

charge the duties of our calling, free from insult and abuse, without molestation, and that we may enjoy the full rights and privileges due to American citizens residing on territory of the Republic of France.

Acting upon your valued counsel we have made application to his excellency, Governor Papineau, for a license permitting the said Church, through its agents, to preach and teach the Gospel of Jesus Christ on all islands of this colony, and most respectfully ask that your influence be used to secure favorable action.

Our teachings are such as will tend to produce a public sentiment that will greatly aid the officials of this colony in governing the people thereof, tend to increase its stability, and insure domestic peace, for, in order for one to be a member of said Church, in good standing, it is absolutely necessary that he be a good citizen of the state, honest, law-abiding, thrifty and industrious.

We believe in being subject to kings, presidents, rulers, magistrates, in obeying, honoring and sustaining the law. We have no further desire other than to aid in bringing about a condition of peace, prosperity and happiness among the inhabitants of these islands and among all men.

Kindly accept our most profound thanks for the many courtesies and valuable counsel you have rendered us.

We beg to remain most sincerely yours,
THE CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF
LATTER-DAY SAINTS,
Per FRANK CUTLER.

Notwithstanding these representations and action in support of the request by the consul, the governor declined to issue the license, or to permit the Elders to teach, or even to hold meetings pending instruction from the French government, which had been appealed to. Thus the American missionaries are absolutely inhibited from doing any preaching, and are deprived of religious liberty, in violation of the treaty.

It is due to the Hon. J. L. Doty, American consul at Tahiti, to say that through out the entire proceedings he has acted courteously and promptly, using his utmost endeavors to secure to Americans all rights to which they are entitled. That he was unsuccessful in inducing Governor Papineau to observe treaty obligations was due to no negligence or apathy on his part, and it is fair to presume that now the decision is adverse to the international agreement, he will direct the attention of the state department thereto, with the view of enforcing American rights in the Society Islands. In fact Mr. Doty stated that he would communicate with the secretary of state by the mail carried on the vessel on which the Elders came to San Francisco.

As to the real instigators of these proceedings against the American missionaries, there is no doubt. They are the Catholic priests, who object to religious teachings by others than themselves. Under the French law they are compelled to allow ministers of the Protestant church and Jews to engage in their forms of worship and teaching, but they are determined to prevent others from doing so, hence are at the back of this movement against the Americans.

It may be stated that, in addition to this matter coming before Secretary of State Olney in regular order, steps were taken in this city today to have the question brought directly to his attention, so that he may make prompt

intercession with the French government for the restoration of American rights in the French colony in the Pacific ocean.

THE SITUATION NOW.

Each week's developments in the financial issues now before the country confirm the view taken by the NEWS at the time the silver convention was held in this city, viz., that if the silver advocates would win a battle in the national campaign, they had no time to advocate extreme views or to indulge in self-congratulations that the victory was virtually achieved, but must get down to a determined, vigorous, and carefully conducted campaign of converting people east of the Mississippi to their views. At that time it seemed to many that the silver wave was sweeping the country, but to those who gazed carefully on the scene it was apparent that the other side was but waiting a favorable opportunity to launch forth at a time of vantage to themselves. Now that the opponents of the free coinage of silver have begun to operate, it is evident the white metal has not yet developed the strength many of its friends believed it had done, but that there is a stubborn contest on hand for the near future.

This condition is clearly shown in the attitude of the conventions being held this month and in the voice of public sentiment as uttered through the press. Politicians, perhaps wisely from their point of view, are slow in making pointed declarations one way or the other, and organizations of men of this class in the East are chary of saying anything that may be regarded as an unequivocal announcement in favor of silver. At the same time they are not sure but the white metal force may become all-powerful in national affairs within another twelvemonth or so, hence they prefer not to array themselves on the opposite side. Their policy is one of waiting, unless the silver men are able to force the issue; and as to this there may be a question of its wisdom at the present time. Then again, even in the South the utterances of newspaper editors show a hesitation on the financial view there, and the silver men are not yet in complete ascendancy.

These conditions give evidence that the nation at large is not convinced that the demonetization of silver is the chief cause of the financial depression; if, indeed, it is an important contributory cause except in the West. It must be conceded that the view of a very large proportion of those who have to deal with and are discussing the situation today is rather that the seat of financial difficulty in the nation is in a policy of which the silver question is but an incident. In this aspect of the case, therefore, the assurance of speedy acceptance of free coinage is far from being perfect today, however much certainty may attend it through a few months' more agitation and discussion.

The aspect of affairs may not be said, however, to bring anything of discouragement to the bimetallicists who look for free coinage as the way out of the present dilemma. It really un-

covers before them the magnitude of the work ahead, so they shall not err by overrating their own comparative strength, and thus strike a blow that will fall short of its mark. Neither will their opponents commit a like error. The issues now have become closely defined and comparatively well understood, and it is a battle royal between the two lines of policy, in the result of which not only this nation but the world is interested. The main question now to be decided is whether the present monetary policy shall be continued or free coinage be instituted by the United States. The advocacy of such coinage by international agreement is clearly recognized by the silver men not to mean bimetallicism at all, as there is not the slightest promise of such agreement. For this nation it is either independent free coinage or not free coinage of silver at all.

There may be some hesitation in expressing an opinion as to the outcome of the great contest, into which new and important issues are sure to be brought that may entirely change the aspect of the situation. The nation finds itself in a very peculiar position with labor troubles, the general condition of unrest, and the social and political disturbances which threaten, and there is a possibility of considerable tumult arising in these quarters before complete tranquillity is assured. The nation has done some foolish things, and it is not unlikely that in the present controversy the wisdom of the wise and the understanding of the prudent shall count as naught, for a time at least. This being the case, it is a day to deprecate all harsh and hasty action by men or parties, and to cultivate the highest order of patriotism, that the nation's welfare may not be endangered.

THE EUROPEAN MISSION.

[Millennial Star, June 6.]

ARRIVALS.—Elders Charles B. Harper, of Pleasant Grove, and Wm. T. Griffiths, of Malad City, Idaho, both for the British mission, arrived in Liverpool per American line steamer Pennland on May 29. The same vessel also brought Elder Charles M. Harris and wife, of Logan, Mrs. Florence Clawson, of Salt Lake City, and Mrs. C. I. Durrane and son, of Rexburg, Idaho. Brother and Sister Harris are on their way to Germany for the purpose of studying music. Sisters Clawson and Durrane will visit relatives and friends in England before returning.

APPOINTMENTS.—Elder Charles B. Harper has been appointed to labor as traveling Elder in the London conference.

Elder Wm. T. Griffiths has been appointed to labor as travelling Elder in the Welsh conference.

In response to a rumor that a band of Indians had been seen in the Gila country, says the Deming, N. M., *Headlight*, Troop B of the First Cavalry, stationed at Fort Bayard, went out Sunday. Several parties report that they have seen the Indians and the number has been variously estimated from four to forty. No depredations have been committed.