

by the white man's perfidy to suffering and death. As the address referred to states, the Indian brave will retaliate at the sight of his dead squaw and pappoose; and who can blame him? Surely the white man would not expect to do less himself.

For the good reputation of the nation, it would be most desirable if an unwavering rule of humane, progressive, educational conduct toward the Indian were made an integral part of government policy. That such a rule can be followed with success has received ample demonstration in Utah. Yet we can hardly hope for its general application now; the conflict between the pale-face and red man seems not to have reached its culmination in this land. But notwithstanding the antagonism to the aborigine which is an excrescence of American civilization, there will come a time when the Indians will hold a front place among civilized races as "a delightful people." There is a race of destiny on this continent, as clearly as that which has marked the Jewish race. In the present situation, if the general government does not give immediate relief, the people of the inter-mountain region should, for humanity's sake, do so; and in a time to come the surviving remnants of the land will repay their preservation by their potency in maintaining the empire of civilized man in the Great West.

AN AWFUL DEED.

The account given in the dispatches from Louisville, Kentucky, of the burning of a man and woman there on Saturday night, is sufficient to chill the reader with horror. It is a blot upon our civilization that such fiendish crimes can be committed in a land of enlightenment; for the instincts of a people must be low indeed to participate in such a proceeding. We read with a shiver and recoil with horror from the tales of savagery among barbarians, but not even the ritual of cannibal festivities surpasses the awfully brutal conduct of this Kentucky mob.

It is idle to say that the deed is a protest against the vice of which the victims presumably were guilty—that it was a violent declaration that virtue must be enforced. If that had been the case the fiercely cruel features would have been omitted, even though the death penalty might have been inflicted by lawless methods. It was not a protest against wrong, but a deeper and more extreme outburst of vice which led to this terrible tragedy. The perpetrators were gratifying their feelings of brutal revenge—for in that section of country immorality and even the taking of human life is too ordinary an affair to awaken such intense fiendishness as filled the breasts of the mob.

We would not say that public sentiment in Kentucky will look with complacency upon this proceeding, or will regard it with less than a feeling of horror. The state has its mass of enlightened, hospitable, educated people who have no sympathy with or ideas of condonation for such crimes. But until the state authorities make out severe, swift and unerring punishment to every mobocrat within their borders,

whatever the pretext for their lawlessness, Kentucky will be classed in the public mind as dishonored among the states in being a place where the foulest scenes of barbarism may be enacted with comparative impunity.

INDECENT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The following questions are submitted to the NEWS in a letter received from Cedar City, Iron county:

To the Editor.

Kindly answer the following in your ever welcome journal:

First—Has the publisher of a newspaper the right to reject a legal notice of a court of record duly attested and bearing the seal of court—the newspaper being published in the same judicial district?

Second—Would the publisher have any right to amend or omit any part of such notice?

Your answers will be appreciated by numerous readers as well as

OBSERVER.

To the first question the reply is, Yes. There is no rule or law compelling a newspaper to publish a notice, legal or otherwise. The sale of space for such advertisements is a straight business proposition, and if the publisher objects to selling, the would-be purchaser of space cannot gain his end by legal process of compulsion. All advertisements come under this rule; and in conformity with a policy which it believes is for the public good, the NEWS continually rejects advertising matter which it regards as of an improper character, but which finds space in less discriminating journals because it is well paid for. No publisher will refuse advertisements of a proper character if he has available space; and if he objects to a notice, whether from a court of record or not, because of its indecent character, he is under no moral or legal obligation to yield to pressure for its publication, but should reject it out of deference for the public welfare.

Replying to the second question: No. In ordinary advertisements the newspaper publisher is allowed to correct errors in orthography, punctuation and grammar; but his privileges in taking liberties with legal notices are closely restricted. If he amends or omits any part so as to interfere with its completeness he is not entitled to payment for the advertisement, while he may be liable for any damages or expenses that might accrue because of the changes made.

A copy of a legal notice is sent by our correspondent, and presumably is the one concerning which the questions are asked. The NEWS would not publish such a notice under any consideration. It is grossly indecent, notwithstanding the fact that it issued from the district court. No judge who has a proper regard for public morals would knowingly issue a summons in such language. We do not doubt that, in this particular instance as in most cases of the kind, the judge signed the order upon the assurance of the attorney that it was in proper form, and without reading it. But an attorney, or officer of the court, who would frame or be a willing party

to sending out such a notice needs a sharp lesson in common decency before being permitted again to issue a document for the public eye; and if the publication in a paper was deliberate, with knowledge of the contents of the summons, it was an inexcusable offense against society.

THE RESERVE FUND.

From St. Anthony, Fremont county, Idaho, comes the following request:

To the Editor:

Will you please state in your paper, to settle a dispute, whether or not there has been at any time during the past thirty years over one billion dollars surplus or reserve fund in the United States treasury? A READER.

The United States treasury never has had a billion dollars surplus or reserve at any one time; nor has it ever reached one-third of that amount. On July 1, 1894, the entire amount of gold in the country was estimated at \$627,293,201, a little over one-fifth being in the treasury; there may have been a fluctuation over that amount in the entire country at one time, but only to a slight extent. In July, 1895, the total money circulation of the nation was \$1,604,131,963, composed as follows:

Gold and gold certificates	\$ 528,656,626 00
Silver dollars and certificates	371,714,914 00
Legal tender notes	265,109,456 00
Treasury notes of 1890	115,978,708 00
National bank notes	207,047,546 00
Subsidiary silver	60,219,718 00
Currency certificates	5,405,000 00

Total.....\$ 1,604,131,963 00

This includes the treasury reserve, and shows how impossible it would be to have the amount stated. At the resumption period, June, 1873, there was \$128,460,203 gold in the treasury. This was gradually increased until in September, 1888, the reserve in the treasury amounted to \$332,351,306—the highest figures ever touched. From that time there has been a decrease. In October, 1890, the total stock fell below \$300,000,000; in May, 1893, below \$200,000,000; and in June, 1894, to \$64,873,000. These figures relate to the treasury reserve, not to any surplus revenue—the latter, however, never having come in sight of the billion mark.

IS 135 YEARS OLD.

There are a few people in the United States who have passed the century mark. One of these is Mrs. Bynum, of Russellville, Franklin county, Ala., who says she remembers that state when it was but a wilderness, and who recalls having seen Martha Washington. That is a time of comparatively ancient history to most people today, and this fact gives additional attraction to the following, related by Elder G. T. Wride, a Utah young man now on a mission to the Southern States. In a letter written to the NEWS on Christmas day, he says:

I submit to you the following which may be of interest to the readers of your