

against the government officials which come pretty near treason. During the last war between Russia and Turkey, Armenians were all the time fervently praying for the victory of the invaders. For they look towards Russia as the power which is ultimately destined to break the Turkish empire to pieces and liberate the various nationalities now ruled by the pretended successor of Mohammed.

Everything considered it is more than likely that some Armenians in Asia Minor have again committed a rash act, for which the Turks feel justified in wreaking vengeance. But then, the injustice to which they are subjected every hour of their existence by their fanatic rulers is something incredible. No wonder if they resent it once in a while. But it is a wonder that the powers of Europe, who profess to be Christians, can permit a parasite among empires, like Turkey, to live off the heart-blood of nations who also profess Christianity; that they can agree to view quietly the spectacle of a barbarous horde spreading curses over a country which under other circumstances would be a veritable garden of Eden. It would seem obligatory on somebody to soon solve the oriental question and give liberty to suffering millions.

### THE MOON.

We are on quite neighborly terms with our satellite the moon; as compared with any other planet we occupy adjoining lots, so to speak, and yet all that we have been permitted to find out about her is very little. Despite the powerful telescopes which have been persistently and systematically trained upon Luna, she shows a smiling face more or less scarred with eminences and caverns, and concealing a good deal of it behind an opaque mask the greater part of the time, and that is about as far as her condensation in our behalf has gone to date.

In discussing this subject, a recent number of the *St. Louis Republic* asks that if lunar conditions are favorable to human existence—and it is not certain that they are not—and you could be transported to the top of Pico or some other tall peak or rock on the surface of our "silver sister world," how do you suppose things would look from such vantage grounds? You would probably first turn your eyes in the direction of our earth—the world you had just quitted—but to you it would be a stranger. In place of the somber globe you would naturally expect to behold your eyes would be greeted with a most wonderful sight. "The earth," says the *Republic*, "would appear to you to be 64 times larger than the sun appears to the residents of this mundane sphere. This because the earth has eight times the diameter of the moon; therefore she must necessarily show the moonites 64 times as much surface as the moon shows us."

This is information that does not inform because it is not correct. The earth is, in round numbers, 8000 miles in diameter, while the moon is 2153 miles, one being about 3.7 or a little more than one-fourth of the other; so that instead of the earth's diameter being eight times as great as that of its

satellite, it is a little less than four times as great. This brings down the area that the "moonites" must see when they look this way immensely—from sixty-four times as great as the moon (as stated by our cotemporary) to about sixteen times as great. But even at this, would it not be a grand and glowing spectacle—especially when we consider that our atmosphere is blue and the general effect would be that of a vast cerulean globe tinted all about with gleaming gold! It is a delightful subject.

### LAST YEAR'S COINAGE.

It might as well be known as a matter possessing some interest that no more 1892 coins will be stamped. In accordance with the custom at the United States mint all dies used during the past year have been destroyed. The number of coins and their value stamped by the dies were: Gold pieces, 1,558,192; value, \$11,840,202.50; Silver pieces, current series, 23,280,980; value, \$5,251,363.25. Nickel pieces, 11,699,642; value, \$534,982.10. Copper pieces, 36,649,832; value, \$376,498.32. Columbian half dollars, 950,000; value, \$425,000. Total value, \$18,478,046.17. The dies for the Columbian half dollar have been at work turning out the pieces for this year. The expectation of a few months ago, however, that the Columbian coins of 1892 would more than quadruple in value before the end of 1893 will not be realized, we think, but they will be regarded as the original issue and inasmuch as there are less than one million of them issued they will soon find their way into collections, where they will remain.

### THE APPOINTED SENATORS.

Regarding the admission of the three appointed senators, Senator Mitchell of Oregon says: "Of course it is impossible to predict the result, but it is gratifying to me to know that when the question first came up three-fourths of the senators would have voted to seat the appointed members, whereas if a vote were taken now I believe the resolution entitling the to a seat would not pass." Whereat the *Pioneer Press* (Republican) is rejoiced to find the voice of the party silent and that of reason heard; still more so to find the Senate looking backward to learn what the founders of the government actually meant to establish, rather than to the apparent choice of today. "It seems," says the *P. P.*, "very clear to a man who is endeavoring simply to discover the meaning and intent of the Constitution that the power which it confers upon a governor to fill senatorial vacancies was never dreamed of as extending to cases where the legislature had had an opportunity to act and failed to do so." And yet the language of the Constitution, whatever may have been intended, is the other way; it says, in substance, that whenever there shall be a vacancy from any cause the governor shall appoint, which is exactly what has taken place.

WINTER is overdoing the Hagering act badly.

### ON TO DEEP CREEK.

An important meeting took place at the office of Mr. S. W. Sears, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, last evening. It was a conference of the chamber's committee on the subject of the Deep Creek railroad and the details will be found in our local columns today. There was a goodly attendance of representative members, men who in the main have financial standing, a thorough knowledge of our local situation, and the determination and ability to do such things as are meet and proper under the circumstances to secure to Salt Lake City and Utah Territory at least one of the advantages to which they are and for years have been entitled.

In a speech Mr. L. P. Kelsey announced that by reason of his recent canvass for the copper smelter and boulevard projects he had become acquainted with the fact that a "starter" of goodly proportions could be secured here for the railway. He thought that 1000 men could be found who would give on an average \$200 each. That is ample for a commencement, and if work be begun by arrangement with the Union Pacific at the present terminus of the Utah and Nevada railway, the \$200,000 promised would probably take the road as much further and provide the beginning of an equipment. Or if such arrangement cannot be made, Saltair might offer inducements; but in case this should also fail, there would be enough to make a beginning right here and with the work that could be done in the East, enough bonds could be floated to carry the enterprise along to completion.

It is a great scheme and one whose consummation is more likely to revolutionize the business situation hereabout than any other of late years. This is not said disparagingly of the others by any means; they are useful and even in some cases indispensable; but we are safe in saying that none of them does or can yield as large a return on the amount invested in it as will prove to be the case with the Deep Creek railroad so soon as it begins unloading ore from the desert and beyond into this city. And now that a practical commencement has been made, let us see to it that there be no halting or hesitating in the matter. The sooner it is done the sooner will the improved condition come, and come to stay. Most of it can be done this year, if we all pull together and pull with a will.

### CAVEAT EMPTOR.

The April *Forum* contains an article from the pen of R. H. Inglis Palgrave, editor of the London *Economist*, on the subject of investments by the writer's countrymen in the United States. After referring to the subject generally, he concludes that it narrows down to one or two very simple points—Is the return from the investments likely to be good? Will the capital invested be secure? The latter is pronounced much the more important, but the first strikes the intending investor more sharply, being dazzled by the promise of a distinctly higher rate of return than he can obtain in England. If, says Mr. Palgrave, he