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A MALICIOUS MISREPRESENTATION.

THE following appeared in a Washington special, of yesterday's date, to the Salt Lake Tribune:

"The Salt Lake Public Building bill died, with fifty other public building bills, a monument to the dilatoriness and inefficiency of John T. Caine."

That sudden and malicious stabbing at a willful and malicious untruth. The efforts of Delegate Caine to procure the passage of the bill for an appropriation for a public building in this city were given publicity only a short time since. He labored energetically with the Congressional committee which had the matter in hand. In answer to his earnest pleadings the chairman informed him that the committee could not properly report the Salt Lake bill for passage, in view of the decisions in so many other and larger cities. Mr. Caine then presented reasons why this city should be preferred to many others, such as her rapidly growing population and the immense resources of the surrounding country.

But even aside from the fact of the labors of Mr. Caine before the committee, the dispatch itself exhibits the injustice of the imputation thrown upon him. The Utah bill simply shared the same fate as "fifty other public building bills." The logic of the telegram, followed legitimately, would imply that the ball bandied other measures were defeated by the same cause—"the dilatoriness and inefficiency" of the various Congressmen who represented the proposed beneficiaries of the bills. The defeat of all these measures simply exemplifies the argument with which Mr. Caine was met when he urged a favorable report upon the one relating to Salt Lake.

SIGNIFICANT POLITICAL MOVEMENT.

DEVELOPMENTS in the political domains of many foreign countries are of a startling character. On the 8th inst. a convention assembled at Sydney, Australia, for the purpose of framing a constitution preliminary to forming a federation of the British Colonies in the South Pacific. From what source the inspiration for this work has emanated is not quite clear. Sir Henry Parkes is reported at the head of the new development. And it is to be inferred that he has the sanction of the statesmen of the mother country. A federation of the Australian Colonies might mean, or might not mean, independence of England. It means, at all events, better protection against foreign powers.

There is a possibility, that England may yet be involved in trouble with some European powers, and an unprotected Australia would offer a tempting field for the invader. Under the new federation, a system of coast defense can be inaugurated. A navy can be established, and a native militia organized. With these safe guards, England might look for help from her colonies, rather than be their helpless protector in case of war with Russia, Germany or some other power.

In Canada politics are assuming a shape that means a great deal. There is a strong party exists, which favors annexation to the United States. The question of race as well as religion enters largely into the domestic affairs of Canada. Annexation to this country would bring with it these troublesome issues. Would that be a desirable introduction? We have already such a variety of races that fusion to some extent appears impossible. The questions of race, religion and even of language have also come to the front during the past few years. Will it be prudent to invite more of this kind by annexing Canada.

The news from Mexico shows that the best of harmony does not prevail between United States citizens and people of that country. Some time ago those who talk of annexing Mexico, but the Mexicans did not hear of it. The political pot is boiling.

ANCIENT AMERICAN RELICS.

The following is from a Crittenden, Arizona, letter which appeared some time ago in the Philadelphia Press:

While removing earth for the foundation of a new hotel to be erected by Harmon & Brooks of this city, there was discovered what seems to be the tomb of a king, though of what people it would doubtless puzzle an antiquarian to say. The workmen had penetrated at some eight feet below the surface of the ground, when they took to be a stone of soft, friable nature, but which was evidently some sort of superior workmanship, when they reached the tomb itself. This was composed of large square blocks of stone, which was identified as red or rose granite, and cemented together with such skill as to at first sense the whole, measuring fifteen feet, to appear as a solid mass. The opening of this, while very difficult, as the use of power was prohibited by Mr. Hendrickson, who is a learned archeologist, was placed in charge of the exhumation by the authorities, was accomplished by eight, when the interest and curiosity of the party was so great that the work was continued by lamplight till dawn.

"The tomb when opened was found to contain a gigantic image of a man lying at full length and made of clay mixed with a sort of preparation which gives it a bright blue color and a bright enamelly, the whole appearing to have been subjected to great heat. The image represents the naked figure, except for a very light girdle about the waist, a pair of sandalling sandals, and a crown on the head shaped very much like a bishop's miter, but topped with the head of a hawk or eagle.

"The features are roughly modelled, are of an imperious cast, and of a man in middle age, with a prominent nose and a very large mouth, but with shallowness so low as to resemble all idea that the original may have been an Indian. The hands, which are as small as a woman's, and bear on the backs the head of the bird, as on the crown, are crossed on the breast and hold an image about three inches long of a pregnant fig (?) perhaps the idea of a god. The feet, the crown, the right presenting the peculiarity of possessing a sixth toe, which the sandal is set to bring into prominence, as if the owner had prided himself on it. The hair on the image is dressed in thick curlons falls under the head, reaching to the shoulders and brought down to the brows over the forehead.

Careful examination of this clay figure revealed that it was merely the elaborate coffin of the real body, and could be opened from the back. This was done with all possible care, so as not to disturb the remains within, but a few handfuls of dust, dark brown and almost impalpable powder, is all that was left of the body. The crown, however, together with the girdle, the image of the god, and a large bronze ax with a blade of sharp glass or obsidian and a handle of painted wood were found in the coffin.

The crown is of thick red gold, carved with minute but well-executed drawings representing battle scenes, triumphal marches, and other pictures, the meaning of which is unknown but many, but in all the principal figure is that of a man with six toes on his right foot. The workmanship of the whole crown is very fine, and the bird's head on top is a masterpiece worthy of Cellini. It holds in its mouth a magnificent chalcedony, or green diamond, valued by the Aztecs, which shows some attempts at lapidification.

"The girdle found is composed of plates of gold arranged like scales and very thin, so as to give with every movement of the wearer's body. On each of these plates, which is in shape of half ellipse, is engraved a figure or hieroglyphics, conveying, however, no hint of their meanings in plain form. The image of what is presumably a god is made of clay combined with the preparation spoken of before, and also burns until thoroughly hardened. It represents a male being seated on a pedestal in a squatting posture, its eyes squinting and grinning in hideous mirth, while both hands are placed over the ears, as if to shut out sound.

"A peculiar thing about this image is that its hair is represented as hanging down its back in one long plait like a Chinaman's. The figure is hollow, but contained only half a dozen small black pebbles, highly polished, and a somewhat large stone of a dull gray hue. The coffin and these relics are now on exhibition at the court house, and are to be donated to the State Museum of History and Archeology in Tucson. No clue of any value as to what race the remains are to be ascribed can be found, but it is probable that it was one embodying the Aztecs and even the mound-builders, and superior as both in knowledge of masonry, sculpture, and the working of metals."

JUST RECOGNITION OF MERIT.

DR. JAMES E. TALMAGE, head of the Latter-day Saints' College in this city, was notified today by the secretary of the Royal Microscopical Society, of London, that he was, on the 18th of February, 1891, elected a fellow of that scientific institution. This is an exalted honor which has been bestowed upon only a limited number of scientists in the United States.

Dr. Talmage has met, at different times, members of the society as they were passing through this city on their travels in pursuit of pleasure and knowledge. They have examined some of his personal microscopical work and expressed much satisfaction with it. He also complied with a request to furnish the institution with specimens of Utah insects. These associations evidently led to his being admitted to fellowship, which involves the appending to his name of the letters F. R. M. S.

We hartily congratulate our Dr. Talmage upon this new recognition of his attainments as a scientist.

FROM THE SCHOOLROOM TO THE SENATE.

THE Rev. J. H. Kyle, the Senator-elect from South Dakota, is one of those men who have come into notice quite suddenly. Like "Sockless" Jerry Simpson, and Editor Peffer, of Kansas, he is made the subject of many newspaper paragraphs. A few months ago he was a travelling missionary earning $50 a month; yesterday, at noon, he became a U. S. Senator at $5000 a year. He was at one time a preacher and school teacher in the territory of Utah. He came out here under the auspices of one of the missionary associations, the New West it is understood, which had for their object the evangelization of Utah. He did not remain long. There were too many here on the same mission as he was, and he found that political office was far too distant. He rambled up into the Dakotas during last summer. He preached an oration on the 4th of July which made him famous. He was elected a State Senator after the delivery of this speech. And now he finds himself landed in Washington in the United States Senate.

Here is an extract from the oration which made him famous:

"We have room for Catholicism, but not for Romanism. We have room for Catholicism, but not for the Pope. Our nation cannot be divorced from religion. It is incorporated into all our institutions. It was an honor to the founder of the Christian religion that he demanded, on the obedience to the powers that be. As a large proportion of foreign immigrants are Romanists they should be asked to renounce allegiance to the Pope, as well as to all foreign potentates. The second great problem rising before the American people for solution of the centralization of power in corporations. Corporations have done much for the country but their influence upon the government and people should come to an end. As a Nation we must throw safeguards around our institutions, our freedom, our young States, and our Nation—the gift of honorable Statesmen. Let us have, first, universal liberty for the citizen; second, universal education, protected by compulsory educational laws; third, universal suffrage, protected by a secret ballot, a compulsory ballot, an educational qualification, and the freedom of the ballot for all, male and female, who may comply with the National requirements; fourth, universal prohibition of the liquor traffic, protected by State and National laws, and thus remove the rum power, which today destroys the social, political, and commercial life of the Nation."

There is a good deal of sense in what the Rev. gentleman says above. But suppose an American should be elected to sit on the papal chair, would Mr. Kyle still demand renunciation of him as a qualification for American citizenship. Or suppose the seat of papal government were transferred from Rome to Washington or Baltimore what effect would this have on citizenship?

In the United States we have already numbers of persons distinguished for a purely conscientious belief. This need not be discouraging. History is full of parallel examples. As Byron the poet says, religions come and go as fashions do. To-day 'tis one is uppermost, tomorrow another, and so on. Until finally some one may prevail which will answer all the demands of the time, and be comprehensive and elastic enough to keep apace with progress in the arts and sciences, and then this religion will be accepted by all.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW.

HENRY CLEWS, for the week ending February 28, 1891, reports depression in the stock market. Speculation will be dead, until Congress adjourns. Prosperity is usually a dull month, and money is usually scarce in March, so that the market may remain dull for some time.

Prices, however, have held up during the excessive dullness of the past. This shows confidence worthy even of consideration from "bears." It indicates in the future a higher range of values. Shortness in the corn crop has affected some railroads a little, and especially the Rock Island, and C. B. & Q., but sanguine hopes exist that the roads will pull up in other departments. Henry Clews further says:

"In my judgment, the unusually depressing influences affecting the market for the last five months have predisposed Wall street to very fully, perhaps excessively, discount the unfavorable factors in the railroad situation whilst the more favorable factors seem not to have received the full consideration they merit. The railroad interest appears to have touched its lowest point of depression about the period of the late panic. Competition and grange legislation and agitation had then done their worst and the injury arising from the corn crop was estimated at its maximum and these factors were taken at their full value when the panic level of prices was reached. Since that time, important changes beneficially affecting the railroads have occurred. There can be no doubt that the expenses of operating and management have been reduced under the pressure to which the roads have been subjected. That pressure has also discouraged the construction of new roads, with the effect of correspondingly checking the most reckless form of competition. From the same cause, the construction of branches by existing roads has been placed under check, with the result of lessening the diversion of earnings from dividend account to construction account. The force aggressions of grange legislation have reached their climax, and the blind popular sentiment that has demanded such legislation is now beginning to discover that to cripple the public carriers is to strike at the channels of trade and of industrial development. A break in the ranks of the Farmers' Alliance is threatened by the large element of wage-earners, who feel that repression of the railroads means the discharge of employes and the reduction of wages. The Western railroad commissions in some of the Granger states, are beginning to teach legislators that laws which do not afford a fair compensation to the common carrier are in the nature of unconstitutional confiscation—a position which had been already affirmed by the United States supreme Court. These facts very plainly indicate that a point has been reached at which legislative oppression of the railroads is beginning to give place to a juster policy. The Western Railroad Association is now a force from which some good results may be reasonably expected. It is at least calculated to put a check on conflicts and to reduce the costs of management over a very large mileage of roads. Now for it may secure no solution in some respects to be seen; but, notwithstanding the difficulties of any purpose to raise freight charges, it seems difficult to justify the creation of such a powerful organization if it is not intended to advance latent rates which are admitted to be exceedingly low. It therefore seems probable that rates on through freight may be advanced at an early day on the roads of the Western Association. Other causes calculated to affect railroad investments favorably in the future of the five months' eclipse under circumstances which foreshadow the early dismissal from public attention as a political issue. As the issue stands today it affords little reason for apprehension or any departure from the gold standard of values in the United States, and when this fact comes to be duly appreciated in Europe, it can hardly fail to raise American investments in the estimation of foreign investors and relieve the New York market of its present surplus of stocks. The foregoing may be reckoned as among the conditions ripe for a future improvement in securities, the anticipation of which is the main cause of the confidence of strength with the market now exhibits.

The currency movement at the bank results in a net loss of $3,736,000 for the week; the exchanges with the sub-Treasury showing a loss of $5,200,000, and the interior movement a gain of $1,464,000. The loss of $600,000 of gold has been exported, but the present supply of sterling exchange is against the probability of shipments being continued.

AN ANTI-CATHOLIC BREAK.

The Salt Lake Anti-Mormon Organ "Puts its Foot In It."

Semi-occasionally the Salt Lake Tribune makes an effort to throw dust in the eyes of its readers on the relation of the Catholic Church to the Pope and to civil government. The manifest purpose of that paper in all this pettifogging is to make it appear that the Mormon Church and Priesthood is the only ecclesiastical organization in the world that is not in harmony with the principles of free government.

Of course, the man who does that sort of work for the Tribune may not know any better. He may know better and be obliged to suppress his own convictions, for the reason that he is employed by a Catholic to write for an anti-Mormon paper. A man like the manager of the Tribune is only assuming a virtue that he does not possess. He is a Catholic by birth, but he is a churchman now only from policy, and the usual fear that such men carry through life, that it is best to keep a nominal connection with the "flames of grace" to fan against accidents and hedge on the inevitable. He is not a religious man under any church, but he is that which "pays best." Hence we have in Salt Lake a Catholic paper that is the most malignant sheet published in the United States, and its venom is flung in a continuous stream of malicious saliva against the Mormon people; that is, against a people who have never in word or deed sworn anything but a kindly disposition towards the Catholics. As a matter of fact, Brigham Young made about the first donation for the starting of a Catholic church in Salt Lake. If the Tribune were honest, but what is the use of talking about that! Until the leopard developes some magic, as yet unknown outside the land of the horse-jockey who dies his nag to make him saleable, whereby it can change its spots at will, there is no possibility that the Tribune can be honest. It was not built that way. Hence it will continue to represent the Catholic church as being in love with the American form of government and the Mormon Church as being opposed to it.

But will that paper give its readers some statement from any pope of the Catholic church, any pope of the ecclesiastical organization founded upon Peter that can be construed, even, as a plea for freedom, for liberty unto every man and woman on the globe? Will it demonstrate that the Catholic church has ever been the ally of liberty, the foster-father