

1. Murder and manslaughter, when voluntary.

2. Rape, abortion.

3. Arson.

4. Burglary, to be defined by the act of breaking and entering by night into the dwelling house of another with intent to commit robbery; robbery, defined to be the act of feloniously and forcibly taking from the person of another money or goods by violence or by putting him in fear; larceny, when the value of the property shall exceed \$200 or 300 roubles.

5. Forgery and the utterance of forged papers, including public, sovereign or governmental acts.

6. The fabrication or circulation of counterfeit public money, either coin or paper, or of counterfeit public bonds, coupons of the public debt, bond notes, obligations, or, in general, of any counterfeit title or instrument of credit; the counterfeiting of seals and dies, impressions, stamps and marks of state and public administrations and the utterance thereof.

7. The embezzlement of public moneys by public officers or depositories.

8. Embezzlement by any person or persons, hired or salaried, to the detriment of their employers, when the value of the property so taken shall exceed \$200 or 300 roubles.

9. Piracy or mutiny on shipboard, whenever the crew or part thereof shall have taken possession of the vessel by fraud or by violence against the commander.

10. Willful or unlawful destruction or obstruction of railroads which endanger human life.

Not only can the persons committing such offenses be extradited, but those who are charged therewith, or have attempted or are charged with attempting any of them, or have participated or are charged with participating in the same as accessories before the fact provided such attempt or participation are punishable by the laws of both countries, are also subject to extradition.

The provision regarding which the greatest amount of discussion has taken place is that in relation to political offenses and is as follows:

If it be made to appear that extradition is sought with a view to try or punish the person demanded for an offense of a political character surrender shall not take place, nor shall any person surrendered be tried or punished for any political offense committed previously to his extradition, nor for any offense other than that for which the extradition was granted; nor shall the surrender of any person be demanded for an offense committed prior to the date at which this convention shall take effect. An attempt against the life of the head of either government, or against that of any member of his family, when such attempt comprises the act either of murder, of assassination or of poisoning, or of accessoryship thereto, shall not be considered a political offense or an act connected with such an offense.

Except for the fact that Russia is not abreast with us in civilization, humane methods and Christianity, and resorts to punishments which on our soil are not thought of, there would seem nothing unduly stringent in any of the provisions of the treaty on the face of it. It is, however, contended by those opposed to it that the political provision is insidious and designed to work hardships in ways not apparent. One of these is that it does not require much of an act to constitute a person a suspect in Russia, indeed he may become one without inten-

tionally offensive acts at all; he is then forbidden to depart from the country without a passport, which he cannot get, and with Siberia staring him in the face for a purely technical offense or perhaps no offense at all, the temptation to commit forgery by preparing a fictitious passport is very great and when this is done, if the "offender" should happen to land in the United States his doom is sealed; in fact, he might not be permitted to land, as the requisition would surely be here ahead of him.

The remainder of the treaty consists mainly of the details of procedure in the process of extradition. It is provided, for example, that if the person demanded be held for trial in the country on which the demand is made, it shall be optional with the latter to grant extradition or to proceed with the trial; provided, that unless the trial shall be for the crime for which the fugitive is claimed, the delay shall not prevent ultimate extradition; that regulations shall be made by the diplomatic agent of the demanding government, and in case of the absence of such agent by the superior consular officer; that in cases where the person demanded has been convicted of the crime an authenticated copy of the judgment of conviction shall accompany the demand, and that in cases where only a charge of crime is made an authenticated copy of a warrant of arrest or of some other equivalent document must accompany the demand.

THE INDUSTRIAL HOME.

A friend called in to suggest that the ex-Woman's Industrial Home be utilized by the government for its own business here—court rooms, the various offices and so on, and thus save to it several thousands of dollars in rents every year. It is a patriotic inspiration on his part, no doubt, but there seem some objections to such a scheme, one of which is that the building is not centrally located and most of the places now occupied are under lease which will not expire for some time. Perhaps by that time Utah will be a state and things will have so changed around that uses in abundance will be found for the structure.

The News is advised that a movement is on foot looking to the conversion of the "home" into an institute of learning, provided the government will pass it over to the municipality. There is also a hint that application has been or will be made for the "home" for another worthy institution. It is splendidly adapted for either purpose, more so than for anything else we can now think of, and its location in such case instead of being a detriment would be an advantage. Let us hope our usually well disposed Uncle Samuel will not turn a deaf ear to the best proposition; he has not been overly indulgent with us in the matter of public buildings and this is as acceptable a time to begin as any.

GLADSTONE WON another seat in an election for the house of commons yesterday. The grandeur of the Grand Old Man does not pale perceptibly.

JOSEPH THE PROPHET.

Of peculiar interest and appropriateness, just at this anniversary time, will be found a modest pamphlet entitled "Reminiscences of Joseph the Prophet and the coming forth of the Book of Mormon," written and published by Elder Edward Stevenson of this city. It contains six chapters, and these with the illustrations are comprised within forty-eight pages. The absorbing interest which among the Saints will ever cling about the personality of the subject of the sketch constitutes the chief charm of the latter for local readers. Those not of our faith will find it a plain, straightforward story, accurate as to its dates and statements, and beaming from every page with sincere affection and admiration for the martyr whose life it briefly records.

It is the intention of the publisher to distribute several hundred copies gratuitously at the World's Fair—sending it out as a missionary of truth. But the edition is large enough to supply all other demands at moderate cost, and the NEWS hopes it will receive the cordial reception that it deserves from the community.

THE CAUSE OF IT ALL.

The secretary [Carlisle] had received a cablegram stating that the price of silver today in London was 68½ cents per ounce, at which rate the silver dollar as bullion was worth 53 cents. Nevertheless the point was of course apparent that the purchasing power of the silver dollar with silver bullion at 68½ cents per ounce is as great today as when silver was worth \$1.22 per ounce and the bullion value of silver 93 cents. It should be equally obvious that this is so because it is known that the credit of the United States is behind its silver money as it is behind all other forms of money and without which none of them, except gold coin and gold certificates, would be worth par in the money market of the world.—News dispatch yesterday.

With the business institutions of the country trembling on the edge of a precipice, there is something to consider in the foregoing lines. The honorable secretary makes the very point that the advocates of silver money have contended for all along—that nations and not individuals make our circulating mediums. But for the action of the nation which lives chiefly through its financial operations, silver would not in all probability have fallen below 80, whereas immediately upon the action of the India council the quotation was reduced three and a fourth cents, and now, with five days having passed, it is 62 cents—yesterday's figure, with today's still to come. This shows that there are two things necessary to the making of money—inherent qualities and the action of law. With either of these wanting, while an issue may be received in most places and pass current, still those who receive it do so cautiously and with the intention of putting it off for something more certain as rapidly as possible.

An ingot of silver refined to the highest degree is not a debt-paying