

veloped agricultural resources, which will some day be done, and not annex to anybody, or anything." This suggestion is entitled to consideration by reason of its newness if for nothing else. There is something savoring of true statesmanship in it. States are made, not born and surely the material out of which to carve a commonwealth worthy in all respects of the name is not exhausted in Nevada, even if its great lodes of silver have arrived at the verge of depletion. The condition of things in that state now cannot be as bad for a commencement as they were here when the task of laying the foundation for an empire was begun. True, our Pioneers had more water than is commonly found further west, but they began properly with it, realizing that agriculture is the industry without which nothing. There is enough water in Nevada to raise crops sufficient for ten times its present population at least, and it is idle to suppose the population would not come if it could be sustained. To propose to build up sounds much more sensibly and is in altogether better taste than to make use of the threadbare slang about the animal's caudal appendage oscillating the corpus; if this has any force at all, it must be when the application is reversed.

THE WOOL MARKET.

A great many of our citizens are engaged in the wool business in its various branches—growing, packing, exporting and manufacturing. The market for this year's clip is pronounced abnormally dull, but there are indications that things generally are looking up. Recently in Boston a manufacturer bought 2,000,000 pounds in one day because the price was low, and this is something for others who are similarly engaged to think of. The reasoning of this manufacturer, as given by a local paper, is pronounced sound. He holds that there is no question about wool having a positive value—an intrinsic value—and when our domestic market gets as far below the foreign market as it is today, with the almost positive assurance that something like 100,000,000 pounds of foreign wool, imported in previous seasons, are to be shut out of our markets unless prices advance here, it seems a fair inference that domestic wool should be good property on the present very low values. The prevailing sentiment in the wool trade today, and even the woolen goods trade may be included, is declared to be that Congress should as speedily as possible grant some assurance as to what is to be done. If it were known that wool is to be made free, the measure to take effect, say, on July 1, 1894, the trade is ready to adjust itself at once to such conditions. It is easily seen that neither the manufacturer nor the paper attribute depressed prices to threatened "free wool" from abroad; and this being as much a political as an economic question, it is given to our readers for what it is worth, with the expectation that they will reach conclusions agreeable to themselves.

Again, we are informed from the same source, if a reduction in the duties on goods is to be made, and manufacturers were sure that such a reduction would go into effect, say, on

January 1, 1895, they would adjust themselves to the situation with scarcely a murmur. "It is the uncertainty which hurts, and it is this uncertainty that the wool and woolen goods trades are asking to be delivered from as soon as possible. As the wool schedule cannot be taken out of the general tariff bill, to be dealt with separately, the trade will have to wait some time for the passage of a comprehensive measure. But it is to be hoped that there will be no unnecessary delay, and, indeed, we are confident that, so far as the tariff reformers control the matter, there will be a strong disposition to hasten its settlement."

It is a fair conclusion that our sheep men and wool dealers will accept of better conditions from whatever source they may come, so long as the same is legitimate and reasonably stable. If they can do better under a changed system, such will be welcome; but, like most other things in this practical age, it will have to be determined by its results, not by what people say of it.

THE BREAKERS BEHIND.

Controller of the Currency Eckels was the guest of the bankers of Chicago at a banquet prepared in his honor last evening. At the proper stage of the proceedings he made a speech on the financial situation, in the course of which he complimented his entertainers and their allies on the financial standing which they had maintained during the storm whose stress is now looked upon as spent. The speaker claimed that on every hand was the evidence of an improved condition, the paralysis which came so insidiously upon the people having yielded somewhat when President Cleveland convened the present extra session of Congress; and the advance since the action of the House on the purchasing clause of the Sherman law had been marvelous. The controller could see but a clear sky with pleasant sailing ahead of us.

Such views from men in positions where the financial pulse of the nation can be felt and understood every way are extremely encouraging. Nor are they dependent upon an optimistic turn of mind by any means, for all around us, and from quarters where the pressure was most severe come reports of revival and strengthening of the industrial system. Mines that have been idle for months are starting up again, men who have been unemployed or working only a part of the time are busily engaged once more. Money is quite accessible, and there seems to be a real breaking up of the tightening situation. That it comes gradually, even cautiously, can but mean that it comes with the intention of remaining; if it were a haphazard, hasty and flurried change from one condition to another there would be nothing to be relied upon; in fact the safer plan is to treat that kind of thing as merely a transient caller. It is when the great body of the nation shows signs of recovery from its lethargy and moves as it is now moving that we may have hope that it is going to stand erect and become active as is its normal condition.

ASKING FOR CITIZENSHIP.

In July last David A. Sanders of Plymouth, Box Elder county, through his attorney in this city, made application to President Cleveland for amnesty, the applicant having been a violator of the Edmunds-Tucker law. The petition was endorsed by Governor West, Judge Zane, U. S. Attorney Judd and some other prominent officials, all of whom testified to the apparent fact that the applicant was a proper subject for the exercise of such clemency as was prayed for, but it seems from the telegraphic reports that President Cleveland is in some doubt as to his power to pardon under the circumstances and has referred the matter to Attorney General Olney to examine into and report upon.

A little less than ten months ago a general amnesty proclamation was issued by President Harrison, removing the disabilities of offenders in the class to which Mr. Sanders belongs; but it established a limitation as to time and was made applicable only to those who had not violated the law since the 1st of November, 1890. This applicant's case fell a few days outside of this limit and thus by the merest technicality was he deprived of a benefit intended to be of practically universal application. There was, however, but one thing to do—to continue to live up to the terms of the amnesty the same as though the few days overtime had not intervened between him and citizenship and wait patiently for his time to come. This policy we are advised he faithfully followed before as well as after the proclamation.

The application for pardon was not made by reason of being omitted as stated, or under any law of Congress, but had reference particularly to the President's power under the Constitution and was so stated in the petition. The part referred to is in paragraph one of section 11, article II, reading, "he [the President] shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment." Nothing would seem to be plainer, and why it is that the President must see his way clear to favorable action is more than we can determine. It may be that he holds that he can not only where there has been conviction, but, while there may be some authority for this, there are copious precedents the other way—President Harrison's proclamation itself, for instance. However, as it is not a matter demanding urgency and ought to be done right when it is done at all, the applicant can afford to wait for the attorney general's action. The case is a somewhat peculiar one viewed altogether and its settlement will or it will form a precedent.

"MORMON WOMEN'S CLUBS."

Referring to the proneness of society to form clubs, the New York Sun has a very readable article in a recent issue. It shows that it is the century of clubs, the age of organization, there being corporations for the care of homeless cats, anti-matrimony leagues and suicide clubs, of which the less said