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THE DILEMMA.

It is no wonder that the figures given in the News yesterday, revealing the alarming condition of the city's finances, proved a veritable bombshell in the camp of those who have been giving tacit approval to the method in which municipal affairs have been conducted by the present administration. Doubtless the friends of those who now direct the policy of the city never dreamed that such recklessness and imbecility was being exhibited by the officeholders as is shown to be the case. The misuse of the people have all along felt that municipal finances were being manipulated with an ex ravagance that to some extent it would have been called dishonest, and these will not be surprised at the partial exposure which has been made, and of which there is more to follow.

It is indeed regrettable that there is occasion for such an exposure; doubly so for the necessity which exists for it at the present time, when financial credit and confidence are so essential to safety in commercial matters. But that the city should be brought to the verge of financial ruin that its credit should be destroyed, and an attempt be made to plunge it into hopeless bankruptcy, and that by those who have been placed to represent the people, is indeed deplorable.

With the condition which now exists, there need be no surprise than bond buyers will not take up the city's paper. The corporation which would reach the full extent of its limit of indebtedness, and then attempt to contract still further and illegal obligations, is one that capitalists everywhere deem it prudent to keep clear of.

OUR SPLENDID FRUIT CROPS.

The interview with Mr. O. W. Wagner of Moab which recently appeared in the local columns of the News is reading matter worthy of the gravest attention. As a promotional center Utah no longer occupies a place in the rear of even California; indeed, except that that state has a citrus belt and an earlier season, we can claim and maintain superiority along all the more important lines, and it is the transfusion of such ideas—the results of practical experience and close study—that Mr. Wagner has to impart that bring us to a comparative realization of what we do really amount to in that important industry.

The object lesson which was transferred from the interviewed to the interviewer's mind and which found a faithful presentation in our columns is also worthy of consideration. In Colorado, which never did and in the ordinary course of things perhaps never can equal this Territory as a fruit raiser, the people are taking care of their product and by judicious shipments are realizing thousands of dollars every year. We don't care to advertise the idea that some of the very fruit which our eastern neighbors export finds its way into our midst and is bought here, while our superior and more plentiful article is permitted to rot in great quantities or is so indifferently taken care of as to be condemned when seen. If anything that is not contained in the penal code possesses criminal elements, surely such things as that do not! If they exist we cannot begin the work of reformation any too soon.

Of the character and import to much of the continental editorial matter which appears in the News every Saturday. All these suggestions are useful, because it is as free to individuals as to editorial attention that every influence tends to something; the steady dropping of water wears a hole in the stone it falls on; and, after a while, we look to see our people utilizing every one of their wealth giving resources and never depending on foreign markets or even surrounding ones for what we can produce at home. It is a theme concerning which volumes have been written and to which countless columns of newspaper matter have been devoted; to say that it all does no good is to attempt to gainsay recorded facts, but it has not accomplished results proportionate with the effort involved of course. We are a long way ahead of what we used to be and are steadily gaining ground, and that the good work may go on till there is nothing more to complain of and then remain at that point is our most sincere desire.

THE WRONG AND HOW TO RIGHT IT.

The law of retaliation is sometimes a necessity in civil as well as in military circles; indeed, we think it more justifiable under certain circumstances in the former than it can be in the latter, where its purpose is not so in the other for self-preservation but generally for revenge. Honority the News commented a time ago editorially touching this subject quite well. One of our neighbors replied to an assertion that Congress claims that as the silver we produce is not wanted there, the goods they have in will are not wanted here. If ever words were apt and exactly timed to the occasion, those words sent to our eastern brethren were. They revive somewhat the particle sentimental which the Revolutionary forefathers practiced when they would no longer buy England's tea—not that they did not feel themselves in need of the tea and would have been glad to have it on honorable terms, but the terms were not honorable; they were simply dishonorable because humiliating and oppressive.

So let it be with that numerous, independent and hardy people whose chief occupation for many long years has been find some mining statistics and rebellious nature west of the Missouri river and then compelling it to yield of its treasure not only that the loders themselves but their friends and dependencies might enjoy improved circumstances and the happier lives which come therefrom. It took a long time to fight the battles and make the anti capitalists, but they were fought out and the victory was won. The golden sands of California were washed out of their treasures, the ruddy stream flowing to the east had changed from a vast, steady and ceaseless one to the reverse in all respects and threatened to subside altogether. War was upon the land and the nation's eyes were turned—what? To Germany or England or any part of the East for them to prosecute the conflict? No; to the sagebrush plains, the treeless mountains, the precipitous cliffs and the adamantine caverns of the far West where civilization had established itself and was plodding along toward enlightenment and wealth without even as much assistance from the other side of the continent as a company of soldiery or a stand of arms with which to overawe the more ruthless of the neighboring savages. No matter; the Union must and should be preserved. Even though the Westerners were practically living in a foreign country, the loyalty of the land that enabled them and the fellow feeling for their brethren left behind were paramount, and thus the golden tide had no sooner ebbed than one of silver began its flood, and its move was also to the East. There was no cavilling as to terms, no question as to what shape the precious cargoes were to return to them in; if they never returned at all, very well. They were needed there; the wolves like the people's prosperity themselves, hung upon money in abundance going beyond the great divide—not money called into existence by the aid of that false mantle called credit—but money which spoke for itself, which carried its values with it in its sheen, the money authorized by the founders of our institutions—gold and silver. That was the treatment of the "Solid East" by the "speculative West," and it was effective.

It is not proposed to make it a sentimental question at all. We are not asking the money centers for gratitude by any means; we are asking them for justice based upon reason. They have not only seen but felt the power of silver in the land when given the place which the laws of nature and the necessities of man require it to occupy. If there were any valid reason, any cogent, logical, political circumstances calling for its discontinuance and abasement, we would not be so unreasonable as to demand that it be continued as money. But there is none such. The procedure resulting in the stripping from silver of its legal status has been a network of trickery having in view the aggrandisement of those who direct the projects of others. The West and the South were becoming too vast and growing empires within an empire; their products were and are indispensable to the commercial world, and silver is the money upon which they chiefly rely, by which the values of nearly all their crops are gauged. With silver continued as money these two sections would have dictate their own terms, instead of having them prescribed for them, as is the case when gold is the basis of custom and foreign speculators come the market. What other object than controlling the substance of the land could such sordidness as the financiers saw fit to practice sound the members of Congress have had when they sanctioned the law of 1873 into existence? Silver was at a premium, ever gold, and western and southern products stood correspondingly high in the market; there was no such chance for speculation then as there would be with the principal money of the country itself a marketable product, so that the entire state would be within their control, and leading the great money centers of Boston and Frankfort-on-the-Main would have no correspondence with American concerns except those that were transacted with gold only; and then, living and growing as they do on the interests gathered from the people of the earth, were all too willing to aid in arresting the onward progress of the United States from an inferior to a financially as well as otherwise independent power—and they did so. If not, let us hear some other explanation. We have shown the apparent cause of demonetization and none other appears now; if appearances are illusive in this one and the real reason is not shown, why not let us have it?

Until this is done and done to our satisfaction, we shall continue to hold that the attempted destruction of our greatest industry and through it the crippling of every other was done to keep the West and the South in debt, in order that the money changers at home and abroad may live in ease and affluence from the profits of the labor and enterprise of those sections. The longer it is continued the less there is to pay with and the more stringent the money market becomes, making higher rates of interest, a matter of course.

There seem at present but two avenues out of the calamitous condition—the rehabilitation of silver or the complete discontinuance of eastern traffic. Revolution is talked of by some, but while those are visionary wrathful and have much justification for threatening violent measures, their sober second judgment will not permit them to do anything morally that direction then just talk as even that must be fulsomes. Let we possess our souls in patience until the extra session of Congress convenes and use an opportunity to deal with the question. If it shall not embrace its opportunity, or embracing fail to secure a just and reasonable settlement, then will be the time for heroic measures. We do not mean such heroism as is displayed in hostile warfare, but the kind that is first herein spoken of—the exercise of self-denial and living without those things that we cannot produce in our midst. A policy of this kind unanimously upheld will work all the reformation upon our Eastern brethren that is needed and that the future another commodities fails upon the land.

TRULY A WONDER.

No one talks about the great iron and steel business of the world with greater acumen and intelligence than Mr. Andrew Carnegie, whose rise from obscurity and poverty to the topmost place among the manufacturers of the day is as wonderful as anything in romance. It is a subject which he understands from beginning to end, and he has the faculty, not possessed by all men who know a great deal, of displaying his knowledge effectively and entertainingly. Here is a little bit, appended by way of comment to an article on the seven wonders of the world, which I shout as neat and bounce as one ever saw: "The eighth wonder of the world is this: Two pounds of iron stone purchased on the shores of Lake Superior and transported to Pittsburg; two pounds of coal mined in Connellsville and manufactured into one and one-quarter pounds of coke and brought to Pittsburg; one-half pound of limestone mined near the Allegheny and brought to Pittsburg; a little manganese ore, mined in Virginia and brought to Pittsburg; and three-fourths and one-half pounds of material manufactured into one pound of solid steel and sold for one cent. That's all that need be said about the steel business."

THAT "DISPATCH."

Rambling away from the issues it at first was so tumultuously anxious to defend, the local organ of hatred for all things Mormon drops into a cross-questioning mood this morning, and wants to know a great deal about several things only remotely related to the story it printed a few days ago about the Mormon Elders in Virginia. We refuse to allow the main question to be begged in any such cowardly manner, and insist that our contemporary call in its wandering thoughts and concentrate them upon the proposition as originally laid down and as presented in the News yesterday; first, that the "special" referred to makes only two important mentions and both of them are false; and second, that the "special" was not a special at all.

The first lie we have proceeded to virtually admitted this morning; "The News seems to explain the matter away by declaring that no Elders Ellis or Campbell are on missions in Virginia. The denial may be true as to the name or may not be." As the denial now by the News is true, and as the chief feature of the story—that Elder Ellis, not Elder Kimball, knew he was eight years old when his father's wives was his mother—it seems to us literally astounding to maintain that since there was no Elder Campbell to say such a thing, he certainly did not say it—and that part of the business is cinched.

Now as to the "special," of which our contemporary says: "The dispatch is one of a series that we have to complain with the San Francisco Chronicle, and we could wish that its full papers were not quite so easily duped." This is a very good and serious charge, if it is true, and if it is true it is a very good and serious charge against the Chronicle, and we could wish that its full papers were not quite so easily duped. But it is not true. The Chronicle is a Associated Press paper, and the Associated Press is a Associated Press paper. The Associated Press is a Associated Press paper. The Associated Press is a Associated Press paper. The