

## THE DESERET WEEKLY.

DESERET NEWS PUBLISHING  
COMPANY, LESSEES.

## SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Per Year, of Fifty-two Numbers, . . . . \$2.50  
Per Volume, of Twenty-six Numbers, . . . 1.50  
IN ADVANCE.

Saturday, - February 18, 1893.

## THE EAST VS. THE WEST.

There is but a little more time left to the present Congress and its power to do or undo anything of grave concern is proportionately limited. Three weeks from next Saturday brings it to a close, and the measures which must receive attention, notably the appropriation bills, will have to have priority whenever it comes to a question of that kind. There are two propositions before the national lawmakers in which Utah is particularly interested—the statehood and silver questions. A persistent effort is to be made to repeal the law by which 4,500,000 ounces of silver are purchased by the government every month, and just as determined an effort will be made to prevent it, the chances at present seeming to slightly favor the latter proposition. The silver champions in Congress oppose repeal for the reason, we presume, that they consider half a loaf better than no bread; the law certainly amounts to little more than that as is abundantly shown.

The falling off in the production of silver (and also of gold, because there is little silver without more or less gold) last year from the previous one is enough to cause all who desire the material progress of the country to pause and reflect. It should be remembered also that more mines have been discovered, more could and would be worked if there were any inducement for it, that any number of men willing to work cannot do so because there is no longer profit in working the smaller mines, and then we are enabled to place the blame for the falling off in the product of the precious metals where it belongs—in Congress.

Here is the statement of the yield for the past two years:

	1892.	1891.
California.....	\$11,597,196	\$12,215,233
Nevada.....	5,414,162	8,745,611
Oregon.....	1,136,296	1,088,000
Washington.....	412,208	329,000
Alaska.....	785,000	850,000
Idaho.....	6,761,295	11,595,000
Montana.....	30,911,673	28,011,000
Utah.....	12,547,336	13,408,493
Colorado.....	29,200,959	28,203,037
New Mexico.....	3,237,498	4,237,740
Arizona.....	6,782,607	6,576,167
Dakota.....	3,203,578	3,422,871
Texas.....	268,740	261,423
British Columbia.....	272,192	290,876
Totals.....	\$111,531,700	\$118,237,411

Showing a comparative decrease of \$8,705,711 for 1892.

The gross yield for 1892, segregated, is approximately as follows:

	Per Cent, 1892.	Product, 1892.	Product, 1891.
Gold.....	27 01	\$30,119,636	\$31,975,394
Silver.....	45 36	50,607,601	60,641,004
Copper.....	17 37	19,370,516	13,261,663
Lead.....	10 25	11,438,947	12,365,730
Total.....	100 00	\$111,531,700	\$118,237,411

The present law was in force during the whole of this time; but if it had been stricken out entirely and the government were exempt from recognizing it altogether, it seems as though those who would make silver in all respects an article of traffic would have accomplished their purpose more effectually. It is something of a check on them, this semi-recognition afforded by such monthly purchases, and is more than the gold standard people at home and abroad could tolerate, and, fearful that the next Congress may be even less friendly to them than is the present, they are using their utmost endeavors and taking up time that should be devoted to other subjects to crowd the repeal measure through. No wonder they want no more territorial admissions, for surely, whether the senators and representatives that would be sent to Congress from such new states were Democrats or Republicans, they would undeniably be anti-Wall street, anti-Rothschild and anti everything else that unjustly discriminates against as legitimate an industry as the world contains! The mere mention of the words "free coinage" is a sound that makes that class nervous, not because there is anything wrong in free coinage but because it means making money of a metal designed by nature and by fundamental law to be money and in that estate it cannot be manipulated so profitably by them.

The position taken by the bankers and a majority of other business men and consequently the most of the people of the extreme East on this question is having but the effect of estranging the West and making the people of the latter look more and more for protection to themselves. It is a condition of things that should not prevail even in as widespread and diversified a land as this. The striking out of silver's principal function twenty years ago was a proceeding which no national expediency or prevalent condition justified. Silver was previously at a premium and was produced at such a rate as would within the generation have brought the East and West so close together that such a thing as sectionalism with the line running north and south would not have been thought of. All at once, and with so little warning that many who voted for the demonetization scheme did not realize fully what they were doing, the mischief was accomplished, silver was dismissed from the company of the yellow metal and sent to a probationary position midway between gold and iron. Silver has since at various times oscillated nearer to either in accordance with the degree of success attending the work of its friends or its enemies. Just now it is about as far from its original associate as it has ever got, but the speculators are not yet satisfied and will not be till it goes nearly to iron and remains there. That is the state of things which the people of the West and their representatives are united in opposing.

ALL THAT now remains to make Cleveland and Stevenson full-orbed officials is taking the oath of office. They were yesterday duly declared elected in the joint convention of the Senate and House.

## SUDDEN DEATHS.

The list of sudden deaths for the few months past has been unprecedentedly large. By this is meant not only that it is larger now, a condition of things naturally attaching to increase of population, but that the ratio is larger than ever before in this generation at least, except, perhaps, during the prevalence of some peculiarly fatal epidemic. And this refers to all parts of the country, not to any particular part though it seems as though Utah was having a little more than its proper proportion.

The human family almost universally treat this life as the most certain thing in possession, while knowing full well when they stop long enough to think or contemplate the examples continually presented all around them that it is the most uncertain. They seem to look upon the wall of separation between this life and the one beyond as being composed of stone, realizing at the same time that it is not only not that nor anything else offering resistance, but that it is the thinnest kind of a veil. They count, as a rule, upon their final day on earth being afar off, while it is being constantly shown them that the next moment is as likely to be their last as that many more years may be their allotment. It is this constant self-exemption from the inevitable that begets indifference, and because of this there is too often no preparation made for dissolution. We would not have people's lives passed in the presence of a constant reminder of death, at least we would not have all their acts and performances those of lugubrious solemnity; quite otherwise. But everybody's house ought to be in order and his affairs of a spiritual and temporal character so well arranged in accordance with his preferences, that even if the messenger should come while he is in the presence of gaiety and throwing aside for the time the cares of the world, it will not find him unprepared. It is no more to be desired that we think of nothing but death than that we continually think of nothing but life with its pleasures, vanities and disappointments.

## POLITICAL OPPOSITION.

The almost incredible story comes from Washington that the Democratic senators, or some of them, may oppose the nomination of Judge Jackson for the Supreme bench, thus, with the assistance of a majority of the Republicans, defeating it. This would be a most remarkable state of things—to have a Democrat who is named for a high office by a Republican President rejected by the votes of Democrats! Surely, politics is a peculiar profession, but it rarely contains anything as peculiar as this would be. The principal opponent of confirmation seems to be Gen. John S. Clarkson, the Republican leader of Iowa, who is using all the influence he can bring to bear and every argument at all applicable to defeat it. His declaration that such a thing was unprecedented was promptly overcome by those who defend the President's position, the case of Associate Justice Field, Democrat, receiv-