

who suffer in the time of distress and national discredit would be the poor, as they reckon their loss in their scanty support, and the laborer and working-man as he sees the money he has received for his toil shrink and shrivel in his hand when he tenders it for the necessaries to supply his humble home.

Disguise it as we may, the line of battle is drawn between the forces of safe currency and those of silver monometallism. I will not believe that if our people are afforded an intelligent opportunity for sober second thought they will sanction schemes that, however cloaked, mean disaster and confusion, nor that they will consent, by undermining the foundation of a safe currency, to endanger the beneficent character and purposes of their government. Yours very truly,

GROVER CLEVELAND.

SENATOR FROM WEST VIRGINIA.

Senator Stephen B. Elkins, who is to represent West Virginia in the upper branch of the national Congress for the next six years, and who is now in California, is expected in Salt Lake in a few days, to remain a short time, viewing the sights and acquiring information regarding the development and resources of Utah. Mr. Elkins is accompanied by his wife, three sons and one daughter. The party left Washington in February last to make a tour of the West for pleasure and recreation. They first went to Mexico, and spent several weeks in that country, from where they traveled to California.

When in the East Mr. Elkins is strictly in politics, and it was thus that he defeated William L. Wilson in the contest for senator. A few days ago Mr. Elkins's name was mentioned in the dispatches as a possible candidate for the presidency in 1896. He made the statement, however, that he had no ambitions in that direction, as a senatorship was good enough for him. At the time he took occasion to announce himself as a straight-out silver advocate. But that is as far as the senator goes into politics on his western tour. He desires it to be understood by those who press him for opinions on the subject, that for the time being at least he does not know anything about it. He is taking a rest from his turmoil, and is learning something about the country and its people.

But if Senator Elkins left Washington to escape politics, he did not fail to bring with him the faculty of saying pleasant things to the people en route. In Mexico, and since he left it, he has been praising the country; he is doing the same thing with respect to California, and when he comes to Utah no doubt he will see much here that he will describe as praiseworthy. In California the party are the guests of leading business men, who do not fail to exhibit the material advantages of the state, so that when the senator and family get home they will be able to tell of some of the state's resources and possibilities and the use the people are making of their opportunities.

While Senator Elkins has not visited Salt Lake or the Pacific coast previous to this trip, he still has had some asso-

ciation in the West. He drove an ox team to Santa Fe, New Mexico, in 1862, and a year later was elected a member of the legislature of that territory. He afterwards returned East and was sent to Congress, his first election to the House being in 1873. His wife is a daughter of ex-Senator H. G. Davis, of West Virginia. They were married in 1875. From Salt Lake City the party anticipates going direct to the East.

TAKE ANOTHER VIEW.

The publication in the News Monday of the facts relative to the leasing of 320,000 acres of Union Pacific land, and the proposition to sublet it to sheep owners has proven of considerable interest to the latter, though they are in no way agitated or excited about it. They have been anticipating just such a move in view of the contest between sheep and cattle owners, and the natural desire of the railway to get revenue from its lands by sale or rent. But the sheep men are practically a unit in declaring that they will not lease the land. One reason they assign for this is that it would be no benefit whatever; that it would give them no protection from cattlemen, and would be only contributing to the railway treasury without realizing any return for their money.

Several sheep owners today voiced their sentiments substantially as follows: "The cattle men and railway will find that we are all of one mind in this business. They ran a bluff of that kind four or five years ago in northeastern Utah, but it will not work this time. If we would gain anything by it we would lease, but as we would only lose, why, we have lost enough now. We will herd on government land or on our ranches, and the railway land may be taken care of by those who wish to. But there will be no bluff to cause big land sales this time."

"The fact is that there are 250,000 sheep in Uinta county, Wyoming, where all these leased lands are. Each alternate section is government land. If there is any contest, it will resolve itself between the Cattle association and the Sheep association. The latter also includes Sweetwater county, and as Wyoming is now the sheep owners will get fair play in the courts. The very questions raised in this issue were settled in the Buford vs Houtz case in Utah, and were decided in every court up to the U. S. Supreme court, in favor of the sheep men. In Wyoming we have more points in our favor than in Utah, for there is a fence law there and there was none in Box Elder."

"By the Wyoming law a land owner must protect his land by fence, or herd without dogs. If those who lease these lands want to recover for trespass they must do one or the other. If the sheep owners were to rent the land from the cattle men who are said to have made the lease with the railroad, then we would have to fence to protect ourselves. Otherwise, cattle and horses would run loose, and we would be paying rent for others to use the land. This we will not do. If the lessees want to use the land, they may take the procedure they

would like to push on us. We will herd on government land, and we can take care of ourselves. We have got the right to cross railway sections by the usually traveled routes. That was settled in the Buford vs Houtz case, so the quarter of a million sheep will remain in Uinta county just as before. If the cattle men commence trespass proceedings they will have to designate the boundaries of their land according to law. Then they will have to meet similar proceedings from the sheep owners whose lands they are now trespassing on. We do not think the cattle men want that kind of a contest, because it would do no good to either party. But if it is forced on us we will not buy or lease railway land to keep out of it; we had enough of the last experience of that kind. We do not think the railway will press this matter very far, for there are competing lines in northern Wyoming and south through this Territory, and the Union Pacific traffic department does not want any trouble with sheep men who can easily change the line of their business."

Thus the situation stands at present: The cattle men want sheep owners to sublet land from them; the sheep owners refuse. Now that both sides are told, future developments must record the result of the proceedings now on.

DEATH OF A. W. McMANUS.

A letter received Thursday by Elder August W. Carlson, of this city, brought tidings of the death, at 44 Ramson road, Senforth, Liverpool, England, on March 20, of Sister Ann Whitaker McManus, at the age of 73 years. Her body was interred on March 25th, in A field cemetery.

Sister McManus was well known to many people now in Utah, missionaries and others, as a most estimable woman, and a faithful Latter-day Saint. Her husband not being a member of the Church, she had not the privilege of gathering to Utah. Her father (Brother Wilson) and others of the family came here, where her father died. Others of her relatives now reside in different portions of the Territory. For more than three years past Sister McManus has suffered from spinal trouble, being confined to her bed the greater portion of the time. In her affliction she was patient and cheerful. While able she was faithful in attending meetings and in discharging other duties devolving on her. She will be held in loving remembrance by her many acquaintances in these valleys.

The Hotel Raymond, at Pasadena, Cal., was totally destroyed by fire on Sunday afternoon. Not a stick of the famous resort was left. The hotel was crowded with tourists, but they all escaped with their lives, although their wardrobes and other possessions were entirely consumed. The Raymond was one of the most famous, health and pleasure resorts in the United States. It was a very large structure, built entirely of wood and was located on a hill commanding a magnificent view of the San Gabriel valley.