

He is quite as radical in his pro-silver views as is Governor Waite, but so far has paused this side the gory panorama which the Coloradoan prefigures. The Oregonian's chapter is entitled "After the Four Hundred Years, What?" Glancing briefly at the World's Fair, and showing how appropriations to it are illegal because of making the man who cannot attend pay for the one who can, in contrast with the manner in which Columbus' expedition was provided, he comes down by easy stages to the currency question. History from remote periods is resorted to to show the origin and philosophy of currency. The rise, progress and fall of the Roman empire corresponded with the product and failure to produce metallic treasures, and by the writer's own process of reasoning he makes it plainly apparent as an undeniable truth that the decline into the dark ages following the Christian era was the direct result of diminution in the world's volume of money. He holds that the discovery of the precious metals in the western hemisphere "broke the bands of this [European] slavery and disentrained Europe from its abject condition of money servitude."

The reader will not have much difficulty in discerning at this point that the governor has constructed for himself an excellent foundation. To show that great quantities of metallic moneys in a nation, so far from being a menace do but raise it from the social slough of despond and broaden the minds and quicken the energies of its people, is certainly very felicitous for one who seeks to uphold and convince others of the usefulness of bimetallism. Of course with the precious metal which the United States produces as much of as all the rest of the world combined, retired permanently and all transactions adjusted to the gold scale, it is easily seen that the volume of currency must be curtailed more than one-half to begin with, and the decline that thus sets in must be maintained and increased as the "only money" finds its way into strong vaults only to emerge at the call of greater interest and stronger security than before. And in such a condition begets physical decadence and intellectual decline—a proposition which it is easier to deny than overcome—the governor has made a very strong point, one that, we think, it would have been as well for his whole article to have rested upon exclusively.

Of course, he does not do this. The diffusiveness characteristic of most of the silver champions crops out here and there, the resort to glittering generalities having but the effect of diluting that which would otherwise be solid argument. There is much to be said in favor of the unlimited use of two kinds of metallic currency on a parity; but the saying must not be that of either the charlatan, the fanatic, the pessimist or the seer to have force and effect. Least of all must it be attended by the approval of the communist or the applause of the mercenary and impetuous clacker.

THE AGREEMENT to vote on the silver question on the 28th, after two weeks of debate, is principally remarkable from the fact that two-thirds of the members of Congress are lawyers.

THE WINGED PESTS.

The locust, or whatever else it may be called, is upon the land in great swarms. From Tooele county we learn that, while the advent of the pest was too late to enable it to accomplish much in the way of destruction this year, the fear prevails in places that the eggs are being laid and that with the disappearance of frost next year the locusts will swarm north and spread havoc widely enough to let us know that they are not to be despised. The people of Utah have one advantage in the midst of all this—that of familiarity with the subject. They, or those of them who were here in the earlier days, not only know what contact with the spoliators means, but they realize the full significance of an after-the-battle period. These will know what to do and others can learn from them, or if this kind of learning is not satisfactory, the chance seems to favor an opportunity for graduating in the school of experience.

It is not always profitable nor yet commendable to be ever on the alert for unseen danger; most of these will come or not come just the same, no matter what degree of vigilance be employed. But it is the part of wisdom to look ahead and be guided in what we do or prepare for by judgment and reason. It is unprofitable to be either an extremist or a dillard, while it is always profitable to be rational and take counsel from sources known to be trustworthy.

COLUMBUS A "SAINT."

If a notice in an exchange is to be taken seriously, the pope intends to canonize Christopher Columbus. The bold sailor and successful discoverer would in that case naturally become the patron saint of the American Catholic church and fill a long-felt want in that religious body.

The act of canonization, whereby a deceased person is declared to be a saint and entitled to the special kind of worship accorded him as such, is based, probably, on the custom of the first Christians to revere their martyrs above all others. But as the church developed into a vast, worldly organization, the popes claimed exclusive authority to decide to whom the honor should be accorded. Orthodoxy was made one of the chief conditions. The performance of miracles was also once considered essential. But later any great service rendered the Roman see could be rewarded by canonization. The ceremony has, however, at the present time almost gone out of fashion. There are hardly any aspirants for the honor.

Columbus certainly deserves a place on the Roman calendar of so-called saints more than some who are there already. That in many respects he was the greatest man of his age none will dispute. And that by his achievements the Roman church was enabled to more than gain in territory what she lost in Europe by the reformation, is also evident. It would therefore be but reasonable to expect the pontiff to confer on him the highest honor possible, even at this late date. But the world at large will

crave pardon for viewing with merri-ment the revival of so obsolete a ceremony.

BOTH CANNOT BE RIGHT.

If the voters of Sandy at their election yesterday chose to office the men whose names appear as the successful candidates in this morning's papers, they have accomplished the feat of choosing a pair of mayors, recorders and treasurers, two sets of councilmen, etc., etc. If the candidates themselves get their information from our Salt Lake contemporaries, they will be puzzled to know whether they are elected or not, and if not, who the lucky men are. And if such uncertainty exists in their minds, what must it be in the minds of the simple-minded electors, who probably only saw one ticket, voted it straight, and have all along been under the innocent impression that for one office only one man could possibly be elected at the same time. The NEWS makes it all plain this evening, and sets both its contemporaries to rights, by presenting a correct list of the successful candidates.

A GENEALOGIST.

Inquiries have lately been made of the NEWS for the address of some person engaged in tracing genealogies, who would do work of that kind to order. In response we are able to state that Brother B. F. Cummings Jr., of this city, is prepared to take orders for such work in any part of the United States. He has had an extended experience in this field, has made himself thoroughly familiar with the literature of the subject in America, and possesses a valuable collection of genealogical works and manuscripts. He has traveled and searched records extensively in nearly all the older states of the Union, and last year visited many of them for the purpose of becoming acquainted with their systems of records and sources of genealogical information, in which purpose he was successful to a considerable degree.

Brother Cummings began devoting a portion of his time to this work about sixteen years ago, and during that period has traced scores of families of American Saints to their immigrant ancestors in this country, and has brought to this Territory, for his own and others' use, a large number of books relating to genealogy. He has heretofore confined his work to America, and is at present prepared to take orders for American families only; but he is in correspondence with parties in England with a view to making arrangements for tracing genealogies in that country. When these are effected, the fact will be duly announced.

Brother Cummings invites American Saints to correspond with him. He will furnish preliminary information free of charge, and is in a position to save large sums to such as desire to have their records compiled. His address is P. O. box 685, this city, and his office is room 522, Constitution building.

THE CHAPLAINS of both houses of Congress are Methodists.