

New York, after paying freightage and insurance. It was plain from this as a private enterprise that no profits could be made in sending silver over here.

Then the goldite advocates said that the European States or governments would ship their silver to us. Mr. Trewen shows that no country in Europe has silver to spare, except it may be France, and that at the termination of the Latin monetary union in 1889, France had \$60,000,000 worth of silver which belonged to Italy and Belgium. France could have unloaded this silver had she so desired. But she did not, and it now circulates there for gold at 1 to 15½. This gives a value to silver there of 134 cents per standard ounce, which price could be obtained by selling to Italy. It is not likely that France would then send her silver here where only 129 cents per standard ounce could be obtained.

Independent of the trade aspect of this question, there is another point to be considered. Should France or any other nation take upon itself the burden of changing its silver for American gold, it would first have to convert its silver currency into bullion. Mr. Trewen asks, would the French legislature pass a bill sanctioning such a movement? And he says emphatically there is not in France a public man who would stand sponsor to such a bill. But granting that such a bill would pass the French Chambers, what is there to prevent the American Congress from prohibiting the wholesale dumping of French bullion on our shores?

However, the goldites are not dwelling so much lately on the possibility of Europe dumping silver upon us. The absurdity of that argument has been clearly demonstrated by both foreign and American financiers who have given the matter close study. But Asiatic silver is now being seriously talked about, as likely to come here.

Mr. Trewen, who it appears is a Britisher, and one who has traveled extensively in China and India, laughs at the idea of these countries bombarding the United States with silver bullion. He ridicules the assertion of Senator Sherman that the silver hoards of 1,000,000,000 of Asiatics could be shipped with profit to this country. In the case of India, it may seem possible that silver could reach us by way of England. But to a person who knows India with her 260,000,000 of people divided up into a dozen different nationalities, and speaking different languages, the idea is absurd. Besides, there are no banks, except a few in sea-port towns. How, then, asks Mr. Trewen, is the silver to be collected and sent to

New York? Of the 260,000,000 people in India less than one in 18,000 has a bank account. To get silver from India could only be accomplished by the aid of a process akin to that of Aladdin's lamp.

The whole situation regarding the possible influx of silver is summed up in the following paragraph from Mr. Trewen's article:

"The export from India of three crores of rupees (30,000,000 rupees, say \$15,000,000) would put up the bank rate in India to 24 per cent., while the export of six crores would make it impossible for the British government to collect its revenues or pay its troops. It is possible that Senator Sherman, an ex-secretary of the treasury, does not know what is known by every Manchester merchant who trades with India? The result then of free coinage in the United States would be this—you would immediately attract a little silver from Austria—it would serve no useful purpose to explain why; enough to say that Austria has a silver standard, but an inconvertible paper currency, which is not depreciated, however, but on the contrary is at a premium in silver. Also it is possible that some of the South American republics may still have some coined silver, that their poverty may oblige them to sell, unless they sold all they could spare during the rise last year. Beyond these two sources I see no possible chance of silver reaching you from the outside; nor of the passage in Europe of any legislation which would have that effect; the possible exception again being Austria, where legislation has at least been talked of, to enable that country to resume specie payments in gold. This legislation, requiring the consent of Hungary also, would be two years in passing."

DISSENSION AMONG THE HIERARCHY

THE convention of German Catholic priests at Buffalo has afforded the American public, besides several interesting sensations, some rather valuable material for thought. The alleged necessity to American citizens for such an organization as is represented in this Buffalo gathering, has a suspicious look about it which it will be hard for those not of them to reconcile with patriotism or honesty.

In spite of the fulsome apostrophes which all such assemblies are in the habit of addressing to the American flag, there is an odor of foreignism and clanishness about them which, to say the least, is not strikingly suggestive of devotion to this country. With this German convention foreign blood seems to be teeming so hot as to all but stifle American breeding.

A noisy protest has been made by the members from the beginning against the charge of Cahenslyism among them, which was emphasized by an extraordinary exhibition of intolerance toward an alleged Cahensly ambassador, who had laid his wires to capture the convention for that cause.

In this they were probably honest in one respect. We do

not believe they care to be looked upon here or abroad as a school of Cahenslyites. Nevertheless, Cahenslyism has been the burthen of their deliberations thus far.

For example, the man chosen to open the conference was Archbishop Katter, whose promotion in America is said to be especially due to the German Emperor's ambassador at Rome, and whose installation in office a few weeks ago inspired Cardinal Gibbons to invoke "woe upon the individual, whoever he might be, that should bring dissension into the hierarchy of America."

The name which they have accepted for their organization has a significance. They call themselves "The German-American Society of Priests." Membership is limited to Catholic clergymen who are of German extraction or who have charge of German congregations, and who speak the German language; and this purely Cahensly sentiment is further promulgated in a resolution, "In order to preserve and cultivate the German language to recommend that Catholics send their children to such institutions as teach the German language besides the English."

The character of the association is made sufficiently clear in this to need no further argument upon that question. It is plainly an institution for the importation and promulgation of foreignism within the United States. Is a concern established for such a purpose laudable or desirable in this country? We rather think not.

A PUBLIC GRIEVANCE.

If the editor of the *Engineering Record*, which is published in New York, would only take a personal look at the streets of Salt Lake City and the work now being done on some of the sidewalks, we believe he would express a very different opinion as to the grading, to that which appears in his paper of the 19th inst.

Somebody signing himself "A Tax-Payer" has written to the *Record*, asking the editor's opinion of the engineering exhibited on the streets of this city. He states that the engineer has been engaged in railway work for twenty years, and that some of the citizens think he is improperly applying the principles of railroad engineering to street grading, which are facts.

He goes on to explain what the engineer's views are as to the principles that should govern him in his work, and states that the "diverging streets are generally from two to thirty feet grade in a hundred." The editor ex-