

there is a rule of registry as to trotters, under which individual performance of an animal or that of his progeny may entitle him to registry. The question nevertheless would seem to be solely as to registry through breeding, for the admission is made that through one of the parents a strain of common blood comes in, and the only answer to that question, it seems to us, is that such an animal—no matter how close the breeding may come to purity of stock, through repeated crosses with full-bloods—can never be registered as other than a grade. The last part of Rule I of the American Short Horn Breeders' association emphasizes the idea that a grade animal, no matter how fine, is not entitled to registry, in these words: "The animal must trace on the side of the sire and dam to imported recorded English short horns, or to pedigrees not false or spurious already of record." We presume similar terms are in use by other associations as well as the one named; and yet we are informed by one well-known local breeder that the registry of grade animals as grades is permitted in some associations when a certain high percentage of pure-blood has been attained. If an answer on this latter point is what our correspondent wants to get, and if he will let us know just what kind and breed of animal he is inquiring about, we will be pleased to seek the information for him.

RESULT OF BAD GOVERNMENT.

Agriculture in Babylonia is the subject of a report of United States Consul Sundberg at Bagdad to the state department. He calls attention to the fact that in ancient times Mesopotamia and the whole country between the Tigris and the mountains of Persia and Kurdistan was irrigated artificially and that the fertility of the soil was such that it yielded as much as two hundred fold, or even more, if a statement of Herodotus can be relied upon. At present, Mr. Sundberg says, a little more than four bushels of wheat to the acre is produced, and only patches of country close to the rivers are cultivated.

Possibly no more striking evidence of the results of bad government can be given. The generations that anciently occupied that country drew from the soil immense wealth, which enabled them to build the vast cities of Nineveh and Babylon with the wonders of architecture for which these places were famous. They took a leading role among the nations of the earth. In fact, the Babylonian empire at the time of Nebuchadnezzar, very aptly has been called the "dead of gold" in the great image of the kingdoms of the world as sculptured out by successive ages. But today everything in that country is changed. The population, fearing to accumulate anything that might subject them to unusual extortions from the Turkish government officials are contented in a scanty living is obtained. The farmers, like many Arabs in Syria, scratch the ground with a stick, put in the grain and irrigate by means of water raised from the river in skins, oxen supplying the motive power.

Everything else is equally primitive. The grain is threshed under the horses'

hoofs and then hidden in caves where robbers and tax collectors may not find it. To make it into bread the grain is pounded in a mortar and tossed up into the air, to separate it from the chaff. Women generally perform the work. The flour thus obtained is mixed with unfiltered river water. No yeast is used. The dough is formed into cakes and baked on hot ashes in a mud oven.

Probably these facts show clearly enough the general condition to which the people have been reduced. Babylonia's golden age was terminated by the Persian conquests, but even as late as during the Roman rule, its wonderful irrigation canals and reservoirs were kept in repair and the soil was made to yield its riches. With Turkish dominion every mark of former industry was gradually effaced, and now not only Mesopotamia, but the whole country from the west coast of Syria to the border of Persia, is a land in ruins. But with a little encouragement given to agriculture this whole region might again be converted into a garden. Millions of acres are but waiting for cultivation, and with comparatively small effort they would yield more than most of the regions on which the world now depends for its supply of bread.

THE MEETING AND RESOLUTIONS.

The mass meeting held in the Chamber of Commerce building Monday evening cannot be called a representative affair so far as Salt Lake City is concerned. There were representative men there, and there were also well known citizens, who gave free expression to their views. But the style of the resolutions adopted is conclusive evidence that the vote which carried them did not voice the sentiment of the substantial element of the city's population. Salt Lake is not radical—is not volatile. Her people are conservative and prudent; and the more exorbitant and provoking the situation, the calmer are the solid citizens—laboring men, mechanics, merchants—in handling matters which press for their attention. There is the cool courage which operates quietly and in moderation, yet with promptitude and firmness; it is the calm judgment which is born of an understanding of and desire for the right, and a realization that any demand, to be effective, must be couched in plain, forcible, reasonable terms that will call for favorable response.

We are afraid this was not the temper of the majority at the meeting referred to; certainly it was not the character of the resolutions adopted. "Gentle in manner, resolute in deed," is a wise suggestion that was widely departed from. There is no question of the sincerity of those who controlled the meeting's action—no doubt as to their earnestness; but their judgment under existing circumstances cannot be accorded a post of honor. An eagerness to be freed from financial straits is all right; a pointed demand for free silver is all right; a fearless expression of views on these subjects is all right. But a fierce denunciation and bitter arraignment of those who hold different views, and probably are sincere therein, is not always right, if

ever. On the present occasion it was injudicious and wrong. Because of this, the sum of the meeting and its effect must be that it was violent in manner, and in deed must dwindle as a noisy blast from a harsh-toned bugle. The sounding of such a note of discord will not be productive of good.

There is no occasion for reviewing the resolutions in detail. They state some plain truths; in many respects the expressions are couched in offensive language, and however correct in sentiment, the form in which they appear provokes antagonism; in some particulars the statements are so extreme as to appear a distortion of fact, and consequently may be looked upon as misstatements while they never were intended as such. Their wording is easily capable of misconception, as, for instance, the unqualified declaration that "a national debt is a national curse, and should be incurred only in the defense of our liberties and institutions;" thus, logically, defense of our liberties and institutions is a curse. This is only an illustration of the unfortunate construction, indicating that they are not the plain, concise, direct expression which the simplicity of the English language makes it so easy to give.

As to whether or not an endorsement of the Jones bill was proper, the News does not offer any opinion at the present time. It cares not one way or the other, except so far as good might accrue to the whole people. But it does express its view that extreme radicalism and displays of actual or pretended anger upon the subject brought forward were injudicious to say the least, and were not representative of the general sentiment of the public. When the body of Salt Lake's citizens—the laborers, the artisans, the business men, whose homes are here, and whose presence and operations mark the actual permanency of the municipality—get together and send a message to Congress or to the executive, it will be in dignified form, couched in decorous, forcible, unambiguous language, telling what we want and why we want it. Such has been the outcome of similar gatherings in the past; and such will be the expressed sentiment in future of a temperate, well-ordered, liberty loving, patriotic community, loyal to our national Constitution and government as this city and this Territory are.

GOLD-HOARDING.

The hoarding of gold by the banks is a practice that seems to be worrying a good many people just now, and the more it is looked into and agitated, the more palpable the features of a grave conspiracy appear. The New York World has been for some days asking the banks why they are locking up some eighty-one millions of the yellow metal for which they have absolutely no use whatever; and their replies, it declares, "are evasive, shifty, insincere." Then the newspaper goes after them in this decisive and vigorous manner:

They have no obligations payable in gold. Their notes are redeemable not by themselves but by the government, and not in gold but in greenbacks. The checks drawn by their depositors are payable in