

currency and the currency of the world through general international co-operation and agreement. It is obvious that the United States will not be in a position to gain a hearing in favor of such arrangement, so long as we are willing to continue our attempt to accomplish the result single-handed. The knowledge in business circles among our own people that our government cannot make its fiat equivalent to intrinsic value, not keep inferior money on a parity with superior money by its own independent efforts, has resulted in such a lack of confidence at home in the stability of currency values that capital refuses its aid to new enterprises while millions are actually withdrawn from the channels of trade and commerce to become idle and unprofitable in the hands of timid owners. Foreign investors, equally alert, not only decline to purchase American securities but make haste to sacrifice those which they already have. It does not meet the situation to say that apprehension in regard to the future of our finances is groundless and that there is no lack of confidence in the purchases or the power of the government in the premises. The very existence of this apprehension and the lack of confidence, however, has caused a menace which ought not for a moment to be disregarded. Possibly if the undertaking we have in hand were the maintenance of a specific known quantity of silver at a parity with gold, our ability to do so might be estimated and gauged, and perhaps in view of our unparalleled growth and resources it might be favorably passed upon. But when our avowed endeavor is to maintain such parity in regard to an amount of silver increasing at the rate of fifty million dollars yearly, with no fixed termination to such increase, it can hardly be said that a problem is presented whose solution is free from doubt. The people of the United States are entitled to a sound, stable currency and to a money recognized as such on every exchange and in every market of the world. Their government has no right to injure them by financial experiments opposed to the policy and practice of other civilized states, nor is it justified in permitting an exaggerated and unreasonable reliance on our national strength and the ability to jeopardize the soundness of the people's money.

NO POLITICS IN IT.

This matter rises above the plane of party politics. It vitally concerns every business and calling and enters every household in the land. There is one important aspect of the subject which especially should never be overlooked at a time like the present when the evils of unsound finance threaten us. The speculator may anticipate a harvest gathered from the misfortunes of others. The capitalist may protect himself by hoarding or may even find profit in the fluctuation of the markets. But the wage-earner—the first to be injured by a depreciated currency and the last to receive the benefit of its correction—is practically defenseless. He relies for work upon the ventures of confident and contented capital. This falling him,

his condition is without alleviation, for he can neither prey on the misfortunes of others nor board his labor. One of the greatest statesmen our country has known, speaking more than fifty years ago, when the derangement of the currency had caused commercial distress, said: "The very man of all others who has the deepest interest in a sound currency and who suffers by mischievous legislation in monetary matters, is the man who earns his daily bread by his daily toil." These words are as pertinent now as on the day they were uttered and ought to impressively remind us that a failure in the discharge of our duty at this time must especially injure those of our countrymen who labor and who because of their number and condition are entitled to the most watchful care of the government.

It is of the utmost importance that such relief as Congress can afford in the existing situation be afforded at once. The maxim: "He gives twice who gives quickly," is directly applicable. It may be true that the embarrassments from which the business of the country is suffering arise as much from evils apprehended as from those actually existing. We may hope, too, that calm counsels will prevail and that neither capitalists nor wage earners will give way to unreasonable panic, and sacrifice their property or their interests under the influence of exaggerated fears. Nevertheless, every day's delay in removing one of the plain and principal causes of the present state of things enlarges the mischief already done and increases the responsibility of the government for its existence. Whatever the people have a right to expect from Congress, they may certainly demand that legislation condemned by the ordeal of three years' disastrous experience shall be removed from the statute books as soon as their representatives can legitimately deal with it.

TARIFF REFORM MUST WAIT.

It was my purpose to summon Congress in special session early in the coming September, that we might enter promptly upon the work of tariff reform which the true interest of the country clearly demands, and which so large a majority of the people, as shown by their suffrage, desire and expect, and to the accomplishment of which every effort of the present administration is pledged. But while tariff reform has lost nothing of its immediate and permanent importance and must in the near future engage the attention of Congress, it has seemed to me that the financial condition of the country should at once and before all other subjects be considered by your honorable body.

REPEAL EARNESTLY ASKED.

I earnestly recommend the prompt repeal of the provisions of the act passed July 14, 1890, authorizing the purchase of silver bullion and that other legislative action may put beyond all doubt or mistake the intention and ability of the government to fulfill its pecuniary obligations in the money universally recognized by all civilized countries.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, August 7th, 1893.

TEMPLE NOTICE.

Since the opening of the Salt Lake Temple it has been necessary, owing to the large number of Saints who desire to enter the sacred building to officiate in behalf of the dead, to apportion to the different Stakes the extent of work that can be done by each and the dates on which it can be performed. The Presidents of Stakes have been duly notified of such apportionments. Notwithstanding that this has been done numbers of people flock to the Temple out of their turn. This leads to overcrowding.

To prevent such a situation, which must necessarily be unprofitable, the Presidents of Stakes are hereby requested to see that the attendance of their people is kept, as near as practicable, within their respective apportionments. The irregularity is not caused so much by the Stake Presidents exceeding the prescribed number of recommends as by the Saints coming to the Temple on dates other than those which the recommends specify. The authorities of the Stakes should instruct the people to come to the Temple to work only on the dates on which they are entitled to admission.

The Stakes comprised in the Salt Lake Temple district are: Salt Lake, Weber, Utah, Davis, Tooele, Morgan, Summit and Wasatch.

The Stake and Ward authorities are also requested to instruct the Saints in relation to the necessity of having the requisite genealogical information connected with the work they intend performing carefully written out on blanks which have been prepared and issued for the purpose, before they come to the Temple.

LORENZO SNOW,
President Salt Lake Temple.

IN THE recent muscular debate in the British house of commons, it is understood that although there was a division, the eyes clearly had it.

IT IS a dire misfortune to the just cause of silver that too many of its alleged friends think only with their lungs.

THE CURRENT year's corn crop in Kansas is said to be distinguished for the shortness of the ears. The average is disturbed doubtless by the extraordinary length of ears on the current year's crop of politicians.

ONLY MASSACHUSETTS, Virginia, Ohio, Wisconsin and Iowa will elect governors this fall. Only three legislatures to be chosen, in Virginia, Kentucky and Iowa, will elect United States senators.

THE UNITED STATES as a nation is only a little over a hundred years old, but it already has, what no other nation known to the history of the world has ever had, three cities of over one million population each.

SHALL THE colored brother be called a negro or an Afro-American?" is a question that has been disturbing some of the race a great deal of late. The latest advice on the subject comes from a true philosopher down South who tells his brethren "to eschew conventions, stick to the small end of a hoe and the big end of a watermelon and enjoy life."