

to a fatal defect, other wheels and levers tear loose, there is a wholesale crash, and the grand piece of mechanism lies prostrate, pulseless and a wreck!

We reiterate that in times like these, when business cares oppress almost every one, a man's duty to himself, his loved ones and the community requires that the warning which nature invariably gives be noted and acted upon. To die is to make the situation much worse than to grapple calmly with it and live. But patience one with another, courage, wisdom in preserving the energies with which all are endowed—these are the attributes which the crisis calls for—the only ones which will enable any man to endure the strain.

#### LET THE GOLD GO.

The alarm with which some people regard the present and proposed export of gold from this country would scarcely seem to have any foundation in fact. When large American railroad and other corporations that have been employing foreign capital can borrow money in the New York market at 3 per cent or less, it is not surprising that obligations on less favorable terms maturing abroad should be paid off as quickly as possible. This is *Bradstreet's* argument and explanation of the gold export at this time, and it appears to answer and set at rest all the anxiety there is any occasion for in the whole matter.

#### SAVING THE "CONSTITUTION."

Referring to the recent death of Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, Dr. Edward Everett Hale, his lifelong friend, admirer, disciple and in many senses his successor, contributes many choice reminiscences to *The Independent* (New York) for its issue of October 18. One of the most interesting of these relates to the saving of the old frigate Constitution after the order for her destruction had been given by the Washington authorities. As an incident of history and a matter concerning which the patriotic American youth of all ages deserve to be kept informed, Dr. Hale's contribution is invaluable. Certain that it will be read with much interest by American boys and girls here in the mountain tops, we quote it:

It was in 1830, as one of the first evidences of a new reign which came from the administration of General Jackson, that the secretary of the navy of that time, John Branch, gave an order to the naval commissioners that they should break up the frigate "Constitution." Many a frigate had been broken up before, as many a frigate has been broken up since, and nobody knew and nobody cared. But the "Constitution" was different to New England men, and particularly to Boston men. In her duels with the English in the "short war" she had been manned and fought by seamen from our ports; she had been built at a Boston wharf, and her glories were our glories. She was a memorial of the foresight of John Adams and the Federalists, who had insisted on having a navy; and one of the jokes of the war with England was that the "Constitution" and the

"United States" won the victories, while the "Congress" was nowhere, and the "President" was captured. Everybody of any "respectability" in Boston or in New England had considered the advent of the Tennessee general as the first stage of the downfall of the Republic; and now that he and his meant to break up the "Constitution," was just a fit omen of what was to follow. Dr. Holmes himself cites, from the Boston *Daily Advertiser*, of September 14th, 1830, the paragraph which announced the President's intention. He wrote at the moment the famous verses:

"Ay, tear her tattered ensign down!"

and sent them to the *Advertiser*, and they were printed the next day. He does not say so, but there is no question that the verses did much to arouse the popular indignation which condemned the destruction of the frigate, and has preserved her life to this day. That General Butler and his contingent "saved the 'Constitution'" when she was at Annapolis, was one of the first successes of the Civil War. She still lives, and different states are contending for the honor of preserving her.

#### DR. FROUDE DEAD.

The great men of the age are rapidly being summoned from the scenes of their earthly labors. While America tenderly deposits her wreaths upon the newly made grave of Oliver Wendell Holmes, England is called upon to mourn the departure of James Anthony Froude, whose death was announced in a late issue of the NEWS. Numerous others, whose names are engraved on the pages of the history of this century, stand apparently ready to follow at the beck of the swift messenger, lingering but a moment among scenes rapidly changing.

James Anthony Froude was born at Dartington, Devonshire, April 23, 1818. He graduated at Oriel College, Oxford, where he obtained the chancellor's prize for an essay on political economy. Among his numerous literary productions are *The Lives of the English Saints* and *Nemesis of Faith*, both of which were severely condemned by the University authorities. His great literary work is a history of England from the fall of Wolsey to the defeat of the Spanish Armada, in twelve volumes, but on this continent he is more widely known through his vindication of Henry VIII, exposure of Thomas Carlyle and sketch of the life of Julius Cæsar, the last of which in particular is considered a literary gem of purest water.

Froude has during a long life of historical research and untiring authorship rendered mankind invaluable services and his place in the literary world will be difficult to fill.

#### A CONDITION AND A CURE.

Referring to an editorial in this paper a few days ago touching the problem of the unemployed during the winter now drawing near, a correspondent, who writes from the standpoint of a "member of the Mormon Church needing employment for himself and for the support of a family," makes a suggestion which the NEWS cordially

approves and urges upon the attention of those whom it may concern. This is to the effect that a committee of practical and energetic men be selected "to inquire into the actual circumstances of the unemployed Latter-day Saints, and help furnish employment for them, and thus mitigate as far as possible the unbalanced condition of enforced idleness in this locality."

The letter from which this extract is taken points out that many of those who find themselves cut of work have in the past performed effective service in the interests of the Church at home and abroad; also that many more have of recent years come here as emigrants from foreign lands and have had little or no opportunity of obtaining homes or of making provision for future exigencies. The onerous burdens of rental bondage are feelingly dwelt upon, as is also the perplexity therein to an honest man who finds himself quite unable to meet his engagements to his landlord. It is hinted that on the part of those who are able to give employment there is indifference to the request for labor; and that "the tendency and spirit of the times is to dishonor the toiler and permit the poor and helpless to drift to a condition of despair and ruin."

Gloomy as is the view thus taken of the conditions surrounding us, we feel called upon to say there is too much truth in it. To an industrious man nothing can be more withering and baneful in its effects than enforced idleness; nothing more quickly destroys his usefulness as a member of the community or sooner robs him of the self-respect that should belong to and be characteristic of man created in the image of his Maker. Humiliation and hopelessness swiftly come to him whose appeal for employment excites no more thought or sympathy than the wail of the professional mendicant. Men may button up their pockets and pass swiftly by the person who makes begging his business; but they can never be justified—least of all in this community—in turning a deaf ear to the petitions of those who, having the inalienable right to live, ask only to be put in the way of earning that which is necessary to life.

On the part of immigrants, however, we believe there has been altogether too much of an inclination to crowd into this and other cities instead of getting out into the smaller settlements where the cultivation of the earth is the pursuit of most of the people. The tendency is unfortunate and, as has been frequently shown in these columns, a grave mistake. If it had been adopted from the beginning, Utah would never have won the proud reputation she holds today as a commonwealth of homes and of independence. There should be no change in the policy that has produced good results in the past: the borders of Zion still should be extended, her cords lengthened, her stakes strengthened. In seconding, therefore, the motion for a committee to inquire into the condition that confronts us today and to devise means for its correction, we trust this phase of the subject will receive consideration, and that the soil, with its powers of sustenance and its invitation to independence, be placed in advance of temporary expe-