

## DESERET EVENING NEWS

Thursday, September 17, 1896.

## ON MEXICAN MONEY.

The Silver Dollar of That Country is  
Its Native Metal.

## WHAT A CLOSE OBSERVER SAYS.

Under It All Forms of Industry Have  
Been Subject to a Lesson  
For Finance Students.New York Journal. Having lived in  
Mexico and on this border for the past  
several years, I have had opportunities  
of observing the practical side of this  
Mexican dollar question, not accorded  
to the majority of individuals.To my mind most of the so-called ar-  
guments for and against this metal  
coin are not only illusory, but many  
of them border on imbecility. For in-  
stance, wages are low in Mexico; that  
is, the wages of unskilled labor; but to  
argue that this is either directly or re-  
motely connected with or due to the  
use of silver as money is the height of  
absurdity. In the first place the large  
majority of laborers in Mexico are In-  
dians, many of whom have a slight  
education although none. They are docile,  
and, when properly trained, become  
good servants or agricultural  
laborers. They are, however, almost  
totally lacking in ambition. Their  
wages are very few, and outside of the  
very large cities and the mining  
districts there is little or no inducement  
to work at a trade because it is  
so unremunerative. And the fact that  
the majority of American workers are  
so poor is due to the same cause. As  
have been remarked, it is not very  
probable that the Mexican worker was  
worth the U.S. dollar—100 cents—any-  
where in the world. The result was  
that mining was the only industry  
which was remunerative, and without  
it there would be no metal coinage  
and the body would be removed to the  
water, where the informer will take  
place.Missionary Farewell.  
An interesting entertainment will be  
given at the Knightswood Ward meeting  
house tomorrow evening on the occa-  
sion of the farewell service tendered to  
George Judd, William Judd,  
E. Price and William Anderson  
who leave the following day to  
mission in Europe. A splendid program  
is promised embracing the names  
of several of Salt Lake's prominent  
business and manufacturing firms.  
A. F. Clark's Normal Course  
will be opened in the fall of  
next year. The course will be  
designed to meet the needs of  
young men who desire to fit themselves  
for the ministry. The program is  
to be varied and ample, promptly  
of course.There is now a constant  
increasing number of new wage  
earners owing to the low price of  
silver. On the contrary, when the  
Mexican dollar was worth 105 cents  
American gold (and that was not a  
cent, many years ago) Mexican salar-  
ies were lower than they are now.  
There was then no encouragement  
in industrial enterprises, as there  
is now, and agricultural laborers worked  
simply for their board and clothes; in  
fact, they were not even considered  
as slaves. The result is that the  
condition of the working class in  
Mexico is infinitely superior today  
to what it was then. They have now,  
in a measure, achieved their industrial  
ideal. They are now in a position to  
get the highest market for their labor  
and are beginning to do so. While the  
condition of the Mexican laborer may  
not be an enviable one, it is safe to  
say that he is in a better condition  
than the American laborer is.  
Little is easier for him. In most cases  
three or four days' work in the week  
will supply all the needs of himself  
and family. He does not have to  
travel over the country to find work  
nor to go far from home to get work.  
He does not have to buy coal to warm himself  
and family through a long winter. He is  
healthy and has no doctor's bills to  
pay.

## Beautiful Saltair Time Table.

In Effect: September 6, 1896,  
at 2:35 p.m.Leave Matt Lake 2:35 p.m.  
Arrive Salt Lake 4:35 p.m.  
Fare for round trip \$1.  
Train leave H. & W. depot,  
N. W. CLAYTON, Mgr.

Day, 12 he had two months and  
expenses of the voyage. A modest  
laborer could greatly improve his  
position in the United States  
by the time he reached the  
United States he would be  
employed, housekeeper, manager, and  
writer, engineer, contractor, make  
much or other various employments, while  
with the wages paid the same American  
can remunerate in Mexico. The Ameri-  
can is everywhere present in Mexico  
except in moral respects. Does he  
have 100 dollars? He can get 100  
United States dollars by offering all  
the benefits of the gold standard price  
parity, and go to Mexico to work at  
lower wages, paid in depreciated silver  
cents. Hardly. The American worker  
is not willing to work at a trade because  
it is work at a trade because it is  
so unremunerative. And the fact that  
the majority of American workers are  
so poor is due to the same cause. As  
have been remarked, it is not very  
probable that the Mexican worker was  
worth the U.S. dollar—100 cents—any-  
where in the world. The result was  
that mining was the only industry  
which was remunerative, and without  
it there would be no metal coinage  
and the body would be removed to the  
water, where the informer will take  
place.

About this time the effects of silver  
depreciation began to tell. The American  
Globe had been gradually emanating  
from the mines, and the miners were  
hammering down the price of silver.  
The increasing power of the Mex-  
ican dollar abroad began to diminish  
sharply, with a corresponding  
lessening of exports of the coin. The  
Mexican dollar at home, 100 began to  
drop up to the home value of 105 cents.  
Money became plenty. Mexican  
capital began to flow around  
the home for opportunities to invest.  
Factories were built, agricultural  
research was developed, and  
the government made great  
preliminary efforts to stimulate  
exports of products. Things began to turn.  
And then, strings to taut, and contrary to  
the expected arguments of the gold  
advocates, the home of our country  
had a rapid increase in its foreign  
trade, and a steady increase in  
its wealth.The result is that the Mexican dollar  
is now the most stable currency in the  
world.Everything is to the good, except  
the miners.The miners are the only ones who  
have suffered.The miners are the only ones who  
have suffered.

The miners are the only ones