

late to the ex-chancellor he is reported to have made a notable speech, in the course of which he referred to the federal states and showed how comparatively powerless as against the great states are the little ones; and he was surprised that the national idea had not caught fire in the parliaments and governments of the states as twenty-five years ago he hoped it would. We have heard such language over here many times; it has been used in our Congress and out of it from a very early period in the national history. Said the prince:

My fear and anxiety for the future is that the national idea may be stifled in the coils of the boa constrictor of bureaucracy, which has grown rapidly in the last few years. Only the federal council and the reichstag can help here and the former has the right to assert itself. It would be possible then for the governments of the smaller states to express opinions, to which no official attention is now paid.

I sum up all these reflections thus: God preserve for us the constitution of the empire as it is and the present federal governments that form the federal council, that the latter may at all times stand by the side of the reichstag as a legislative coefficient of absolutely equal rank, with absolutely equal rights.

This language is reported to have aroused much surprise and enthusiasm, but that is not to be wondered at in Germany where the powers that be let go and the people take hold very slowly. Over here such a speech would not attract any attention at all, and our people are not so slow regarding national affairs either.

LAST NIGHT'S MEETING.

That was a great meeting that took place in the Theater last evening; the auditorium was jammed, but this is not the kind of greatness to which we have special reference. It was great in that it was a full, fair and free expression of public sentiment as it is in the Territory—a sentiment which is echoed from every nook and corner of the broad and fruitful empire bordered on the east by the Missouri river and on the west by the Pacific ocean, and which finds a responsive and sympathetic greeting from the ice-fields of the north to the frozen zone of the south—well-nigh from pole to pole. The entire western half of the United States and British Columbia with every Central and South American state arrayed against all the rest of the New World and some of the Old in upholding the rights of the laborer and producer by keeping in its designated place the money of the masses! It is gratifying to know that our part of this vast domain is in its place, and more gratifying that it is not afraid to give expression to its principles, to place such expression on record and send it to the opposition's headquarters. Surely when all such are received those who first employ all means to crush, and failing in these all means to deceive, must be convinced, even as the longer-headed among the British government were 117 years ago, that "those rebellious (western) fellows are slipping beyond our control."

The speeches were all squarely to

the point and in most excellent taste. There were no such disgraceful vaporings as found expression in the Denver meeting on Tuesday last, but everything was dignified in tone, manly, and breathed a spirit of fairness and self-reliance which went to show how big we are when we get together and take a survey of ourselves. Staying apart and engaging in random generalities weaken the latent energies, while commingling with freedom of expression strengthens them; even so was it last evening, and it is but fair to say that the ball was set rolling with the proper impetus and in the right direction.

The resolutions as originally reported were as nearly perfect in their expression of the sense of the meeting and the demands of our region as words could make them, and reflected great credit upon the gentlemen of the committee. An unfortunate amendment was made changing the reading so as to make the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 demanded, instead of leaving the ratio open as in the original draft. We say unfortunate not because the proportion suggested is not a just one; indeed, we are not sure but that it is too much and that the original and all-along scale of 15½ to one would not be proper all things considered; but unfortunate because asking for very much more than we can get, as is quite apparent to even the casual observer. As between the demands of the goldites for complete demonetization of silver and the demands of the latter's champions for adherence to the old system in all respects, things are likely to go on just as they have been going for some time past, causing uncertainty and correspondingly unsettling values and creating losses. It should be remembered that they have the vantage ground and we can likely get nothing but what they consent to unless we resort to revolution, which we must not think of. Then there is but one sensible and practicable course to take. Concede as much as possible and still leave ourselves in a condition of moderate prosperity, thus showing a willingness to meet the enemy half way; if he does not come to us then we shall have in our favor the important fact that we did our whole duty and made every concession which judgment suggested and justice permitted. We can then talk of separate commercial arrangement with solid ground to stand on, for the world will be able to see and all will be able to realize that the gold barons would consent to nothing but our complete subjugation through financial ruin.

By asking for the upper limit we fear we will not be heard at all. Our supplications to that end will be spurned with contempt and time and effort will be wasted and ourselves humiliated once more. There are some things we may know without trying, and that is as surely one of them as is the knowledge that trying to overcome a cyclone with a hand-bellows would be a failure. In dire straits and desperate emergencies, those who are fighting uphill and against odds should not demand as a means of concluding hostilities more than they could get even if they were to win by fighting; if the desire is to compromise at all,

they should offer to take as little as they can get along with; then there is some chance, otherwise but little.

It seems likely that the "enemy" will control a majority in the present Congress when it organizes. We think it will be very small, however, and on some features of the case may disappear altogether. There is a way to make this majority solid and unyielding, that is, for us to demand a complete restoration of old-time conditions regarding silver. By showing a spirit of conciliation and a disposition to concede something to those who claim that conditions have changed, we may be able to change the majority to a minority and hold it that way. It would be very pleasing to us to get free coinage at the ratio of 16 or even 18 to 1, but it does not seem possible. If we offer to give an ounce of pure silver to the dollar we would be almost sure to get it and unrestricted coinage and circulation along with it; also would the strife between the sections cease and we would all work together once more on the new lines.

MRS. SATOLLI.

Monsignor Satolli, the papal legate to the United States, reached this city early this morning and proceeded to the residence of Bishop Scanlan, where he and his retinue are guests. They came here direct from San Francisco. It is understood that the trip is a vacation tour, but something in the line of ecclesiastical business will doubtless be attended to as they progress. It is announced that the Monsignor is making a close study of the country as he goes along and the condition of the church at all his stopping places. He is said to gather information wherever he goes, and his studious, observant mind is on the alert to receive knowledge of every sort affecting the interests of the church he represents. His reflective temperament, as we are told, cannot rest satisfied with mere junketing, and he is continually occupied with making himself informed in regard to all public matters, and especially with respect to the welfare and progress of the Catholic church in the regions which he traverses.

One of the matters which it is said chiefly occupies his attention is the education of Catholics. He is known to be a man of profound research and is deeply interested in extending and improving the facilities for educating the masses. In his opinion it is the duty of the Catholic church to be a foremost agency in promulgating philosophy and scientific truth, and it is his aim to broaden the scope of the parochial school system and combine the most liberal system of secular education with religious instruction. He will doubtless find much to interest and entertain him in our city, where he and his party are heartily welcome.

QUEEN VICTORIA is now sovereign over one continent, 100 peninsulas, 500 promontories, 1000 lakes, 2000 rivers and 10,000 islands. Yet she came into the world a naked babe, and will leave it by the same gate as the meanest pauper.