

of Weber county some months since decided this question affirmatively for themselves, and some days ago the Democrats of this city and county effected an organization with similar purpose.

At the meeting last night, which was an assemblage of Republicans, there was a marked division of sentiment. One side urged that the time had come to organize the Republican party, and the other side—all "Liberals"—insisted that such a step would be very unwise. Both sides were given a full hearing, and the best ability of each was exerted in the discussion. The result, as announced by the chair, was in favor of organization on national party lines, and the abolition of local political organizations. While there was determined hostility to this proposition, it is believed that the action of the meeting will be generally accepted by the Republicans of the Territory, and that Democratic and Republican organizations will supercede the old parties from henceforth.

If this disintegration shall prove general throughout the Territory, a field is opened ripe for the harvest, which invites the workers, advocates and orators of both the national parties to come in and reap while they may. A process of education in national politics such as the voters of Utah have not heretofore been permitted to participate in, will be introduced. We look to see the masses of the voters of the Territory weigh carefully and intelligently the arguments advanced in support of the doctrines of the respective national parties, and act deliberately and independently in forming their political associations.

BUSINESS REVIEW.

R. G. DUN & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade for the week ending Saturday, May 16, reports that in every respect, the outlook is more favorable, excepting the large exports of gold and the advance in Bank of England rates to 5 per cent, obviously for the purpose of drawing more gold from this country. South American finances are for the moment less disturbing. Panics in Portugal and France do not greatly affect this country, except as they affect the London money market. But German demand for gold has not abated, nor English, and shipments this week seem likely to be not far from last week's in amount. The treasury balance in gold is materially reduced, and yet it is larger than it was in 1885, when no disturbance followed. It is a most favorable symptom that the continued exports of gold cause no

panic in the New York market. Wall street counts largely upon heavy exports of products in the near future, reckoning that Europe is short of breadstuffs and ready to buy cotton indefinitely at present low prices. It is a significant fact that the exports in April were about double last year's in value as to cotton, and showed an increase in oil and provisions, but a decrease in cattle and in breadstuffs. Yet in breadstuffs the decrease was wholly in corn, and the surplus of wheat available for export was, May 1, about 30,000,000 bushels. The speculative markets have acted peculiarly during the past week; wheat advanced 4 cts per bushel on reports not substantiated of injury to the crop in the Northwest, while corn has declined 3 cents and oats 2½ cents on moderate sales. Cotton is unchanged, and this is the more remarkable because much the largest crop ever produced is going to market more rapidly than ever before at this season. The foreign manufacturers appear to be laying in a large stock, because prices are close to the lowest known for forty years, while the consumption abroad is enormous, and there are some signs that the production of goods exceeds the demand.

In general, industries are fairly active, except where interrupted by strikes in the building trades. Merchandise exports are for the time comparatively small, \$12,740,000 in two weeks from New York, against \$15,639,000 last year, while imports continue remarkably large. The business failures number, for the United States, 212, and for Canada, 25, or a total of 237. For the corresponding week of last year the figures were 212.

A NEW ONE BORN.

It will be just as well to keep an eye on that new People's party which closed its first convention May 20th, in Cincinnati and flung its banner boldly to the breeze. Its sessions were tumultuous and, judging from the press reports, characterized more by riotous enthusiasm than sober deliberation. Among so many dissimilar if not discordant organizations, a different result was not to be expected; and it is really remarkable in view of these circumstances that so harmonious a conclusion should have been reached.

The significance of the movement is chiefly that it shows how widely the seeds of dissatisfaction with the prevailing political parties have been spread and have taken root. It is a peculiar and a momentous event—this commingling of Alliance men, Knights of Labor, financial iconoclasts and industrial reformers—all fresh from con-

tact with the people and presumably impressed with a lively sense of the people's wants. We are not sure that its importance is not underestimated by the old line politicians and by the masses who follow them blindly. The future alone can tell. Whether the birth of the People's party yesterday is to be regarded as auspicious or not, the developments of this year or next year may not tell. We content ourselves with the thought that it is proper to remember a new political infant has been ushered into this stormy and changing world.

PRIVATE INFORMATION.

PRIVATE DALZELL is determined to keep up Ohio's reputation for producing second-rate and large-mouthed politicians whose chief qualification is putting their foot in it. As an offset to the snub given President Harrison by ex-Governor Foraker, Dalzell perpetrates this in the *New York Times*:

"It really amuses me, as it must Mr. Blaine, to see his name bruited about for the presidency. It is in the nature of a joke. It is pathetic. All the world has known and no one better than Blaine, that since 1876 he has had no chance of the presidency.

"It was the supreme grief of the gallant Logan's life that he was yoked and predestinated for defeat with Blaine in 1884. He told me so sadly and felt it keenly at Youngstown in 1884.

"Blaine can never be President. All the world knows it. All Orangen's sons like me know it. Poor devil! I pity him. I could vote for him. I did in 1884. But it cannot be. It is Ben Harrison or Cleveland in 1892. All other issues perish."

PRIVATE DALZELL.

Caldwell, O., Friday, May 8, 1891.

If Private Dalzell were to brush up his army reminiscences, he would not need to be reminded of an anecdote that fits his present case exactly. It was told of Private Shaughnessy, who followed Scott into Mexico. Just before ordering the decisive charge in one of the hottest and most important battles of the Mexican war, General Scott rode along the lines, looking intently into the features of every soldier. The enemy was already in motion, valuable moments were slipping away, and still the General withheld the order to move. Finally in his anxiety he exclaimed, "Where, or where is Private Shaughnessy? Is he not in the ranks?" Stretching himself up to his full height and throwing his voice out in guttural lumps, Shaughnessy replied, touching his cap, "Private Shaughnessy is here, sorr!" "Ah, that's right," joyfully rejoined the commander; "now let the assault begin."

The part of the anecdote which should be particularly commended to Private Dalzell, is the kernel: it is Private Shaughnessy who tells the story.