

facts exemplify a general tendency. They furnish at once a valid explanation of the causes which derange the mechanism which should regulate our international financial relations."

INTERNATIONAL REPRISALS.

A MILD form of canal war is now in progress between Canada and the United States. It appears that during the past winter and spring Canadian authorities levied tolls on American freight passing through the Welland, St. Lawrence and other canals, which tolls were said to be unjust, and to the detriment of American commerce. It promised at one time to become a political issue. But President Harrison made a recommendation to Congress which was immediately acted on. By an overwhelming majority the House passed a special bill empowering the President, in case of discrimination against American shipping in any of the Canadian canals, to retaliate on Canadian shipping passing through St. Mary's Canal. The measure became law in due time; and in accordance with the power thus vested in him, President Harrison issued a proclamation a short time ago in relation to the canal question. Canadian freight passing through the Sault Ste. Marie Canal is now subject to tolls and discriminated against in the same manner as American freight using the Welland canal between Lakes Erie and Ontario is treated by Canadians. The injury inflicted on Canadian commerce by the President's proclamation is tenfold greater than that inflicted by Canadians in the Welland canal on American shipping. The practical closing of the St. Mary's canal to Canadians deals a heavy blow at Canada's most vital shipping interests—the grain and ore-carrying trade from the Northwest via Lake Superior ports.

The situation in Canada now is likely to become a political issue. The Conservatives are in favor of isolating that country as much as possible from the United States. The Welland canal discrimination was in line with this policy. The Liberals want more commercial intercourse with their Southern neighbors. The agricultural classes and business interests also favor this view. At present Canada is on the verge of bankruptcy; trade there is paralyzed, and general stagnation prevails. The closing of the St. Mary's canal will aggravate the situation and it is likely that an agitation will spring up which will involve domestic politics, as well as the governments of Great Britain and the United States.

The Canadian authorities seem determined to let the matter rest as it is at present. They have decided that they will reimburse their own shippers for any losses incurred during the present season by reason of President Harrison's action.

THE WOOL MARKETS.

"BRADSTREET'S" review of the wool markets for the week ending August 20th, 1892, is as follows:

"Wool is not selling as freely in any of the leading markets as it did a year ago.

Prices are unchanged, but firm. Receipts continue large, and the markets are heavily stocked. It is due to this large supply that dealers have been unable to secure an advance. The mills are busy, the outlook for the goods market is very satisfactory, and the consumption of wool is heavy, yet with so much wool offering and the strong pressure to sell prices are kept stationary. Fleeces continue to have the call. They are relatively lower than territories, and buyers continue to take them quite freely. The worsted mills are now taking them in place of Australian wool; and this produces a quiet feeling in foreign wools. The rush for Australian wools is disappearing. The stocks are large, but include but few fine, choice lots, and these are held so high that manufacturers find it more profitable to supply their wants in domestic fleeces. Quarter-blood wools are quiet. Delaine wools are only moderately active. Texas wools are moving slowly, though occasionally a large sale is reported. Pulled wools are fairly active. The light stocks prevent heavy buying. The next London sales, which open in September, are expected to show lower prices because of the depressed condition of the English mills. German manufacturers have been underselling them in the English market, and as a result many of the oldest and largest Bradford mills have been forced to shut down. Carpet wools are moving quite freely.

HONOR TO UTAH.

It is announced that as a recognition of Utah's importance in the approaching political campaign some of her orators will be called upon to fight in the bloodless battle to be fought before the nation. Among them Hon. C. O. Richards, of Ogden, Chairman of the Democratic Territorial Central Committee, has been requested to take the stump for the Presidential nominees. As a further mark of the estimation in which Utah is held, we find the following special dispatch from Washington, D. C., in the San Francisco *Examiner* of August 26th:

"The National Association of Democratic Clubs has determined to pay more attention to the Pacific Coast. Hitherto that section has had no representation of its executive committee. At the last meeting of the general committee an increase of the executive committee by the addition of five new members was authorized. Secretary Gardner today announced the appointment of the following five gentlemen, of whom three are from the far West: John L. Sharpstein, Walla Walla, Washington; C. C. Richards, Ogden, Utah; N. W. McIvor, Cedar Rapids, Ia.; Benton McMillen, Carthage, Tenn.; and Robert A. Smith, Helena, Mont.

"Hon. William L. Wilson of West Virginia, chairman of the executive committee, will call that body together in New York in a few days. A design for the official button of the National Democratic Club association has been adopted, and the manufacture of the button is now going ahead rapidly. It is unusually handsome, being made entirely of white celluloid, with a portrait in colors of Thomas Jefferson on the face of the button. Above the portrait are the initial letters of the organization, 'N. A. D. C.'"

This is an important national association, and the honor done to Utah in the person of one of her native born sons, will no doubt be appreciated by all our citizens, to whatever political party they may belong.

EDMUND RUSSELL'S LECTURE.

MR. EDMUND RUSSELL delivered the first of his series of lectures on Deisartism, at the rooms of the Conservatory of Music, in the Postoffice building, last evening. The subject was, "The Teachings of Deisarte." The room was well filled. The lecturer made his appearance at 8:30. He spoke from an elevated position in the corner of the room. His shapely form was clothed in a black dress suit. His face, which is closely shaved, is not particularly striking, the features being short and somewhat round and, taken altogether, not specially expressive. His hair is bunched on the forehead, this peculiarity being liable to attract attention, on account of being uncommon.

Mr. Russell designates his lectures as "talks," which is appropriate, because, aside from his physical gesticulations, there was nothing oratorical about his speech. There was no soul in his utterances, and they therefore made no play upon the emotions of the audience. As a consequence his changes of facial expression had the appearance of being mechanical. Yet there was a certain charm about the lecture which held the audience. This evidently arose from the fact that it was to a considerable extent anecdotal and comprised a large number of varied statements, the speaker darting from one feature of his subject to the other with such celerity that the mind of the listener had no opportunity to pall. Then the audience were not required to engage in any great mental exertion, as the enunciations were not profound.

The lecture, which was a clear exposition of Deisartism, embodied many usefully suggestions in relation to the use of the body as an aid in the expression of thought and feeling. In this utilization of the human system, it was demonstrated by example that the whole structure ought to be brought into play, and that the hands and arms occupied a subordinate place in this relation. What made the lecture specially interesting was that defects arising from neglecting to use the body as an aid to expression were, as a rule, at once recognized by the audience when illustrated by Mr. Russell.

There is a class of people who are in special need of a few hints from this expounder of Deisartean philosophy. We refer to persons who are met everywhere on the street. They are always rushing along as if they had just been awarded a contract to construct a tunnel under the Atlantic and were hunting for workmen to begin the labor. One of this class on meeting a friend will say, "Sherelth? Stbroks? Caluseeme," which, being interpreted, is, "How is your health? How are the folks? Call and see me." Probably the last word is uttered after the man in a hurry is four or five yards past the person addressed, who generally does not rush after him to give elaborate answers to the interrogatories, which mean worse than nothing. Deisartism and good sense and breeding would require the interrogator to stop and, by voice and gesture, give at least the appearance of solicitude to his questions. As Mr. Russell is an enemy to sharp angles and jerky gestures, it