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SALT LAKE CITY, - MARCH 2, 1908.

"REST."

"Rest, on the hillside, rest," wrote Henry W. Nashitt years ago.

Sunday afternoon the words of his immortal hymn were literally fulfilled and the mortal remains of the veteran poet, business man and good citizen were laid away on the hillside with appropriate tribute. Loveable, kindly and self-effacing was Elder Nashitt, and therefore few of the later generation knew what the deceased performed as his share in building up the community wherein he resided so many years.

On Main street today stands one of the biggest and oldest mercantile institutions in the West, a monument, to his memory, and a few hundred yards distant, in the Temple block, the first signs of the rising sap in trees imported through his agency herald the approach of springtime and the resurrection of the flowers and the beautiful.

One by one they are passing, those hardy souls who surmounted almost incredible difficulty in the early days, those stalwarts who bore the heat and the burden of the day in building the span between the pioneer discomforts and yesterday's ease and plenty.

An insight into what Henry W. Nashitt accomplished, his early struggles and final victory, is given elsewhere in this edition.

He had opportunities, in the accepted sense of the word, but he elected to live the simple life in preference to the sordid scramble for riches. Twice he crossed the ocean in response to missionary calls and the work of proclaiming the Everlasting Gospel was dearer to him than the toil and anxiety of amassing wealth.

He leaves a spacious legacy to his posterity. To a richer monument than this can none of us aspire.

In the meantime his hymn lives after him:
"Rest, till the trumpet sounds;
Rest, O ye weary, rest.
For the angels guard those well
Who sleep on their mother's breast."

THE ALDRICH BILL.

Senator Aldrich's currency bill is not intended as a permanent cure of the ills from which the country is suffering on account of its currency system. But it is intended to be an emergency measure by which to prevent the recurrence of another crisis such as that through which the country has just passed. In the meantime the authorities may study more closely the imperfections of the system we have, and agree on some radical and necessary reforms.

Senator Aldrich's measure provides for a possible issue in an emergency of \$500,000,000 of national bank notes, redeemable by the United States upon presentation at the Treasury. The notes are to be identical in character with the national bank notes secured by the deposit of United States bonds. They are to be issued to any applying association if, in the judgment of the Secretary of the Treasury, business conditions in the particular locality of the bank demand additional circulation. For the security of the government the banks are required to deposit in the Treasury state, municipal, or first class railroad bonds, of a character and in amount satisfactory to the Secretary of the Treasury. Upon State and municipal bonds the bank is entitled to receive notes to the extent of 90 per cent of their value, and upon authorized railroad bonds 75 per cent of their value. The notes are to be taxed one-half per cent monthly, or 6 per cent per annum, and can be retired at any time upon the deposit of lawful money or national bank notes.

One objection to the measure is that its passage by Congress would in all probability deter further legislation on the subject and thus block the way to reform, but this view is not shared by the Wall Street Journal. That paper says: "What we want first is the passage of the Aldrich bill; second, a currency commission, and ultimately an ideal money system."

BY THE TOSSE OF A COIN.

From New York comes a story of a new method by which to secure impartial justice. It is to the effect that a jury decided a case by tossing up a coin. The judge thought the evidence called for a verdict in favor of the plaintiff, but the jury brought in a verdict for the defendant. This led the judge to ask some questions, and it was learned that the jury stood 9 to 3 for the plaintiff. But one of them had some money in his pocket to close up a business transaction and was anxious to get away. So the suggestion was made of tossing a coin to end the matter at once, and this was done with the result of bringing the whole jury to a verdict contrary to that favored by three-fourths of the men. They were all very properly fined for contempt of court.

"It becomes a question, however," says the Springfield Republican, "whether the reaching of jury verdicts in this manner may not on the average accord with the demands of exact and equal justice about as closely as one-half of the verdicts arrived at in the ordinary way. It is usually a 'toss-up' among the lawyers and spectators

of a case what the jury will do, and accordingly a toss-up by the jury itself for a verdict could not do much violence to the attitude assumed by those awaiting the result of the deliberations."

THE CRY OF THE CHILDREN

The petition just sent to Congress by the school children of certain districts of California, asking that the remaining forests of the country be preserved as the heritage of the oncoming generations, is a fitting appeal in behalf of a great and worthy object.

Will the people awaken to the vital necessity for preserving our forests? Will the cry of the children remain unheeded? Will politics and the ignorance or folly of the representatives of the people, stand in the way and deprive America of the last vestiges of what was originally her greatest and most beautiful resource, whether for health or wealth?

Florence Keen, in Forestry and Irrigation, declares that if any one could witness the desolation which she has but recently seen, he would be heart-sick for poor Dalmatia. That country was once one of the richest of the Roman provinces, and during the reign of Diocletian, who had an immense palace there, it supported a large population.

When it came into the hands of the Venetian Republic the trees on its fine mountain slopes were ruthlessly sacrificed for the ships of the conquerors, the soil washed away, the springs and rivers dried up, and even Syria in its desolation does not compare with it.

In Dalmatia today, that writer says, the attempts at cultivation by the peasants are pitiful. As far as possible they collect the rocks and stones in great mounds on the least desirable ground of the tiny field, and where they can find among the remaining rocks earth enough for the roots of one olive tree or even one grape vine. It is planted. The chief impression, even then, is of a most successful crop of rocks and stones. One of the best fields of grape vines this writer saw has the appearance of a pebbly beach. In that neighborhood a whole family may live for a year on the product of only one olive tree—so poor are they.

A curious phenomenon followed upon the loss of the forests, in the form of a terrible wind called the "bora," which blows a cutting blast for many months of the year, and renders reforestation almost impossible. Stories are told of its overturning railroad trains and of how women had to creep for miles in any direction and not see ten trees naturally grown. These statements apply to the northern portion of Dalmatia; further south the bora is not so strong and cultivation is a trifle easier; but there is no substantial difference.

As to Montenegro the condition is said to be about the same as in Dalmatia. It is such a mass of mountains and the hills are so steep that the earth washed down the hillside seems to have settled in little potholes and gradually formed a space large enough to cultivate about the size of an ordinary dining table. The livelihood and existence of the poor peasant can be better imagined than described, under such conditions.

The newspapers of California, in which the children's protest originated, admit that the alternative of forest preservation and restocking is the decadence of California into the condition of certain regions once the most densely populated and fertile countries of the world, now abandoned to wild beasts.

They seem to fear too much federal supervision, however, and claim that an adequate dealing with our forests involves such an interference with what we have hitherto considered the rights of private property, as is entirely impossible under our Constitution.

This may be true; but we have come to the point of desiring something to be done, even if the Constitution has to be amended or the political leaders disciplined, in the effort to conserve the few remaining forests.

ABOUT CONFIDENCE.

It is interesting to observe the wide differences in the opinions of leading men as to the cause of the panic of 1907.

One theory is that the people's real consuming power has not been impaired at all; that the only cause of present conditions is an ungrounded fear that it may be impaired. Those who adopt this view contend that the country's natural wealth is just what it was a year ago; its "balance of foreign trade" even larger; its farm communities richer, and its population as a whole able to spend, in necessities or luxuries, all that it was spending twelve months ago.

Those who hold this theory maintain that the recovery will be as sudden as the depression. They argue that real consumption will go on, in merchandise and even in securities, while the shelves of investment brokers are gradually swept bare. After a while, a realization of this condition will come, it is concluded, with startling suddenness; buying on "rush orders" will be extremely large, and "confidence" will return.

Another theory holds that inflation and over speculation produced the widespread failures of banks. It is claimed that last year's abnormal purchases of all kinds of merchandise involved undue use of credit, and that not only manufacturers and middlemen, but final consumers as well, were going in debt, living beyond their means, and in many cases placing orders on the belief in an unlimited advance. This process, it is argued, was stopped abruptly and violently by the October panic. The people at large may not be poorer in their actual possessions, except so far as values may have been impaired. But their buying power has been heavily curtailed, by the change in the attitude of lending institutions and by the shattering of the boundless optimism of borrowers themselves.

On either theory, the result must be that people will move more and spend less. But any theory takes it for granted that prosperity is certain to

return before long. America's great crops guarantee that, but no one can set the exact time.

Who has seen a robin?

The lion that accompanied the coming of March has become quite tame in two days.

An eastern supreme court justice has said in an opinion that a mistress has the right to slap a housemaid if sufficient provocation exists.

It is hardly remarkable that Pat Garrett, always "handy" with his revolver, should die with his boots on the victim of another Texas gun-man.

If Dr. Hyatt's promises bear fruit, the open season for poets is drawing very near. But even at that, we feel that the coming of the robin will be quite welcome.

"Fighting Bob" Evans is to be made a vice admiral if Congress will consent. That commission will be a fitting recognition of service well performed in war and peace.

In Ohio, the state militia was called out after a prominent merchant had received a letter from a band styling themselves "night riders," in which many threats were made against him. By the way, has Kentucky a state militia?

The "root of evil" is charged with being the cause of the murder of a wealthy woman in Los Angeles, and coupled with it, a large number of race track tickets were found in the victim's room by the police. This discovery came three days after Governor Folk of Missouri had charged that race track gambling is at the bottom of the worst crimes in the country.

The interstate commerce commission stands firmly for the enforcement of the law to compel railroads to employ a sufficient force of telegraphers to at least better a system that has been charged with the responsibility for many serious railroad wrecks. It will no longer be possible for an operator who tangled train orders to offer as an excuse the statement that he had been on duty thirty hours without sleep.

Where does all the gold go? asks a writer in the current Harper's Weekly. In Australia and South Africa, and in our own Alaska, Nevada, California, and Cripple Creek, great mines, equipped with the finest machinery known to science, are working night and day producing a continuous golden stream. And still there is a shortage. Why is this so? There is, says Mr. A. C. Simkins in his interesting article, almost a million dollars' worth of the precious metal produced daily throughout the world. Where does it all go? "Some of it, a small proportion, into the arts and jewelry. The balance is supposed to be coined or held in bars ready for coining. But where are the coins and the bars?" Mr. Simkins believes that an enormous amount of gold is hoarded in Africa by the Egyptians, and by the orientals in Asia. "The gold we should have in our marts of commerce today lies underground in India, in Egypt, and in China." He quotes a remarkable instance among many alleged by Lord Cromer. He tells of a cotton planter in Egypt not supposed to be rich, who led not long ago, "in his cellar there came to light a hoard of 80,000 British sovereigns, almost \$400,000."

DEPENDS OF THE CUBANS.

New York Sun.
The transfer of Cuba's government depends upon the force of our obligation to get out in accordance with our conditional pledges in comparison with our obligation to continue American control for the purpose of maintaining peace and insuring the safety of life and property. The issue is in the hands of the Cubans themselves.

EQUAL RIGHTS.

New York Herald.
Most people, including those who oppose equal suffrage, will agree with Justice Brewer. Woman needs special protection under the laws. For instance, in the matter of the right of freedom of contract to work more than ten hours in Oregon, as men may, women should be protected from themselves and their employers. But may it not be contrary to the spirit of the law to contract to work more than ten hours in Oregon, as men may, women should be protected from themselves and their employers. But may it not be contrary to the spirit of the law to contract to work more than ten hours in Oregon, as men may, women should be protected from themselves and their employers.

SQUAWS WEAR SILK.

For News.
Silks and satins are none too good for the Indian women on some of the western reservations. A writer who visited the trading post near Naudai says that the women were hitting up the demand for silk and satin, canned goods and other luxuries at a furious rate. The storekeeper at the post announced that certain silken scarves, perhaps 18 inches square, of bright red, blue and purple colors, were selling like hot cakes at from \$1.50 to \$2 apiece. The scarves are worn by the squaws in the manner of a fascinator, and no care as to their cleanliness, etc., seemed to be taken by the owners. Visitors saw many squaws at the post dressed in the finest of silk, but it is put on in such a manner that the beauty of the goods is lost.

WILL NOT FIRE ON THE FLAG.

Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A pretty story with a discreet blending of sentiment and patriotic respect, comes to us from the far western coast. It appears that arrangements are in progress at Ft. Worth, Tex., with a view to having a sham battle there as an added attraction of a national livestock exposition. The contesting armies are to be made up of the Confederate Guard of Dallas on one side, and a force of Texas National Guardsmen on the other. The Dallas company is an organization of Confederate veterans of the Civil war, while the guardsmen are younger soldiers. The latter appear to have been amicably arranged until the question of the flag to be borne by the rival forces were brought up. Then a contest ensued. The Confederate guard emphatically declared that his force would not participate in the battle if the militia men carried the American flag. "No, gentlemen," said the captain of the Texas National Guards, "we will not fire on the Stars and Stripes, not even in a sham battle. We stopped all that in 1865." After this emphatic declaration the managers held a hurried consultation at which it was decided that the militia men must use other colors, and the battle is now an assured attraction.

A SERMONET FOR WORKERS

(For the "News," by H. J. Harpwood.)
Americans are conservative optimists. No sooner does the money market loosen up than everybody turns his silver-lined cloud inside out and begins the work of reconstruction in earnest.

An industrial revival is at hand, the onward march of progress has actually begun. Every American business man is marching, and marching forward. It is not consistent with his nature to stand still marking time. He doesn't believe in it; for standing still is another way of going backwards.

W. H. Henshaw said the other day that he thought the turning point in the panic has been reached. "The rebound from the present depression has already come," he asserts, "and I feel sure we will steadily progress from this time on."

John Wanamaker voices a similar sentiment. "Things are quieting down," he says, "the worst of a business depression is passing, the tide has actually turned, and confidence and prosperity will come along gradually."

As a matter of fact, this almost panic was by no means a business crisis. Most of the factories have sold their entire winter output, and have many orders still on file. Crops have been good, and production unlimited. From all that I have observed, this is not a fit setting for a panic scene. This recent disturbance was a mere flurry.

The semi-monthly pay-roll for the steel plants in the Pittsburgh district a week or so ago was \$15,000,000. This is a million dollars above the average and distinctly indicates that construction work has not been seriously hampered.

"Business conditions are sound," said President Roosevelt in his recent message, "and we should put the money we have into circulation in order to meet the needs of a bonding prosperity."

JUST FOR FUN.

A Boiled Shirt Dinner.

"Did you ever eat a boiled shirt dinner?" asked Whittle, the newsdealer at the Y. M. C. A. corner, when he received an amazed negative answer. Whittle continued: "Well, I came near having to pay for one today. I'll tell you how it happened. Saturday I bought a nightshirt at a department store, and after having it wrapped up the clerk asked: 'Will you take it with you?' I said: 'Yes,' and he handed me the package and a sales slip, which I put in my pocket. Then I went to a certain restaurant for dinner. After having dined the waiter tears a slip and asks me the amount written on, which I also put in my pocket. I walked to the cashier's desk and laid down 15 cents and the check. 'You owe me 30 cents more,' said the young lady cashier. 'What for?' I asked. She handed me the check I presented. On it was written 'Shirt, 30 cents.'—Philadelphia Record.

Why She Kept Her.

Suburbanite—It puzzles me how New-sub can keep a cook so long.
His Neighbor—Don't you know he married his stenographer?
Suburbanite—What's that got to do with it?
His Neighbor—Why, his wife can take 150 words a minute from the cook without even a frown.—Puck.

An Ividious Call.

One afternoon the proprietor of an animal store said to his young clerk: "Tom, I'm going upstairs to work on the books. If any one comes in for a live animal let me know. You can attend to selling the stuffed animals yourself."
About half an hour later in came a gentleman with his son and asked Tom if he could show him a live monkey. "The customer's amusement," the clerk ran to the foot of the stairs and yelled: "Come down, come down, sir; you're wanted."—Judge's Library.

His Initiation.

Mr. Hogan—Where did Ol' git 'th' black eye? Ol' Jim just after bein' initiated.
Mr. Kelley—Into what society?
Mr. Hogan—Into th' society av me mother-in-law.—Leslie's Weekly.

When He Begins Hoping.

The young physician begins to have some hopes of success when he can conceal from the friends of the patient that he doesn't know what the matter with the patient is.—Somerville Journal.

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