially injure so beneficial a business as the sheep industry, and the present measure seems to threaten its removal outside of the Territory. If no sheep can be herded within a mile of any of our mountain streams, even away up near their sources, sheep must either be butchered or sent away beyond territorial limits.

Is it not possible to protect the public and at the same time prevent great injury to sheep owners? Could not this be done by prescribing some adequate distance from settlements within which limit no sheep may be herded near a stream supplying water to the inhabitants? We agree with those who think the public health is of more importance than the profits from sheep. But we do not think this bill should be passed regardless of its destructive effects on an important industry, as some go so far as to maintain.

We hope the Governor will find a way to settle the dispute which will be fair to both sides. A compromise measure, in our opinion, could be framed and that with but slight amendment to the present bill.

It should be remembered that we have a stringent law against befouling waters used for domestic purposes. It is contained in Vol. 1 Laws of Utah, 1888, and may be found on page 797. If this were properly enforced, in conjunction with a modified measure such as we have suggested, we are of the opinion the difficulties complained of could be overcome, and that both the fires which now threaten to roast the Governor might be effectually quenched.

### BRAZEN INSTRUMENTS.

BOSS POWERS thinks that Mathematical Allen should be met with a brass band on his return from Washington. Brass is suggestive of this faces of both the "Liberal" delegates to the seat of government, and wind of their effusions before the committees.

When questioned about the price of his "Liberal" work for seizing the city, Mr. Powers acknowledged receiving the \$10,000 and claimed that \$4000 of it was contributed by one firm here that expected to make \$400,000 in real estate by the results of the election.

Just think of the brass it took to make such a statement without faltering or blushing! If the firm mentioned ever entertained such a notion it was the poorest speculation it was ever known to make. Real estate declined in value from the time the "Liberals" stole the city. The market has never revived. Taxes went up as real estate went down, and the firm quoted as one of the chief contributors to the blood money was, if we mistake not, one of the strongest complainants against the excessive valuations placed on property by the "Liberal" assessor, in view of the depreciation in actual values.

Statistical Allen made out that five counties of Utah paid the great bulk of the taxes of the Territory and were populated chiefly "by Gentiles," and that in this city fully 80 per cent of the taxes was paid by "Gentile" money. What was that but wind from a brass instrument?

Our Republican and Democratic friends ought not to allow such falsehoods with figures to go unrefuted. We believe it can be shown from the tax lists and the registration lists that about two-thirds of the "Liberal" voters of this city pay no taxes at all. It can be demonstrated that the great body of supporters of the "Liberal" faction are the great unwashed, who contribute nothing to the support of the local government or the material or moral progress of the community.

A little statistical work of this kind would be very profitable and would not cost much. It would furnish more music than several brass bands, but would not perhaps be very pleasant to the "Liberal" faction or its brazen representatives.

### AN OBJECT LESSON ON SUGAR.

A CORRESPONDENT to the Ogden Standard gives the following figures with accompanying remarks, as an argument in favor of the sugar bounty. They are worthy of consideration, and we clip them for the benefit of our legislators and other readers of the DESERET NEWS:

"During the first nineteen days of this month, February, 1892, there has been billed from San Francisco direct to Ogden, for consumption in our city and country tributary thereto, exclusive of that passing through and billed to other points, over 700,000 pounds of sugar.

700,000 @ 4 cents .....	\$28,000
Freight charges, say .....	7,000
Making a total of .....	\$35,000

which has been sent out of the Territory in nineteen days for this one article of consumption.

"Is there any good or sufficient reason why this money should not be retained in the Territory for the benefit of (1) the farmer, who cultivates the material from which the sugar may be manufactured? (2) The operatives who are employed in the factories in the manufacture of the sugar? (3) The merchants and tradesmen who supply these farmers and operatives with the necessities and luxuries of life? and (4) every resident of the Territory who is either directly or indirectly benefited by the use and circulation of this money at home?"

### WORK FOR THE POLICE.

A MORNING cotemporary announces that it will be Chief Janney's policy to keep down the criminal operations of the lower stratum of the population of Salt Lake, by arresting all suspicious characters, and have those who cannot give a satisfactory account of themselves dealt with under the ordinance against vagrancy. It is to be hoped that the head of the police department will adhere to this line of action. His field of operation promises an abundant harvest, as there is a large number of hard-looking men in this city at present. Any person with even a small degree of intuitive or educated perception of human character can assure himself of this fact by making a tour of the central part of town near mid-day, when the night prowlers are generally out on the streets in force. These importations, largely attracted here, no doubt, by the inducements of "Liberal" managers to come and swell the vote of the party at the late municipal election, are now out of employment and are roaming aimlessly about. It will be no easy task for the "Liberal" officers to sweep the city clear of the criminal filth which they so plentifully introduced for political purposes, but we wish them success.

The begging nuisance, which a few years ago had practically no existence here, is assuming large proportions. Every neighborhood is besieged by people soliciting help. The majority of them are able-bodied men, and some of them resort to insolence and insult when their demands are not acceded to. Pedestrians—both male and female—are stopped on the public thoroughfares and plied with applications for succor. Of course we are aware of the fact that the police cannot reach every case of this kind, but if they will be vigilant and watchful they can to a large extent lessen the evil of mendicancy, which is growing rapidly.

If Chief Janney and his subordinates do not shortly have their hands full in looking after law-breakers, physiological indications go for nothing. There is a hard lot of transients here just now. The more transitory they are the better. Let the police make this a forbidding field for them.

### THE CURTIS TRIAL.

CURTIS the actor, before a court in San Francisco for the murder of a policeman last summer, had a narrow escape as the result of his trial which closed there yesterday. Ten of the