

could live without silver—indeed, according to the argument of some of the mono-metalists, we would be vastly better off without it—so that all are agreed upon one thing, that it is a convenience and not an absolute necessity. It will not sustain life, but it will procure the means of sustenance, and that comprises the whole story. If it will do this, it seems that its value as a purchasing agency should not be adjustable because of the fluctuation that would necessarily follow a condition of things in which the article bought as well as the means by which it was bought were both shifting and uncertain. This would be mere huckstering, and it would be so impossible to bind such a system with definite rules that we would soon be upon the high sea of commercial chaos. Certainly, then, silver should either be given a place proportioned to its intrinsic value and not be disturbed in that position, or its function as money be taken from it altogether and let the commerce of the world no longer be deceived and deranged by it.

Then the question arises—What is to be the medium by means of which balances are struck, exchanges effected and goods paid for? All the coined gold in the world is not sufficient to carry on its business for one day; it is only by its free circulation, aided by silver for small transactions, that we get along without falling back upon the artificial system of plundering the poor known as "dickering" now. If silver were entirely withdrawn, the purchasing power of gold would naturally be so greatly enhanced that it would only circulate in high places and where great transactions were involved, and thus would trade languish until it died, a condition of general stagnation follows, and a state of affairs prevails which no one wishes to see and which it is not at all likely any one ever will see. The nearest approach to it we have had in this country was the great panic of 1857, which was simply a financial vortex into which many business institutions of all kinds, far and near, tumbled and crashed into everlasting ruin. It might be profitable in one sense to ascertain the causes of these great depressions and occasional uprisings in the commercial world; but it is a safe guess that the immediate cause is a withdrawal of our shillingage in the volume of available currency—just what the adoption of an exclusively gold standard would bring about.

It is not to be argued that silver should be forced into an exact equality with gold—this would make it still more unpopular and still further inflate the fanciful value of the yellow metal, so that this would gradually be withdrawn from use, because of its increased and increasing though hidden power; its possessors could do better than buy common things with it and the worship of the golden calf would be reproduced in reality. What is wanted is to fix the relation of silver to gold definitely and unalterably, and on this basis provide for the free and untrammelled exchange of both. The bulky and cumbersome qualities of the silver could be overcome entirely as they partially are now, by the issuance of silver certificates of different denominations, but always backed by the real metal or coin itself, which could be stored away to any extent by enlarging the vault room. The knowledge that the coin was there when wanted would make the paper dollar equal to the silver and superior to the gold dollar, the latter being so small as to be fit for but little but purposes of ornamental value.

Silver and gold are both incorruptible metals. This and their scarcity is what makes them more valuable than all other metals save half a dozen. Otherwise iron is more useful, copper more enduring and tin more indispensable than either of them.

THE REAL OBSTRUCTIONISTS.

Of the incorrect statements that are made to strangers who visit this city, among the most common is one to the effect that it has been the policy of the "Mormons" to discourage the development of the mineral resources of Utah.

It is also asserted that the reason for this was that they were opposed to an influx of a class of people not of their religious faith.

It is not denied that in the earlier history of the Territory the settlers were advised not to enter upon the development of the mining industry, for a reason that must be apparent and was clear at that time to every far-seeing mind. If a man were to commence the erection of a house at any other part than the foundation, he would be very properly looked upon as a lunatic. So with a community or commonwealth. To have opened in the earlier stages of the history of Utah the development of its mineral resources would have been equal to beginning the erection of the upper walls of a house ahead of the basic portion.

Agriculture is the basis or foundation of all other industries and it was therefore most essential that the first labor should be directed to laying it, as upon its proper and solid construction depended the conduct of all the other material interests, including that of mining. The people were advised to cultivate the soil, raise sheep and cattle and they would thus lay the basis for all other sources of subsistence and

wealth. The result justifies the wisdom of the policy—the groundwork was thus established on which to develop every other industry, including that pertaining to the mineral resources.

That the mining industry was not pursued to any extent or more strongly encouraged was expedient at the time. That there was any purpose to continue that policy is entirely incorrect. The same may be said in relation to an influx of non-Mormon population. Both developments were anticipated, and steps taken to bring them about. As a matter of course the railroad was bound to produce them, and steps were taken in an early day to secure both telegraphic and railroad communication. It was not expected that those boons would be secured immediately on being sought, but in order that they might not be too long delayed, time was taken by the foreman so far as related to agitation of the subject.

In 1852 a memorial to Congress for the construction of a great national central railroad to the Pacific Coast, was adopted by the Territorial Legislature and duly presented at Washington. As it may interest many of our readers, we herewith present the document in full:

"To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled:

"Your memorialists, the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, respectfully pray your honorable body to provide for the establishment of a national central railroad from some eligible point on the Mississippi or Missouri rivers, to San Diego, San Francisco, Sacramento or Astoria, or such other point on or near the Pacific Coast, as the wisdom of your honorable body may dictate.

"Your memorialists respectfully state, that the immense emigration to and from the Pacific, requires the immediate attention, guardian care and fostering assistance of the greatest and most liberal government on the earth. Your memorialists are of opinion that not less than five thousand American citizens have perished on the different routes within the last three years, for the want of proper means of transportation; that an eligible route can be obtained, your memorialists have no doubt, being extensively acquainted with the country. We know that no obstruction exists between this point and San Diego, and that iron, coal, timber, stone and other materials exist in various places on the route; and that the settlements of this Territory are so situated, as to amply supply the builders of said road with materials and provisions for a considerable portion of the route, and to carry on an extensive trade after the road is completed.

"Your memorialists are of opinion that the mineral resources of California, and these mountains, can never be fully developed to the benefit of the people of the United States, without the construction of such a road; and, upon its completion, the entire trade of China and the East Indies will pass through the heart of the Union, thereby giving our citizens the almost entire control of the Asiatic and Pacific trade; pouring into the lap of the American States the millions that are now diverted through other commercial channels; and last, though not least, the road herein proposed would be a perpetual chain, or iron band, which would effectually hold together our glorious Union with an imperishable identity of mutual interest; thereby consolidating our relations with foreign powers in times of peace and our defense from foreign invasion by the speedy transmission of troops and supplies, in times of war.

"The earnest attention of Congress to this important subject is solicited by your memorialists, who, in duty bound, will ever pray."

It will be observed by this memorial that one of the chief reasons upon which the application for a railroad was based was to render the development of the mineral resources of this region and the Pacific Coast feasible. But the latter-day saints themselves, to this day, are not a mining people. They elect rather to largely leave the development and operation of that industry to others. It is a source of gratification, however, when capital flows into the Territory and is invested in mining property, general business being thus rendered active and the material progress of the community enhanced. It is a subject for regret that any impediments should exist to prevent advancement in that direction. When the foundation facts are ascertained on this subject, it will be discovered that the anti-Mormon fanatics who have been keeping up a chronic agitation in Utah for political purposes and have flooded the country with falsehood and misrepresentations have been and are now the genuine enemies of material development. In other words, they are themselves guilty of that of which they accuse the "Mormons." They have scared capital and kept it out of Utah, causing investors to believe that this Territory was an unsafe place in which to plant their money for the purpose of getting profitable returns.

A SHAMEFUL OCCURRENCE.

That religionists of any sect, or having any conceivable mode of worship, should be maltreated in Salt Lake City, is a matter of much regret. The egging of the Salvationists, which oc-

curred yesterday afternoon, is an occurrence that casts a reproach upon our community, by whom the disturbers, we are assured, are universally condemned.

No effort should be spared by the police department to ascertain the identity of the persons who threw the eggs and when discovered they should be punished. The law should also be made to reach the aiders and abettors of the disturbance.

This is not said in defense of the system or methods of the Salvationists, but in behalf of law, order and common rights.

TWO RACES IN MEXICO.

ORDINARILY a race that has been subjugated by another as long as have the natives of Mexico by the Spaniards, and forced to affiliate with their conquerors as closely as have the former, would lose, to a great extent, their identity, and become more or less completely assimilated with the ruling people. This is more likely to be the case when the conquered race has had no literature by means of which to keep alive tradition, patriotism and national pride. Countries conquered by Rome soon became Roman in sentiment, and the early centuries of English history afford examples of the same rule. Ireland may be cited as an exception to it, but she has had a literature and a minstrelsy that have kept alive in the hearts of her people a hatred towards the race which has acquired political dominion over her.

But the Aztec race, without the aid of a literature, and in a condition of intellectual debasement as well as of political thralldom, has maintained, for more than three centuries, a lofty sentiment of patriotism and a pride of lineage that, under the circumstances, are remarkable. The blood of the Aztec does not readily mingle with that of the Spaniard. The former takes pride in keeping his blood pure, and free from all admixtures with that of the politically superior race with which he has been so long in close and helpless contact.

Herein the Aztec shows a trait strikingly like that which has been to the means of preserving the Hebrew race from obliteration, and which suggests the relationship between the two. The native Indians of Mexico may be ignorant, and compelled to drag out an existence in a state of squalor, or of semi-slavery which prevails more or less in that country, but if his lineage is unimpaired he is proud of his blood, and will boast of it as an aristocrat.

THE GOVERNMENT ON ONE SIDE, THE PEOPLE ON THE OTHER.

It is not putting it too strong to say that if the elections for the British Parliament were to take place this or next week, or at any time not too far ahead, the result would probably be a greater majority for supporters of the Gladstone policy than its opponents now have. To say that this will occur whenever the people get a chance to express themselves upon the subject is to protest too much; for a year from now, or a month even, an issue may arise that will entirely change the aspect of political affairs in Her Majesty's dominions; but as to what the sentiments now are, those who are most unwilling to see and understand have not the shadow of a doubt.

The proclamation of the Irish National League was a blunder so great in a party so strong and influential, that it looks almost like an exemplification of the maxim—"Whom the gods would destroy they first make mad." A quiet but rapidly developing feeling of distrust and suspicion accompanied the progress of the Irish crimes bill through Parliament, and the people watched with eagerness its reception by the Queen; her signature of the act made it a law, and rearranged party lines, so that the Liberals who had acted with the Conservatives under the name of Unionists returned to their former allegiance in squads; it only needed some decided action to be taken pursuant to the provisions of the law to make the recusants almost solid and cause a decided wavering in the ranks of the more moderate Conservatives, and that action was not long withheld, coming in the shape previously spoken of. By this proclamation England virtually outlawed a vast number of her subjects without charge, arraignment or trial, and gives a solemn note of warning to others not to aid, abet or otherwise encourage the organization or members thereof. Instead of adding strength to the party in power, however, as it was expected this coup de main would, they thinking that when it was seen that the government would take no steps backward the malcontents would cease to murmur, the effect is as we have stated—the British Isles are Liberal and Gladstonian by an overwhelming majority and only await the opportunity of turning out a ministry which has become so fanatical and unreasoning in politics as to no longer represent the people who elected it.

The Queen herself is a Tory by birth, education and instinct; that she prefers and always has preferred the ascendancy of that party has never been a matter of concealment; but she, like

her humblest citizen, is subject to the provisions of the great charter, and when the real sovereigns speak, she has naught to do but obey. She has never sought to evade this responsibility, though it must be said that at times when she has been compelled to send for Gladstone to form a ministry, her distaste for the proceeding was so plainly discernible that it would have been a matter of animadversion but for the fact that it was so entirely natural that criticism was disarmed.

The fact that England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales contain a majority of Liberal electors while the ministry is made up of extremists of the other party, is one of those anomalies in political affairs that occur very often in all countries where the franchise is general. It has happened as often in this country as in England within the same period, the most notable instances here being the four months following the election of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency; he being a Republican Unionist and the incumbent a Democratic disunionist; the whole of the period of Hayes' occupancy of the White House, after being defeated popularly by Tilden to the extent of 252,000 votes; and the final turn in the tide which swept Republicanism out of power and gave the control of affairs into the hands of the Democrats—some of the former holding over yet and all of them "cleaving last to what they had" for four months after the people had said "Go hence." It would hardly be practicable to make an immediate change in national affairs even when the people have decreed it; it takes some little time for the "ins" to post their books, and the "outs" to dispose of other matters previous to taking hold, after the verdict is announced.

APPLICATION OF THE LAW ELSEWHERE.

As there is naturally much interest in this locality in relation to the application of the Edmunds-Tucker legislation in the District of Columbia and other places over which the United States have exclusive jurisdiction, we present the following from the Washington Critic. It will enable the reader to obtain a clear idea of the nature of the Crawford-White case. It also alludes to other cases brought under the same statute that are now pending in the courts of the District of Columbia:

"It was announced in the Critic extra last night that shortly before 4 o'clock the Judge pronounced Dr. Milford H. Crawford guilty of the charge of fornication and sentenced him to one year in jail, six months on each of the two informations. The prompt announcement of the Court's decision was something of a surprise to those who have followed the case, as his care and deliberation in considering the evidence led them to believe that he would like some time to think the case over. However, as soon as Mr. Lipscomb announced that the argument was closed, Judge Harper said:

"This case has now been dragging wearily along for some time, under many difficulties. I have carefully considered the points set forth by counsel. I do not agree with the defense in their opinion that the act must be distinctly proven. Offenses of this character are almost invariably committed with the utmost secrecy and can only be proven by circumstantial evidence." He then referred to the excursion and commented on the statement of the defendant that on returning with Eva White at half-past ten o'clock at night he had left her sitting on the front porch instead of taking her with him to the hospital.

"It certainly appears to me," said he, "that the rules of etiquette must have changed greatly since the days when I was accustomed to enjoy the society of young women, if it is usual and proper for an escort to leave a lady sitting unprotected on her front porch all night. The strongest point of the government's case, however, is the letter. I cannot accept or believe the interpretation given to it by the defendant. I cannot help feeling (and here the old man's voice mellowed and he spoke with much feeling) that if I had interpreted such a letter addressed to my daughter, I would be forced to the conviction that she had been robbed of that precious jewel of womanhood." At this point applause arose throughout the court room, but the judge checked it with a motion of his hand.

"I must therefore," he concluded, "find the defendant guilty on both informations."

The tell-tale letter which has afforded grounds for the first prosecution under the Utah law and smirched a hitherto untarnished naval officer, is as follows:

THURSDAY, NOON.

My Darling Eva—I have been looking for your sweet face all the morning, but alas! I have been doomed to sad disappointment. It breaks my heart to think my darling Eva is going away from me so soon that I can't see you again. I must and will see you before you leave for New York. Is there no way in the world for you to get out tonight after the old people go to sleep? I will meet you at any time or hour. Yet, Eva, you have already run too many risks for me, and I am an ungrateful wretch to suggest anything

more that would be likely to get you in trouble; so, please, Eva, don't run any more risks, for I love you too much, and feel more than I can express for your present misery to be guilty of getting you in more. I enclose a letter I have written that 'she devil' who has been lying on us so much. Read it and tell me what you think about sending it to her. Can you give me her address or Christian name? Is it Desey or Dessez? I could kill the d—b—on sight, and hope the d— will punish her for the numerous lies she has told us. When do you expect to leave for New York? Oh, Eva, I can't begin to realize that you are going so soon. How can I get along without seeing my Eva? I'll pray for you to come back in September. I am certain the old man will forgive you by September and let you return to school. You can tell him you will never speak or write to me again and make him all kinds of good promises, and I am certain he will take you back again. Has your father said anything to Mr. Denmen about Alice or your Aunt Hattie? I'll be in this office afternoon and night. Do come over if possible. I am a total wreck and broken-hearted since our bad luck came upon us.

Lovingly ever, YOUR MILLIE.

"On the back of the letter, written in lead pencil, was the following: 'Don't trouble yourself about sending the book, as I have read it. I would not worry about the kid business, as I am sure you are safe in that respect. However, when I see you I can talk that matter over and convince you that nothing is wrong in that direction. Love and kisses for my darling Eva. Please, Eva, destroy all of our notes, as your father might see them. P. S.—Please return the inclosed to that she devil Desey. Oh, Eva, I wish you were here, so I could have a good talk with you before you go to New York. What did that policeman, Pearson, say about us? If you can't come over to-night, send me a letter by the colored woman, as she said she would bring one over for me. Good-bye, dearest Eva, and don't worry too much.'

PROVISIONS OF THE UTAH LAW.

The Utah law comprises a section for the punishment of fornication, one for incest, and one for adultery. There is still considerable doubt as to the applicability of the law to the District, and this question forms one of the strongest points of the defense. There are now pending three cases, one under each section of this law. The Crawford case comes under the section which says:

"If an unmarried man or woman commits fornication, each of them shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding six months or by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars."

JOSIAH KENDRICK'S CASE.

Josiah Kendrick has been bound over to the grand jury for incest under the section which reads:

If any person related to another person within and not including the fourth degree of consanguinity, computed according to the rules of civil law, shall marry or cohabit with or have sexual intercourse with such other so related person, knowing her or him to be within the said degree of relationship of the persons so offending, shall be deemed guilty of incest, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not less than three years and not more than fifteen years.

RICHARD SHERWOOD'S CASE.

A warrant is out for the arrest of Richard Sherwood, the shoemaker, under the following section:

Whoever commits adultery shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not exceeding three years, and when the act is committed between a married woman and a man who is unmarried, both parties to such act shall be deemed guilty of adultery; and when such act is committed between a married man and a woman who is unmarried, the man shall be deemed guilty of adultery.

MR. LIPSCOMB'S VIEWS.

Mr. Lipscomb said in connection with the subject to-day:

"Fornication and adultery are not common-law offenses; they are only cognizable in the ecclesiastical courts in England. Such being the case, unless there is a statute which we have inherited from Maryland, punishing the offenses, they are not prohibited in the District. The Maryland act of 1715, passed by the Assembly of Maryland, punishes fornication by a fine of 20 shillings or 600 pounds of tobacco. Failure to pay the fine was punished by stripes, not exceeding 30, on the bare body of the offender."

"That act was repealed, so far as the corporal punishment was concerned, by the act of 1749, and was entirely repealed by the act of 1785. That leaves us without any punishment for fornication, incest, or adultery, unless the Utah bill is enforced. So the Supreme Court of the district decided in the case of Pollard vs. Lyon."

WHERE EVA WHITE IS.

Although Eva White's brother did not testify, he has managed to be a somewhat conspicuous figure during the trial. Last night he remarked: "If they want to find Eva White they will have to look for her among the convents of Canada. That's where she is."

Cases of petty thieving are being reported from various parts of the city. In most instances the articles taken are small, and the thefts are not reported to the officers.