

INTELLIGENCE OF HORSES.

Our dispatches a short time ago told of a landslide in Voerdalen, Norway, by which several farms were destroyed and about a hundred persons perished. Norwegian papers contain exhaustive accounts of the occurrence and relate among the details one, which shows the remarkable intelligence, or instinct, or whatever it is, of horses. Doctor Strom traveled a few hours before the disaster occurred over the road to Stiklestad. He was going to visit some patients in the doomed district. As soon as he arrived at the place in the road which is now silted out, the horse refused to move and showed many signs of fear. The doctor urged the animal on, however, not being able to discover anything unusual. Finally the horse started off at a wild speed and was not brought to a standstill before the dangerous piece of land had been passed. Doctor Strom had to postpone his visit to the patient. Had he been there, he would probably have perished in the landslide.

Another man is reported as having traveled over the same road at about the same time, but in the opposite direction. His horse was hauling a heavy load. As soon as the danger line was reached the animal started to run, notwithstanding its heavy load and did not stop till it had passed the dangerous ground. Professor Brogger of the Christiania university, who tells these incidents before a scientific audience, remarks: "There were signs, probably, whereby the horses through their acute senses could discover that the place was unsafe, but it could not have been that the ground was already slaking."

TROUT FISHING.

Trout fishing is at times the most exhilarating and at other time the most exasperating of sports. To the novice, unless unusually lucky, it is a delusion and a snare; if perchance one of the beauties of the brook rises to his fly it is like the visit of a sunbeam and when the amateur "jerks," the fish is as safe as though disporting itself in the rapids of Niagara Falls; but sometimes the professional has no better luck. We question if there is better trout fishing, all things considered, anywhere in the world than here in Utah; and until giant powder and other rascally agencies got in their deadly work there was none quite so good. The following suggestions for those who go in quest of the best of all fish may be found useful:

During the day the large trout lurk in the deeper waters above or below a shallow, secreting themselves in holes, by stones, under logs and projecting banks, in irregularities of the bottom or sides of the stream, ever closely watching for indications of food or danger. They seldom venture upon the shallows, except in extremely hot weather, when a sudden rise in the water occurs, and also as evening approaches. Then they become extremely bold and scour the shallows for small fry, making havoc among the affrighted fish life as they rush here and there.

Deep-pool fishing for large trout during the day is apt to prove discouraging, unless there is a surface ripple or slightly discolored water. Either of these desirable conditions aid the angler in concealing himself and tackle.

A great many more suggestions might be added to the foregoing, but we will only offer one, and it relating to the fisherman's equipment rather than to the tactics to be pursued after hostilities have begun: If you have never tried trout fishing, or tried it and been unsuccessful, take along a little silver change with you. The small boys that infect all adjacent streams and generally do quite well are nearly always willing to sell, and as they are in total ignorance (in most cases) of the fact that silver is a played-out metal, they will become easy victims.

THE METHODIST REPORT.

For much notice of the report adopted at the Methodist conference yesterday, with reference to the work in Utah, we have neither taste nor time. Some of the statements, such as that "extreme illiteracy prevails in rural places, which is being overcome by our schools," are absolutely false. Mendacity and impudence, sacrilege it might well be called, in dragging the name of the Holy One into the flippant and concealed phrases coined by a couple of upstarts, constitute the whole claim of the scored to the publicity we give it. The regeneration to which the document alludes so unctiously, the self-sacrifice, the patriotism, the loyalty to duty and to the good cause—all this might be more readily conceded if less bombastically claimed. The M. E. brother apparently does not know what it is to "do good by stealth and blush to find it fame;" he believes in getting his pay as he goes along, and blowing his own tin trumpet till his cheeks crack, lest some one should forget that he lives. So far as Utah is concerned, prating of this sort causes no ripple save possibly one of half-amused pity. But having delivered themselves of a tremendous burden, Billings will doubtless go back with a happier smirk to Beaver and Jones will spread himself with still more oleaginous piety over the fortunate fold that has him for its shepherd. At the risk of disturbing their peace of mind, however, we tender them this parting greeting: That which they call the Mormonism of today is not different from the Mormonism of Brigham Young; if by the term, they mean the Gospel of Jesus Christ as the Latter-day Saints believe it, it will not change in the future any more than in the past; it is everlasting and eternal, and will be living and flourishing when puny opponents posing as report-writers and plate-passers have long since gone to their account.

SPEAKING OF extra sessions of Congress, it is a little singular that President Cleveland is not alone in calling one to consider the financial condition of the country. Martin Van Buren, the only other New York Democratic President, did it shortly after his election.

THE GREAT DECLINE.

Yesterday silver went to the lowest point it has ever reached since it was made use of for money by civilized people. It touched 77 cents per ounce with a falling tendency, indicating that bedrock has not yet been reached. So great a decline in so short a time was not so startling as it would have been but for the prevailing condition of things in the financial world; as when a building begins to crack and drop a brick now and then, we are not so disconcerted when the structure tumbles with a crash to the ground, leaving only a part of a wall standing for other agencies to demolish, as we would have been had it come unawares. If the simile can only be continued—if everything that holds silver in circulation at all, the Sherman act included, shall now be withdrawn and let the original foundation be reached so that we can begin a better building in the same place—it will be a splendid thing for the country and everybody in and of it. Things cannot, in the natural arrangement of events, continue as uncertain and fluctuating as they have been regarding silver; a solution by some means has to come; so it is better that the crisis be reached in order that, if possible, it may be passed. And the sooner the worst comes the sooner will the human family be made to realize what it has to do in order to maintain business and fiscal relations at home and abroad, provided such relations are to be continued at all.

The immediate cause of the drop from Saturday of three and one-fourth cents is ascribed to the action of the British government in closing down the imperial mints of India to the free coinage of silver and the determination to place a seigniorage upon coinage hereafter. The natural effect of such action was to cause silver bullion (or "pig silver") as the demonetizers prefer to call it) to drop a figure representing the difference between coinage for nothing and coinage with the toll to be taken out, this being presumably about the amount above stated—3.25 cents. As Lombard street, London (where the drop was promulgated) is the radiating point from which all quotations of a financial character proceed, as Wall street is but the echo of the other—sneezing when it takes snuff to put it less elegantly—the decline had not been registered many minutes in the British headquarters before it was posted at our self-constituted headquarters, and the result is before us.

The cause of England's determination to take the action spoken of is beyond doubt a desire to have all parts of the empire in harmony with the fountain head. India has all along been not only a silver standard country but exclusively so as relates to its general circulation, while all the rest of the queen's dominions maintain a gold standard. According to British systems of financiering it may involve some confusion and even loss in individual cases to have such a state of affairs prevail; but what about 225,000,000 people being deprived of their preferred system at the behest of one-fourth of that number or less? Have the people who con-