

ences have been brought to bear to bring it about.

We say, therefore, gentlemen of the Liberal party, dismiss your fears upon this subject! We speak emphatically and advisedly when we say that the Mormon Church, its Priesthood or its members do not desire the admission of Utah as a state under present conditions and with present feelings; and we announce for them that until such conditions arise—as they undoubtedly will arise sooner or later—that the admission of Utah will be as desirable to non-Mormons generally as it is to the Mormon people, the Mormon people will not urge statehood, nor take steps to secure it.

THE NATIONAL WOMAN'S RELIEF SOCIETY.

Readers of the News and others interested in the Relief Society as it exists in the communities of the Saints, have doubtless noticed the announcement that the organization has recently assumed a corporate form and taken upon itself the name of the National Woman's Relief Society. There are good and sufficient reasons for this step; it has not been taken hastily nor without due consideration; its wisdom will be conceded by all who give to the subject a little intelligent thought.

The Relief Society is an organization of fifty years' standing in the Church. During that long period, and especially since the re-organization in Utah, the members of the Society have collected and expended and accumulated a vast amount of means. No one questions the business methods which have prevailed in the past nor is unmindful of the inestimable benefits that the organization has conferred. Yet the time has now come when it seems not only proper but expedient and desirable that some arrangements should be made by which the Society can more securely hold the property, buildings and real estate which belong to it, and transact its other business in all respects in a legal and authorized way. The Society is really both national and international. It has stakes and branches in our communities in this country, as well as in foreign lands and upon the islands of the sea. This explains the adoption of the word "National" in the title. The other prefix, "Woman's," would seem to be quite appropriate; not indeed necessary for an organization composed entirely of women. The Society, as is well known to its members, is connected with the National Council of Women and also with the International Council of Women, composed of great associations, societies and orders of women from all parts of the civilized world; and its president, by virtue of her office, is one of the vice-presidents of these councils and has a vote and voice in their executive sessions in the transaction of all business. The Society is also entitled to representation through delegates in all these vast assemblages of women; and in order to conform to their regulations some step of the kind just taken became necessary in the interest of the progress and advancement of the cause.

The Society can now securely hold

its own property and can give a satisfactory answer to the question, in case of a legacy or gift bestowed or other possessions acquired, "how are your titles vested and what proof can you give that the means contributed to your organization will be used for the purposes claimed?" For this reason, so important in this practical age, and for the other reasons cited, the Relief Society has gone through the formality of incorporating according to law; and under its new title it proposes to continue and hopes to improve upon the beautiful mission its founders and members and friends have ever had in view concerning it.

AND STILL THEY COME.

One more victim to the iconoclastic juggernaut. That ride of General Sheridan to the battle of Winchester—a feat which has been immortalized in prose and poetry and been used (and abused in many cases) on the rostrum, in the schoolroom and on the stage—never took place in the manner and form set out at all, it seems. After decapitating poor old Barbara Fritchie and by so doing plucking a leaf from Stonewall Jackson's laurels, the idol-wreckers prepared us for almost anything, even to the extent of hearing that General Sherman's march to the sea was planned and carried out by a subordinate; but we haven't got to that yet. The thing in order now is putting to flight the glories of that famous ride, which is effectually accomplished if the following, from the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, is to be relied on:

"I once had a talk with Gen. Phil Sheridan about his famous Winchester ride," said Judge O. S. Stoddard to the Reminiscence Club that was holding a seance at the Southern. "It was immediately after the appearance of the poem celebrating that thrilling event. I read it through to him, and he stood for a few moments switching his boots with a sprig of hazel bush, then said slowly: 'I think if the versifier had seen that steed 'as black as the steeds of night,' and knew how I had to spur and whip the old crow-bait to get it to go over the road, he would not have had the attack of hysteria of which that poem is the offspring. Once my famous charger stumbled, and I came near going over his head into a mud-puddle. Instead of his plunging with me into the thickest of the fray he played out completely, and I had to take the mount of an orderly. The rhymsters are blessed with very vivid imaginations.'"

After this, all there is left for us to do is to lay back and wait for the next development. In view of recent events in this line, we shall certainly not have to wait very long.

AS TO SILVER.

These monometallists who impute to over-production the continued decline of silver, are (perhaps not without some knowledge of the fact) perpetrating a decided solecism. They profess an entire willingness to let the silver dollar circulate freely alongside the gold dollar, demanding that the only difference between them be in weight and appearance; that is, they must possess equal value. But if the quantity of silver on hand and that being taken out of the earth have been

the means of reducing the value of the white metal, how is it to be placed on a parity with gold and kept there? According to the single standard people's professed idea, enough of silver valued at its market price in gold should be put into a dollar to make it fit company for the other, which of course means the market price at the present time; but, as is further professed, it is not the design to ruin or cripple the silver industry and this going ahead as now would soon further reduce the price as gauged by gold and then a few grains more would have to be added to the white dollar to keep up its respectability; then further increase in production would have to be met in the same way, and so on, the coin being enlarged in proportion to the enlarged quantity of silver obtained, until at last it would become so big and clumsy that it would not be used at all. Yet the monometallist aims at "stability" in our currency! And is furthermore willing to concede that silver is a royal metal, more useful for money than anything else, but it must be made and kept on an equality with gold—by constantly debasing its function and driving it at last into practical disuse!

Silver possesses most of the attributes of gold. It is enduring, malleable, ductile, flexible, incorruptible and really more beautiful to look upon than the other. That gold is more valuable argues nothing against silver, for the intrinsic qualities of either are the merest conventionalism—a fiction of mankind and nothing else. Qualities are all that make real value in men or the things used by men, and that being the case, there is no just reason for the continued degradation of silver; that it is obtained in more places and more plentifully as a rule should amount to nothing more than making it so much less in demand and less valuable only to a certain limit, or we might as well completely demonetize it at once as already shown. This would necessitate the establishment of a ratio which once fixed should remain, unless the unlikely should happen and a vast mountain of either gold or silver in its pure condition be discovered; this would of course render the metal so found a mere merchantable commodity like coal and iron, and it would then naturally enough be forced out of its position of royalty into one of servility.

As things are at present and promise to remain for a long time at least, there is no probability of more gold or silver being mined than can be assimilated as money by the human family. Nature has guarded her treasures very well and scattered and thinned them so that only so much can be obtained. A great deal of both metals goes into the arts and is consumed by the sciences, while a goodly quantity is constantly being lost in various ways—everything before and after discovery thus tending to equalization and a limited supply. What is wanted is a double standard, each metal having a fixed one for itself and not dependent on the other; they would thus become interchangeable at will and the vexed question would then disappear.

E. M. Allison seems to lead in the race as Republican candidate for mayor of Ogden.