

any department of the University, giving reduced rates to them while traveling to or from the University.

This institution is in better condition and has a more enlarged sphere of education than ever, and offers facilities for acquiring proficiency in the higher branches of learning not excelled by any establishment of the kind in the Rocky Mountains.

CALUMNIES OF THE "CHRONICLE."

THE San Francisco *Chronicle* has, always been antagonistic to the people of Utah, and usually exhibits the same ignorance in relation to "Mormon" affairs that is displayed by the majority of American journals. The *Chronicle* is an enterprising paper and has a wide circulation. It is a pity that its wide-awake manager does not set some one to write on Utah questions who has a little knowledge of his subject and who will treat the matter with some degree of fairness. In a recent *Chronicle* editorial the following appears:

"There has never been anything in the conduct of the leaders of the Mormon Church to inspire confidence or to make the people of the United States place any reliance on their promises. They have always claimed the right to absolve themselves and those who served them from any and every obligation, on the ground that the interests of the Church permitted and even required it, and there is no reason to believe that they have abated one jot or tittle of their pretensions."

This contains, in the first place, a misconception of the facts, and in the next place a gross misrepresentation of the position taken by the gentlemen referred to and of the Church in question. The people of the United States who understand anything of the course pursued by the leaders of the "Mormon" Church, know very well that they have always been true to their promises, and that they have suffered very much because they would not make promises they did not intend to keep. However mistaken they may be considered in their faith and in their maintenance of it in the face of opposing public sentiment, their sincerity has been conceded by thinking people who have known what it has cost those leading men to decline making agreements which were demanded of them as the price of their liberty and their release from the pressure of the law.

The "Mormon" leaders have never done anything which would justify a lack of confidence in their word. But, on the contrary, their whole course, through the difficulties that have encompassed them, has been of a character to inspire confidence, at least in their integrity, and give full reliance to promises which they might agree to make.

The statement that they have "always," or ever, claimed the right to absolve themselves or others from "any and every obligation" on any ground whatever, is a falsehood that has no basis for its support nor excuse for its utterance. They have never made any such claim, there is nothing in the doctrines or regulations of the Church to warrant it. The "Mormon" people do not believe in any such "right" nor apply to any man on earth for "absolution."

Papers like the *Chronicle* ought to be more careful in making statements that have nothing to sustain them, and even when a Church is unpopular, should not join with the depraved and the libellous in spreading false information concerning it. There is nothing in "Mormonism" to justify these assertions of the *Chronicle*, there is nothing in the conduct of its leading exponents to excuse the attack of the *Chronicle* upon their character.

NOT LIKELY TO SUCCEED.

THE Ocala platform of the Farmer's Alliance contained a plank which demanded the establishment of a sub-treasury scheme, whereby loans could be effected on agricultural products. Some of the State alliances deem this project impracticable on a national scale.

The Kansas alliance, realizing that the accomplishment of the Ocala plan is too far off, has resolved to try something similar on a local basis. It proposes establishing in each county a bank and an elevator. The bank is to issue checks to the value of eighty per cent. of the wheat in the elevator, and these checks are to circulate as money among people who have confidence enough in the enterprise to consider it sound. There is nothing said about the capital necessary to establish banks and to build elevators. It is presumed that they will be institutions governed and guaranteed by the alliance. If so, and are operated on business principles there is nothing revolutionary in the idea.

Under ordinary conditions 80 per cent of the market value of wheat stored in elevators either in St. Louis, Omaha or Kansas City, can be borrowed from any banking house. But the banker reserves the right to determine what is the market value. He will also follow closely fluctuations in prices, and he will watch for the formation of "corner" syndicates. Should he observe any indication that the 80 per cent loaned is approaching the actual value, he will be prepared to sell the wheat, or else the elevator must

come forward and guarantee immunity from losses incidental to produce gambling.

In the case of the Kansas Alliance enterprise there are three parties concerned. The officials who operate the banks and elevators, the farmer who deposits the grain, and the business man who accepts the check in lieu of money. Complications are likely to arise among all three. The officials pay out checks to the amount of 80 per cent of the current market price for wheat. This paper nominally might be worth at the time of issue, a great deal more than it would be later on, when the holder decided to make an absolute sale of his grain. There seems to be no provision made for a contingency of this kind, or whether the bank or the Alliance will redeem the paper at its face value.

Altogether the scheme appears to be of doubtful practicability. The idea of operating it on a basis of good will and implicit confidence among Kansas farmers is a little too visionary for this unsentimental age and subject. The *Chicago Tribune* very sensibly says of the project:

"If the checks it is proposed to issue are secured by sufficient collateral for their redemption there need be no fear of their being worth their face. If not the ukase of the Alliance will not make those checks good, and the persons foolish enough to accept them at first as the equivalents of money would soon find that in trusting to Alliance promises they had been leaning on a broken reed."

GOOD WORDS FROM WILSON.

OUR readers will doubtless remember the visit of Hon. Wm. L. Wilson, of West Virginia, to this city. He came when the present political movement had just started and addressed the people on the issues of the hour. Since his return to the East he has been interviewed in regard to his tour through the West, and a report of his travels is furnished to the *New York World* by that able politician and splendid writer Chauncey F. Black. Among other things he was interrogated in regard to his visit here, and we clip his remarks on this point without comment:

"I happened to strike Utah at what seemed to be a most interesting time in the history of that Territory. The contests there have hitherto been between the Liberal party, composed indiscriminately of Democrats and Republicans hostile to the Mormon Church, and the People's party, composed chiefly of defenders of that Church. Recently, however, the leading Democrats of that Territory and the leaders of the People's party have come to the conclusion, as they expressed it to me, that, polygamy being as dead as slavery, it was both useless and wrong to keep up the old fight, and that the time had come for the citizens of Utah to divide as other American citizens upon national lines. I found Democratic