

annual sales, employees and wages; miles of street railway and kinds of motive power; number of hands in each kind of mining, capital invested, employees, wages, and annual output in tons and values; the number of smelters and stamping mills, average cost of reducing ores, tons reduced, hands employed, and wages paid; also statistics concerning irrigation systems.

This is an elaborate list of data, and when compiled and published no doubt will prove interesting and valuable in many respects. In order to secure it, blanks have been issued, which in most particulars conform strictly to the statute, but in some minor respects present a difference in making requirements not specifically set out in the law, but adapted to make the reports more perfect.

Regarding the complaints made, inquiry does not show that the deputy statisticians have exceeded their duty, or that they have been offensive in performing it; nor does there seem to be any request in the law for information that may not be cheerfully complied with without the personal rights or liberty of anyone being interfered with. There is one feature, however, in the blanks which appears to be very objectionable, judging by the vehemence of the complaints regarding it, probably augmented because the hard times have made it a sore place. This is the requirement to tell how much of a mortgage is on a certain class of property, and the per cent of interest, etc. There is nothing in the law which appears to justify the calling for such information. Therefore, if people do not want to tell anything regarding their indebtedness they are under no obligation to do so. Outside of individual feeling as to this particular item, there does not seem to be any good reason why the statisticians should not be afforded every facility in performing their work.

GRAVE OF THOMAS FORD.

Thomas Ford was governor of Illinois in 1844—a fact deeply impressed upon the minds of the majority of the people of Utah. As governor he pledged his honor and the good faith of his state that when the Prophet Joseph and the Patriarch Hyrum were taken to Carthage jail they would be protected from the mob violence which it was known would be directed against them. It is a matter of history now that pledge was lightly disregarded, and as a result two of the servants of the Lord were murdered. Governor Ford sank from the exalted position in which he had been held, and finally his body found its last earthly abode in Springdale cemetery, at Peoria, Illinois.

Last week an Illinois public man at the state capital commented on the neglect shown to the grave of one who once was governor of the state, and the Peoria Journal takes up the subject, describing how the ex-governor's grave, as well as the whole lot, in which rest his wife and youngest daughter, is uncared for. It says that all around it the grass has been carefully mowed, and every lot in the vicinity has been kept in good order,

but not a single touch has been bestowed upon the lot sacred to the memory of a former governor of the great state of Illinois. The cemetery authorities complained that no money had been given them for the purpose, and neither state nor city, nor any private citizen of state or city, had furnished any money. About \$60 is required as a fund to keep the lot in order. Occasionally there has been talk of raising a subscription for the purpose from the citizens of Peoria, but nobody has taken the initiative. Occasionally it has been proposed to secure an appropriation from the legislature, but no one has felt sufficiently interested to take the matter in charge.

The statement is made that it is proposed to secure such an appropriation at this session; but that meanwhile the cemetery authorities have remained obdurate, and have steadfastly refused to bestow a stroke of work upon the lot. Weeds, tall grass and brush have luxuriated thick and rank within the entire lot to an extent that renders it uncomfortable to walk about in it. Around the lot has grown a high thick hedge of evergreen from ten to fifteen feet high, irregular and unkempt—never trimmed. Evergreen trees, higher than the hedge, stand on each side of the entrance. A still taller evergreen spreads its branches wide at the rear of the lot. From some points a view glimpses of the top of the monument, erected by the state at a cost of \$500, can be obtained, but elsewhere nothing within the hedge is visible. Few people who drive or stroll along the avenue are aware that the remains of a former governor of Illinois repose there. In such neglect have the people of Peoria allowed Thomas Ford's grave to remain.

This situation is pointed out as a reproach to the residents of the city in which reposes the body of the deceased. There must be, however, a cause, perhaps easily ascertainable, for this seemingly general feeling of utter disregard for one who half a century ago was honored with the position of the first citizen in the state. With other public men, some of whom have not attained to the high position of state governor, the bare mention of the fact that there is a disposition toward neglect arouses a love and patriotism which quickly remove every cause of complaint. But with Governor Ford it seems to be different; and the reason must be sought in the fact that there is a public sentiment, perhaps not to be framed in words, but yet existing in the more impressive form of action, or inaction, which says that the neglect has been shown because its subject was unworthy of greater consideration than that which has been bestowed.

While there is much of fault to be attributed to the people of this country generally, it cannot be said that they are deliberately ungrateful to their public men; but where those men forfeit their love, esteem and confidence, or, when weighed in the balances of justice are found wanting, even when their variance from the right has been in response to popular clamor, it is not long before the people manifest toward them a cold indifference that is impervious to patriotism and love, because in the subject these did not shine forth with unvarying brilliance.

Possibly the absence of love and respect exhibited in Illinois toward Governor Ford's memory is not a result of his having failed to preserve the official honor of his state in a supreme moment; but that they are absent is undeniable, and the neglect of the grave of the seventh governor of Illinois is one of the evidences of that fact.

WILHELM'S CELEBRATION.

Emperor William has celebrated the thirty-eighth anniversary of his birth. The day was the occasion of much display throughout the empire. By a special imperial order the city of Berlin was decorated "as a token of gratitude to the memory of the glorious past of the Fatherland." Marble statues of the princes of Brandenburg and Prussia and other distinguished men were ordered erected in the Tiergarten, and the army was favored with one of those peculiar manifestos for which the emperor has already gained distinction. In this he "glorifies the mercy of the Almighty" for the victory won twenty-five years ago over the French, and adds:

To this end I ordain, in order to grant my troops a visible symbol of their proud memories, that from April 15 to May 10, 1895, wherever the colors and standards to which my grandfather, the great emperor and king, granted distinction for participation in this war are displayed, they shall be decorated with oak leaves, and that the first guns of those batteries which fought in the contest shall be wreathed with similar wreaths. May my army remain ever mindful that only fear of God, fidelity and obedience can render it capable of deeds such as those that made its own and the fatherland's greatness.

WILLIAM II., REX.

It is pretty evident that Germany's young emperor, in his present conflict with the troublesome elements that surround him on every side, supposes that one way out of the situation is to ascend as high as possible on the pedestal of the past and from this imaginary altitude endeavor to make an impression in favor of imperialism. No other explanation can readily be found of the fact that he, whenever possible, emphasizes his own ego, as if forty-five millions of Germans, or more, were but an insignificant matter compared to himself. It is therefore not the German army but "my troops," "my army"—"me" and "my," first and last.

Probably no course can be more detrimental to the interests for which the first William, Bismarck and Moltke labored in trine harmony. Napoleon during the Egyptian campaign gained distinction, it is said, by ascending Pompey's pillar at Alexandria and coolly enjoying a lunch on the top of the granite shaft, but in this age of democratic tendencies, rulers must descend to the people and be one with them in their interests and aspirations. The opposite course may easily prove a failure.

Emperor Wilhelm, we believe, takes some interest in the history of Sweden. One chapter of it might be read with profit. Gustavus IV. Adolphus was a monarch who put an estimation upon himself far exceeding that accorded him by others. He happened to live in a time when Sweden