

water—and by derelicts let it be understood that old, weather-beaten, water-logged, ragged wrecks are no more meant than the spruce young things whose paint and brass are still bright but whose masts and tillers have ceased to be obedient to responsible control. If it be said that in this policy there is no charity, we reply that the present duty is to the living rather than to the dead; there is more sense and statesmanship in utilizing the present and providing for the future than in sentimentalizing over the past. Whether on any ticket or not, whether affecting to work for any or not, for political derelicts that have neither chart nor destination, neither helm nor clearance papers, we advocate a sufficient dose of figurative torpedoes or dynamite.

ITALY'S JUBILEE.

Germany recently has held her celebrations of the decisive victories that raised the country to the first rank among the nations of Europe. It is Italy's turn now. Yesterday, September 15, a series of fetes commenced in Rome, to continue until the 29th of this month, in commemoration of the occupation of Rome by Italian patriots, which event, by depriving the Roman pontiff of all temporal power, virtually completed the work of Italy's unification and established the independence of that country.

There are to be congresses of different kinds, including that of the Italian Historic Society, of the patriotic veterans and retired soldiers, lasting from the 19th to the 25th. On the 20th the column at Port A' and, the monument to Garibaldi, will be dedicated.

The last years of papal reign were marked with great dramatic action among the subjects. Pius Nonè, supported on his petty throne by France, felt but too confident of the endurance of his power. Against his opponents he showed but little mercy, and instead of devoting his time and genius to device means for the progress and prosperity of the inhabitants of his domain, he gave his attention chiefly to the matter of defining Roman doctrine and the enhancement of his office. He encouraged the activity of the Jesuits in every conceivable way and seemed unable to appreciate the consequences of ignoring the steadily growing discontent. The prisons of Rome were filled with persons suspected of disloyalty. The currency was tampered with in an amateurish manner, until the lira papalina, bearing his own image, was accepted by money changers, only at a loss to the holders. When in 1857 Pius visited central Italy he was enthusiastically received outside the limits of his temporal domain, while by his own subjects he was shown only coldness. In France, the question was raised whether the Pope's power ought not be confined to the limit of the city of Rome, and when shortly afterwards Sardinia occupied Romagna, the central Italian states leagued themselves together to prevent the pontifical forces to recoupy the territory. This was the beginning of the end.

An effort to drive out the Sardinians by a force composed of French, Belgian, Bavarian and Irish soldiers failed

and in 1860 all of the papal possessions, except the so-called Patrimonium Petri, were incorporated in Victor Emanuel's kingdom. Until 1870 the Roman Pontiff was maintained in Rome by a French garrison. But then came the German war. The proclamation of the doctrine of infallibility, it is supposed, was intended as an attack on German Protestantism, correlative with the military aggressive policy of France, but French support of the Vatican was entirely withdrawn at the commencement of hostilities, and after the battle of Gravelotte, Victor Emanuel notified Pius that upon him would now the responsibility rest of maintaining order on the Italian peninsula, and that his army must enter the pope's domain. Protests were now of no avail. The pope's own subjects hailed the Sardinian soldiers with joy. After a short bombardment Rome surrendered. On September 21, 1870, nine thousand Zouaves formed on St. Peter's square and received the pope's blessing, after which they marched out of the city. The pope's temporal power was gone.

What is of particular significance at this time is the fact that Catholics, after the lapse of a quarter of a century, still are unable to reconcile themselves to the change, as is evident from the pastoral letter of the bishops of the Milwaukee archdiocese, read in all the Catholic churches on Sunday, September 15. The letter says that Rome is the natural see of the pope, where he must be free and independent, which independence implies his temporal or political sovereignty. It calls on American Catholics not to be misled by appeals to Italian unity, and continues:

The sovereignty of the pope in the sense which alone it can be asserted by Christians bars out the pretended right to revolution. Even if the Roman plebiscite of October 2, 1870, had not been a great farce enacted by the political comedians to deceive the foreign governments, yet it could never have deprived the pope of his sovereign temporal rights over Rome, guaranteed to him by older and more perfect titles than those held by any living monarchs.

These utterances undoubtedly are a reflex of the sentiment of the present incumbent of the papal throne and will be received as a reply to the question whether the Roman pontiffs have given up forever the aspirations to secular power. Meanwhile Italians all over the world will celebrate the unification of their country with as much enthusiasm as the Germans commemorated the construction of their empire, two events of which one followed as a sequel of the other.

OUR SHORTSIGHTEDNESS.

Foot passengers on our chief business street on Saturday could not have failed to notice the almost complete obstruction of a long stretch of sidewalk by several dray-loads of ke-pickles which were being unloaded in front of a well-known grocery house. We venture to say that among all thoughtful and patriotic observers there was but one feeling excited by the spectacle—one of regret that the pickles bore a foreign brand, and consequently represented a large amount

of hard cash sent out of the Territory for the goods, and another large amount sent out to the railroads for freight.

Pickles in carload lots may be a necessity to the welfare of Salt Lake gourmets—they are certainly a nice addition to the dinner-table, and are an appetizing relish and perhaps an aid to comfortable digestion. Furthermore, no groceryman is to be blamed for supplying himself with plenty of that which he knows his customers will want and will buy; that is what he is in business for, and it is the only way he can hope to keep his trade. But somebody is to blame for the fact that the product has to be brought in from the outside. Perhaps the local canneries or pickle factories are at fault; perhaps the gardeners, and the public generally. Whoever it is ought to feel thoroughly ashamed of it, for there is absolutely no excuse for it whatever.

In many parts of this Territory the solid elements that go into the manufacture of cucumber and other pickles are actually rotting on the ground. Vinegar factories we have in plenty—at least they have more good vinegar on hand now than they can sell, and if the demand should happen to exceed the supply there is no trouble in building more factories. Then what is the matter with supplying the whole local demand with pickles? Simply neglect—foolish, short-sighted shiftless neglect! People growl and complain about hard times; as a matter of fact times have not apparently been hard enough as yet to teach some folks the commonest rudiments of self-preservation and business sense, and until they do learn the lesson, they need a great deal more of a pinching than they have as yet had.

SEN. MILLS'S CHANGE OF HEART.

A distinct loss to the free silver cause in the South and West is the defection of the eminent Texan, Senator Roger Quarles Mills. In a plain, strong statement lately published, he announces his departure from the views favorable to free coinage which he has heretofore held with such tenacity and defended with such boldness; and the change of front is all the more remarkable because of the overwhelming sentiment of his state, with which he must now come into antagonism.

But he is not entirely welcomed by the so-called "sound money" hosts, although they are pleased to regard his pronouncement as "displaying great ability for a neophyte, his statement for the gold standard being one of the most convincing that has yet been made." He couples with it, however, an apparently harmless suggestion that silver should be employed as a subsidiary coin for such additions to the monetary circulation as are needed; and this is a proposition which, the strict monometallists say, surpasses their understanding. One of them puts the case thus: "If we must rely upon something else besides gold for needed additions to the monetary circulation, and this something else is to be kept redeemable by the government in gold, what is the use of resorting to silver when paper would do as well? If the additional money is