

former bears strong evidence of plagiaristic intent. We refer to alight verbal alterations at the beginning and ending of paragraphs. This manipulation shows an evident purpose to avoid giving credit to the source from which the quotations were made. This point applies also to the effort made by the plagiarist to make Dr. Guard's language and ideas conform to the occasion upon which they were used by Dr. Iliff.

It is clear enough that Dr. Iliff has been seeking to build up a professional and intellectual reputation on other people's brains. The expose to which he has been subjected is not surprising. Men let things escape them that are keys by which their calibre can be understood. This gentleman, evidently for the purpose of posing as a patriot, in one of a series of anti-"Mormon" meetings, improvised to stuff the members of the G. A. R., on their way to encampment at San Francisco, stated, in a speech, that he placed the cross under the national flag. However, we probably would not have treated at all upon the subject of the terrible exposure to which he is now subjected, had it not been for the flimsy explanations made in attempting to cover up the flagrant plagiarism of which he has clearly been guilty. If nothing of that kind had been attempted, and a frank acknowledgment been made, charity would have stepped in and suggested that the subject be allowed to slide past, so far as we were concerned.

The sensation created by the exposure of Dr. Iliff's great plagiaristic feat causes considerable interest to be attached to any information as to who were the persons who worked it up. We have learned that this part of the subject shows that so far as relates to the brethren of the M. E. Presbytery, the millennium is still a considerable distance away. All is not peaceful within the ranks of the local clergy of that denomination. The Small-Hill fight is still within the local memory. The plagiaristic scandal is a development of another fight among clericals.

A few days ago a Methodist minister was hunting all over town for a copy of the Salt Lake *Tribune* containing the address alleged to be Dr. Iliff's. He sent several men to the office of that paper, at different times during the day, to procure it, but failed. He called at this office in the hope that it could be got here. We could not accommodate him. He succeeded in borrowing it elsewhere. The gentleman who loaned it did so with the understanding that it should be returned. Another M. E. minister—not the one who was hunting for the paper—put a sum of money into the hands of a hotel manager as security for the return of the particular copy of the *Tribune* in question.

Although these circumstances indicate a conspiracy to overthrow Dr. Iliff, but that does not relieve him from the unenviable position in which the expose places him. It looks as if some of the Doctor's clerical associates were imbued with an unchristian grudge against him, or that one or the other of them is actuated with a desire to possess his ecclesiastical shoes. The publication of this morning, in the *Herald*, of the details

connected with the meeting of the Methodist clergymen held to consider the subject of Dr. Iliff's wholesale draft of language and ideas from Mr. Guard's address, confirms the nature of the plot. That report must have been supplied by someone who was present. No credit is due the conspirators, as their motives were evidently ulterior and sinister.

### AN INSUFFERABLE NUISANCE.

WE would like to write something strong on the subject of the sewer man-hole opposite the west gate of the Tithing office premises. We may as well speak mildly on this theme, however, as there is not sufficient strength in the whole English vocabulary to equal that of the horrible stench emitted from the opening in question. The sewer gas which escapes from it has been growing gradually more dense and noisome for over a week, until it has reached a point when the atmosphere in the immediate vicinity is insufferable. It is a standing invitation to an outbreak of cholera, and a disgrace to the municipal government. We have been compelled several times to direct official attention to this unbearable nuisance, but all the relief obtained is an irregular flushing of the sewer with hydrant water at wide intervals. It is time somebody's official head dropped into the basket.

### THE SOUVENIR COINS.

THE managers of the World's Fair sought an appropriation of \$5,000,000 during the last session of Congress. This was refused, but a gift of 5,000,000 souvenir half-dollars was given on condition that the Fair be closed on Sundays. These souvenir coins will be made from uncurrent subsidiary coin now in the treasury. A large number of the proposed souvenirs have been contracted for at one dollar each. And it is supposed that the whole amount can easily be sold by the World's Fair managers at that price, thus realizing the full extent of the original appropriation asked for.

The souvenir half dollars, unlike medals of the commemorative order, will be legal tender of their face value, the same as the ordinary half dollars. There are now \$14,000,000 of uncurrent subsidiary coin in the Treasury. From these will be coined the souvenir half dollars, and given to the World's Fair without expense, the government paying for the coinage. Before they are turned over the Fair managers must stipulate in writing that the gates must not be opened on the Sabbath day.

### PARTY GOVERNMENT ON TRIAL.

GOLDWIN SMITH, formerly professor of history at Oxford University, England, now of Canada, has an article in *The Nineteenth Century* entitled, "The Contest for the Presidency" in the United States. It is a philosophical disquisition of American politics, with incidental allusion to Canadian and British politics.

The professor does not indorse the frequency of elections in the United States, and the quadrennial contest for the Presidency he likens to a periodical civil war. The system of electioneering in this country he does not approve, because it awakens questions for partisan purposes which had better be left at rest. This state of affairs can not always go on without a crash. Burning issues placed before the people when frenzied by party strife are sure, sooner or later, to produce disastrous results. Party leaders can hardly be envied for the anomalous positions they occupy. However willing they may be to serve the interests of public morality, yet they must make that desire secondary to the machine section of the party to which they belong.

The gist of Professor Smith's article is to show that pure party government is now on trial in this country and in Great Britain, and that unless some way can be found out of it the next generation will find itself confronting serious problems as to the perpetuation of free and popular institutions.

### CARDINAL HOWARD DEAD.

SHOULD an election for Pope take place in the near future England would be unrepresented in the College of Cardinals. Cardinal Howard, a few days ago, followed his brethren Manning and Newman. Unlike the two latter, he was not a convert from another faith, nor was he distinguished in church affairs. However, he was a trusted and devoted servant of the Pope and of the church for some time in Rome.

Cardinal Howard was born in Nottingham, England, in 1829. He was grandson of the younger brother of Bernard Edward 15th Duke of Norfolk. In youth he was an officer of Her Majesty's Second Life Guards. At the age of twenty-six he became a priest, and consecrated himself entirely to the service of the Pope. He was made archbishop in 1872, and cardinal in 1877. In 1878 he was given charge of the English college in Rome. He excelled as an Arabic, American and Russian scholar. He was troubled during the past few years with a brain affection, but the immediate cause of his death was pneumonia, contracted in Brighton, England, where he died.

### WHERE DOES THE GOLD TO?

WHAT becomes of the gold? This is a question which an exchange puts and at the same time attempts to reply to it. Since the discovery of the metal in California to the present time the United States has produced \$1,900,000,000 in gold. These are the figures of the Superintendent of the Mint. According to his report the total amount in coin and bars, on December 31st, 1891, in the United States was \$688,665,211. This latter amount was known to be in the country in the shape of coin and bars in the mint, in the treasury and in possession of banks. Gold exports to the amount of \$57,000,000 can be accounted for, and so can \$3,500,000 turned into plate, jewelry, gold leaf, dentists' foil and so on. But