

The lad was picked up and carried to a drug store near by and Dr. Smith called in. It was found that a very severe cut was sustained under the chin and a bad contusion on the outside of the right eye, besides minor bruises of the body. The physician found it necessary to keep the boy lying on his back in the back room of the apothecary's in order to keep him quiet, fearing that movement at that time might aggravate the injuries so as to result in concussion of the brain. The lad was removed to his home later in the day. The rig belonged to Mr. P. J. Conway.

While the injuries in both cases are very severe at the present writing, there is no cause to apprehend fatal results. The patients, however, will be laid up for some time.

Attorney General Bishop Friday afternoon transmitted the following opinion to Hon. John R. Park in relation to abrogation of certain certificates and diplomas under circumstances mentioned:

Hon. John R. Park, President of the Board of Education, Salt Lake City, Utah:

Dear Sir—I am in receipt of your favor of the 7th inst., submitted on behalf of the State board of education, asking to be advised as to whether it is the duty of the State board, under paragraph 4 of section 5 of chapter 130 of the laws of 1896, to formally revoke certain diplomas and certificates which are authorized by said chapter, in cases where the holders thereof allow a space of five years to elapse without following some educational pursuit.

The said act provides for the issuance by the State board of education, of State diplomas of two grades, namely, high school and grammar, and State certificates of one grade, namely grammar. The grammar grade diploma is valid in the grammar and primary departments during the lifetime of the holder, the certificate in grammar and primary departments during a period of five years. The law then prescribes a certain examination for each of these grades of certificates, and also provides that normal certificates and normal diplomas issued by the University of Utah shall have the force of State certificates, and also that the holders of high school certificates and territorial first grade certificates, now in force, may at the discretion of the State board be exempt from examination in any and all of the subjects which are required for such certificates, and life diplomas issued by the State boards of other states which are of equal rank with those issued by the State board of this State may receive equal recognition.

The 4th clause of said section 5, the one to which you call my attention, and upon which you ask my interpretation, evidently refers to the diplomas and certificates above mentioned. It provides: "No professional diploma or certificate shall be in force, if the holder allow a space of five years to elapse without following some educational pursuit."

It will be observed from this provision, that it was intended to limit these diplomas and certificates to professional teachers; that is, it authorizes the holders of such diplomas and certificates to teach in the public schools

of the State without being subjected to examination, unless they shall allow a space of five years to elapse without following some educational pursuit, in which case this authority to teach is withdrawn by operation of law, and the holder would be placed upon the same basis, and would be required to submit to the same examination as other teachers not holding such diplomas or certificates.

I am of opinion that this provision of the law is effective, and operates to abrogate such diplomas or certificates, at the expiration of five years, as aforesaid, as effectually as any revocation of the board could possibly produce.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,
A. C. BISHOP,
Attorney General.

MEXICO AND SILVER.

The New York Journal recently dispatched W. E. Lewis, the well known newspaper man, to Mexico as a special commissioner to inquire into the effects of free silver in that country and embody the result in a series of letters to his paper. The first one is accompanied with an interview with President Diaz, the executive of the Mexican Republic and in it he tells how that country has prospered under the silver standard. Mr. Lewis's letter is as follows.

CITY OF MEXICO, Sept. 9.—What President Diaz sends herewith on the effect of free silver coinage in Mexico is given double importance by the facts that Mexico is one of the most prosperous of the silver using nations, and that its prosperity has been attained under the statesmanlike administration of the veteran executive who now sends this personal message to the Journal. Shallow observers who have been shaken by the sight of Mexican dollars selling in the United States for 52 cents, while ignoring the fact that in Mexico they buy as much, and only as much wheat now as in 1860, will learn from the president of the Mexican Republic how stimulating upon productive industry is a dollar which it does not pay to hoard, but to spend; which keeps over its normal value, and so doing keeps always stable the prices of commodities for which it is exchanged.

From Porfirio Diaz, City of Mexico, Sept. 9, 1896.—"I do not care to discuss the effect of the silver coinage on the material interests of Mexico with a view to influencing the result of the coming national election in the United States. Such course on my part would be wholly improper, considering the friendly and peaceful relations existing between the United States and Mexico. The present political issue in the former country is the question of the money standard, and I do not wish to be regarded as in any wise attempting to affect the outcome.

"I can give the facts relative to existing industries and the establishment of new ones in Mexico under our financial system, and each may draw his own conclusions as to the causes which have produced such awakening in commercial and industrial affairs. Ocular demonstrations of the vast development may be found by visiting the cotton and woolen mills in our various cities. Some old, others recently opened. Our paper mills and

their output also furnish evidence of our material prosperity. Until a comparatively recent period all the pulp used in the manufacture of paper in this country was imported, and the paper only was made in Mexico; now the pulp and everything that enters into the composition of the paper is made here. The departments of the government will furnish the exact data and statistics showing the growth of domestic manufactures and commerce.

"While our material interests have increased steadily and healthfully for the last twenty years, since the close of the Indian wars and the repeal of the Sherman law, so called, in the United States, the growth of Mexico's commercial and industrial interests has been particularly marked. The consequent appreciation in the price of gold and the increase in exchange between Mexico and the gold standard countries at once operated to reduce importations and stimulate home manufactures.

"The added price of exchange was in effect an addition to the tariff. The importer added to the original cost the duty and cost of exchange. Our cotton and woolen mills already in operation were obliged to enlarge their capacity and new ones were established. The number of operatives necessarily had to be greatly increased.

"To show the falling off in the consumption of foreign merchandise, it may be said that the year prior to the increase of foreign exchange on silver our customs collections at the ports of entry amounted to \$22,000,000. The next year they were \$14,000,000. In the fiscal year ending in 1890 our importations exceeded \$52,000,000. In the fiscal year ending in 1895 they were slightly in excess of \$34,000,000. On the other hand, our importations increased. In 1890-91 they amounted to \$63,000,000, and in 1894-95 to \$90,000,000. There was nothing in the nature of a commercial panic consequent upon the sharp advance in silver exchange.

"Our merchants are conservative and careful, and bank and business failures are happily rare in Mexico under any circumstances. As to wages and the condition of laboring men, considering the nature of work and classes of industry, they compare favorably with those in other countries.

"The demand for skilled labor has grown with the great increase in the number of mills and manufactories. This demand in all branches of labor is strong. The added exchange has not impaired the value of our dollar as applied to the purchase of articles of home manufacture. Its buying power is unchanged in this respect, and prices for domestic merchandise and produce vary only according to the supply and demand.

"Heavy investments of foreign capital in Mexican enterprises have been made since the appreciation of gold elsewhere.

"There is another point of view. The foreign debt of the country is payable in gold. The high rates of exchange, together with the decrease in our customs collections before alluded to, have caused a considerable shrinkage in this source of revenue."

The carpenters of Los Angeles, Cal., are organizing to demand a raise in wages to \$3 a day.