

ever, both lawmakers and others ought to give due consideration to public sentiment; the people generally have some right to be regarded in their feelings, to a proper extent, which does not seem to have been done in this business. The present occasion suggests that hereafter executed murderers ought to be given an exclusive spot of ground where people will not revolt at the idea of their burial, and if an amicable arrangement can be reached in the present case it should be done.

### A REVOLUTION COMING.

It has been claimed with much confidence that California's electoral vote would be cast in favor of the national candidates on the gold standard platform; and general appearances indicated that if any Pacific coast state would go that way it would be the one named. But now even California is beginning to show the strongest of free silver friendship, so much so that in its Saturday issue the San Francisco Chronicle, the state's leading Republican journal, concedes that there is a prospect of the national silver ticket winning there. In discussing the subject it says that "if the McKinley electoral ticket is defeated Spreckles will be responsible for it." The gentleman named is John D. Spreckles, Republican national committeeman from California, and he is accused of having failed to make "the slightest effort to harmonize the factions" in his party. So threatening is the danger of silver success, aided, it is alleged, by Mr. Spreckles's action, that formal charges are to be made against the Californian before the national committee, with a view to having him removed.

While this state of weakening among the gold standard forces goes to further impress the fact that it is the financial issue more than candidates or any other feature that is at the fore in the present campaign, it is interesting to also note that the free silver revolution is not only working effectively in this country but the masses in Great Britain are being awakened thereby. In a recent issue of a leading people's paper in London, the Times and Echo, which has a very large following of the reading public in the world's metropolis, appeared the following editorial statement:

If the single gold standard can be forced upon South America and Asia, as it has been since 1873 forced upon North America and Europe, gold must inevitably appreciate to at least four times its present absurd value; or to put it otherwise, commodities must decline to one-fourth of the present price, and labor, all the world over, be crucified as it was never crucified before—in days of medieval serfdom or even chattel slavery. Such is the contest. If the money lords can force monometallism upon the whole world, they will succeed in establishing the most gigantic moneyed aristocracy among the rich, and the worst system of peonage serfdom among the "masses," that has ever cursed the hapless sons of men.

But the world has grown in knowledge and the means of communication thereof in recent centuries, so

that while the dangers of the "if" referred to are very apparent, the probability is that "the hapless sons of men" will make a decided effort to turn the evil aside. The discussion that is going on upon the financial question, both as to place and manner, is such as to show that the great revolution in favor of the recognition of silver is sweeping forward with relentless force.

### PREVALENCE OF CRIME.

California is complaining loudly of the epidemic of crime which is said to prevail there. The assertion is made that within the past fifteen months the state has been shocked by a succession of murders, which have been more atrocious and more brutal than any that occurred in the pioneer days, when the state was only just preparing to put on the garb of civilization; indeed, it is doubtful whether the complete annals of pioneer times will furnish a single parallel to the Durrant murders, the Dunham, the Blather and the Richardson murders, as they are variously called. Besides, in the early days there was usually a strong motive for the killing, and the perpetrators thereof generally got their just deserts before a long space of time elapsed. Of the later cases, however, very few of the criminals have been brought to justice.

It is easily understood that the fact that such crimes as those occurring in California recently can follow one another and that the murderers can cunningly evade arrest, tends to give a feeling of insecurity to the community, and further, is a direct encouragement to the criminal element, always ready to break through the gauzy restraint of the written law, if it sees that law ineffectual and inoperative. In commenting upon the remedies alluded to the condition described, the San Francisco Chronicle says that, to be candid, if not philosophical or weakly philanthropic, what the world in general, and California in particular, most needs at the present time is a little thorough-going treatment of crime; that the most effectual way of meeting the present reigning epidemic is to counter it with an epidemic of punishment; and it thinks that with greater unity of action on the part of detectives and police and the hearty co-operation of the next community in which an atrocious murder takes place, California should be able to present an example of speedy and merciless punishment which will be a menace to evil-doers.

Just the same, crime goes on increasing, and the epidemic of punishment is delayed. This is largely due to a failure in the administration of government, if not to a weakness in the system itself. When small crimes abound they are sure to lead to those of a more serious character. Today in our nation politicians in office will not administer the law in impartiality and rigor, because they owe their positions in many ways to the exercise of the franchise by those habitually guilty of the so-called smaller crimes which are undermining the government fabric. Saloon loafers, gamblers, roue, sharpers and such like cormorants that prey upon

the moral life of the community enjoy the franchise, and their vote is pandered to. Those who get into office by the ballots of such a class cannot be expected to paralyze the hand that helps them by enforcing the law against such; and the laxity of enforcing statutes logically reaches to the greater crimes, as an outgrowth from tolerating offenses by the classes named. That the country is in a bad fix from the prevalence of crime must be admitted; but that there is any immediate prospect of improvement through a more stringent application of the criminal law can well be doubted.

### HEAT FOR 1896.

The year 1896 will go down in history with a record of heat that has not yet had its parallel in this century, so far as this country is concerned. There is a heated political campaign in vogue, and a heated financial controversy which promises to overturn conditions and institute a new era in the land. Then there is the abnormally hot weather which, in the great cities especially, is claiming its victims by scores. Here in Utah there has been some hot weather, the thermometer getting into the nineties in the northern and central parts of the State, and touching the hundred mark in the south. But there has been none of that intense, oppressive, smothering, killing heat which other places, particularly east of the great plains, have had to endure, and which leaves a trail of death in its path.

In respect to the temperature and its effects on dwellers here, as well as in other ways that frequently come to mind, the people of these mountains have very much to make them appreciative of the favors bestowed upon their place of habitation by nature's operations. This appreciation does not cause them to disregard the accounts of tornadoes, cyclones, hot and cold waves that afflict other localities in a most distressing manner; for they feel a deep sympathy for the afflicted ones, and invite those who would find safety from such disastrous conditions to gather to the West. And as nature has favored us with a more moderate temperature than many other localities, this fact ought to serve as a suggestion to moderation in political, financial and other discussions, that heat in these may not develop to an abnormal condition that works injury.

### IS THERE NO BALM IN GILEAD?

The Massachusetts farmers are greatly agitated over their realization of the fact that the home market is prostrated, and their reasoning is that with their local market in that condition "it is needless to say that eastern manufacturers, and their employees, are beginning to see the effect, not of an overstocked market, but of depreciated market values, and ere long, unless that market improves, unless values largely appreciate, the manufacturer and the employee will not only see, but