

copper as it can and contain as well a goodly margin of the precious metals. All these should now be worked to the utmost extent and the product allowed to accumulate against the day when the ponderous jaws of our smelter shall be opened and the fiery maw of the monster in readiness for its flinty food.

There is no enmity between Utah and Montana nor is it likely that there ever will be; there is not even so far rivalry and need not be even when we begin the work of copper manufacture. We may have to draw upon our neighbor for some of the materials needed to keep our home institution in full operation, but with a long pull, a strong pull and a pull altogether by our mining operators, the amount so drawn will be reduced to the minimum if not eventually extinguished altogether.

### THE LABORER IS WORTHY OF HIS HIRE.

The system hitherto and at present prevailing in Great Britain by which members of Parliament have to serve without pay is, it seems, about to be done away with. The dispatches recently informed us that a bill providing for salaries for the members was introduced in the house of commons and passed. The author of the measure is William Allen, a liberal from Newcastle-under-Lyne, though it has been spoken of at times and even agitated for a good many years. The vote was 276 for to 229 against—not a very large majority but sufficiently so for practical purposes.

We are disposed to agree with an eastern cotemporary in the opinion that in a country where the right of suffrage is so widely recognized as it is in Great Britain, and where the masses of the people are permitted to take a self-governing interest in public affairs, it is no longer compatible with sound policy to maintain old barriers to popular perferment and reserve legislative honors only for those who are able to accept and hold them without pay. A period in English history has been reached when the people, having direct voice in the selection of their representatives to the house, should also be relieved of all restraints upon their own eligibility to the same responsible distinction. The same authority thinks that it is perhaps a commendable sort of patriotism and in some cases it is doubtless a noble spirit of self-sacrifice that members exhibit in rendering gratuitous service to their constituents; but honorable as their service may be, it works a certain injustice to others, who, equally patriotic, equally capable of wise legislation, equally in sympathy with the best interests of the government and the people, are barred by stress of means from aspiring to seats in parliament. It amounts simply to placing a premium upon wealth without regard to the means by which it was obtained and a discount upon honest and capable poverty, and as such is an iniquity at all times in theory while inevitably so in some cases in practice. To be a member of

parliament is to be a cynosure at once; good clothes must be worn and more expensive habits than are at all consistent with a poor man's circumstances be engaged in; and yet as is so often the case, the poor man may be the ablest and fittest one in the entire division or district—may, in fact, as is sometimes the case, be the only one qualified. Why should the people be taxed for his maintenance, or else forced to the alternative of sending some one they do not want and thus ought not to have? This amounts to double taxation for a single purpose—another iniquity; the constituency are taxed directly for the support of their member and indirectly by the government for the same object, and it should not be.

We again agree in the fullest manner with our cotemporary when it says that whatever the effect of the allowance of salaries to members of the house may have upon the quality of its statesmanship, it cannot fail to enhance its self-respecting independence and personal dignity. The present system of depending upon outside friends for proper subsistence and maintenance is one that is not altogether unfraught with danger, and which to men of sensitive temperaments carries with it a species of humiliation. The emancipation of members from this drawback, we are shown, will mark a new era in the triumphant progress of England toward a brave and self-assertive democracy. It will relieve them from many disagreeable necessities. The champions of Irish liberty will no longer have to depend upon their sympathizing friends in the United States to help them out. The way will be opened to many good citizens, against whom the doors of the parliament house are now practically closed and the state may some day if it does not now require their services.

What would probably have been the record of, for example, Henry Clay had the doors of Congress been locked against him only to be set ajar with a golden key? True, men of his grand mentality, scholastic attainments, magnetic presence, oratorical power and impetuous disposition can never be kept down or in the background save through misfortune; but how much longer would it have been than it was before he could have entered Congress and to what extent might that not have diminished his work and dimmed the lustre of his undying fame? The qualities named are God-given and intended for man's benefit and use; what right, therefore, has man to say that they shall not be put to such use in the place where they will be most potential, because, forsooth, the owner is not in possession of the stuff which we are constantly admonished is not to be bowed down to? Let the worthy and capable workman in whatever department of life be paid proportionately to his merit and his service, that justice, and the right may prevail.

A CHICAGO paper says, "The merry burglar still burgles and the highwayman upholds the hands of society. Chicago citizens should use a little more double-leaded matter at receptions." Same here!

### CALIFORNIA'S GREATNESS.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 30.—When the Californians do anything that is likely to reflect credit on themselves in the eyes of strangers they usually do it well, though I don't know that this old pasteboard town, with its numberless bay windows, corner groceries and stranded millionaires, could be used as a very good example.

However, some of the public buildings are very fine and perform their mission of impressing the visitor with the enterprise of the native sons of the golden west.

The city hall is a particularly magnificent structure notwithstanding it is condemned and must have a million and a half dollars expended on it before it is completed. There has been some gigantic stealing going on since the first spadeful of dirt was turned for excavating, and it is safe to say the steal is not ended yet. The city is always in trouble over this building, always making expenditures on it. The other day it caught fire and then the discovery was made that the fire hose was in such a bad condition that the brigade couldn't use them but had to ring the alarm and call out the hose cart. The building covers over two acres of ground and from every side presents an imposing frontage. It has three stories and a basement built of brick and plastered in grey colored material. Within its walls are the offices of the city and county officials, the jail, the receiving hospital, the free library, etc. There are seemingly miles of marble paved corridors through which people are passing and repassing as in the streets of a small town.

The Golden Gate Park. Ah! that is where the Californian pride reaches its climax. The average Californian's mind can comprehend no greater paradise. With him it is the grand cadenza of a grand finale—the capstone of a mighty achievement. And indeed there is cause for their pride, as the park is certainly one of the most beautiful places imaginable. Only about 500 of the 1200 acres are under cultivation, but these are about all that nature and art can make them. In laying out the grounds they have wisely left as much in its natural state as they could, so that the paths wind in and out through beautifully shaven lawns, rugged growths of underbrush, stately, decorous evergreens, tall, wide-branched trees, or through grottoes cool and damp, with sounds of trickling water. Flowers are everywhere; primly bordering the walks, coyly peeping out from crevices, or boldly massed together in huge beds.

A massive dial plate with a Latin inscription all made of grass and flowers is wonderful to behold; and some artist has arranged a long, steep bank, so that it looks as if a beautiful scroll pattern had been embroidered in red, brown and yellow cheville on green velvet.

Statues of noted men are placed here and there, that of Starr King being the last one dedicated. In one corner of the park is a play-house which Sharon donated to the children. Here are goats, donkeys, swine, merry-go-rounds, etc.,—everything to make a child happy. An aviary, a deer park, a conservatory and best of all a fine band of music, which plays three times