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WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

There can be no doubt that the movement to realize and promote the Nine Million operation means something, but just what it is cannot be sufficiently stated until more are further developments. Perhaps the idea from Cuba is that the President believes the presence there of an American fleet is to be an imperative necessity. In that event, there is likely to be some stirring news before long.

But why the sudden movement now? The moral of hostile sentiment by the Spaniards is not new, and it has been confirmed in Consul Lee's reports to the President. Everyone who knew anything of Cuban affairs before, knew that the Spaniards were fully capable of all that was charged against them, and also of denying it as they have done. American interests are as safe or as unsafe—in Cuba now as they were when Congress passed its resolutions and the President refrained from acting in accordance therewith. There is nothing of a fresh character revealed in proceedings in Cuba to cause such a precipitancy change of policy.

But the question comes forward, is it not internal affairs more than Spanish principles that is causing this activity? Has not the prospect of free silver endorsement by the Democratic convention, and the desertion of the free silver people from the Republican ranks, something to do with this movement? Everybody knows that President Cleveland is an earnest man—sometimes terribly earnest. He has considered the financial situation as grave as to make a determined public effort to check the drift toward free coinage of silver. Associated with him in his views on that point are the dominant powers in both Democratic and Republican parties, so far as immediate association with governmental affairs is concerned. Is it not possible that the preparation of a fleet of warships in New York harbor is as much in the interest of "sound money" as anything else, in an effort to divert the attention of the country from the financial issue that is coming to the front?

It is generally known that the West looks to the South for co-operation on behalf of silver. A demonstration in favor of Cuba would strike a popular chord in the South—as popular as to obscure all other issues. An anti-Spanish demonstration could be made so effective as to call the whole South to its support, and let the financial question go to the dogs for this election. Such a demonstration would not cause Spain to fight, although some of her lusty admirals in Cuban waters might do something rash enough to make the war spirit in the South dominate all other issues in favor of the administration and the financial policy it supports. If the more were in the interest of "sound money," England would be with the United States, and there would not be much danger of actual war with Spain; only just enough stir to keep the interest in Cuba lively till after election.

THE "BOLTING" PROPENSITY.

Since the bolt of some of the silver Republicans from the St. Louis convention there has been displayed a marked tendency to a repetition "bolting" proclivities in political matters generally. Following the walking out of the convention delegates referred to, several leading Republicans in different states also have walked out of their party on the financial issue, and the probability is that if the convention "bolt" had occurred with the sentiment of a week later it would have been of somewhat larger dimensions than it was. From now on, however, in the Republican party, it will be the action of individuals or sections, and there will be no rigid unity for a great display of the latter until the effect of the "bolting" votes is told in November next.

While the Republican political organization has lost its guiding direction in this fact, there are other party organizations which will have opportunity to make adjustments. Those pledged to silver it is said are not large bodies that the "bolt" in the Republican convention will certainly a few who will not follow the lead of a silver Republican, cannot date such as Senator Teller for almost the whole Populist vote probably will go to him with a "flop" some in his constituency is the direct issue that party has of establishing one of its planks—free silver—in high place. Still there are some Populists who will vote for no going outside of their own party for a presidential or other nominee.

But the chief "bolting" propensity now is with the Democratic party, whose national convention came to Chicago within a fortnight. Whether or not any of the delegates to that party will leave it is an open question, about which there is much less certainty than there was three weeks ago. Colorado's delegation is all, or nearly all, for sound money. There are those who are going to pursue the solution of a free coinage of silver policy are emphatically to leave, leaving the convention as they are invited. Others insist that the proper rule is that if delegates go to the convention without explicit instructions from their constituents they are in duty bound to remain to the convention and not to do their "withdrawing" afterwards, as individuals and not as delegates; and this view, being more in accord than the other with the ordinary conception of such an event, is gaining in force, and it appears that there may not be a "bolt" of great dimensions during the Chicago convention, but that following it there will be a wholesale refusal to abide by the platform. Even in the event of silver policy in evidence, there is going to be just as big a "bolt" in Democratic as in Republican ranks.

The ridiculous use of "sound money" Democratic papers since the St. Louis episode leaves no doubt as to the determination of that wing of the party to break away if a silver candidate is nominated on a silver platform. Even those journals that are most emphatic in denouncing the walking out of delegates from a convention are almost bolt in the view expressed by the Brooklyn Eagle, which declares that a revolt in convention would not be justified by any kind of money cloth, but after the convention is over those dissatisfied thereby "should not refuse to take part in party management, but hold to the station of an independent individual voter, whose right to 'bolt' remains," or 'bolt' in the text is not to be galvanized."

Still beyond the more disagreement as to party policy is the appeal that is being made, as it was made in 1892, to the patriotism of the people. The cry is that "sound money" advocates in all parties, and all who are inspired with love for the Union, should "unite against the common foe of silverites, Populists, and demagogues, whose rule means ruin." "Save the country from these enemies first!" exclaims the New York Herald, "and then it will be time to think of party ties." This call to patriotism will not be without effect, especially on voters who are honest enough, but who are not particularly thoughtful and between whom, because of lack of thoughtfulness, and unconditional entire the chief difference to be in the number of legs. With such a cheer, appeals like the following from the New York Herald will have great weight:

"Gold-money Democrats now could exactly where war Democrats did at the outbreak of the Rebellion, and it is not them at the polls next November to prove themselves as true Americans and patriots as their predecessors did when in the darkest days of the country's peril they stood their brothers in defense of the Union.

"The issue fired at Fort Sumter united Democrats and Republicans throughout the North in a common cause. It should restore party lines. It made loyalty to the union paramount to party fealty. Democrats and Republicans could stand side by shoulder against a common foe and a common danger.

"Today the country is menaced by the danger of cheap silver financiers, which strikes at the welfare of the people, the prosperity of business and the credit and good name of the government abroad as well as at home. Silver can most inevitably bring to its evil financial ruin and national disaster. In the face of such a danger there should be no Democrats and no Republicans. There should be no parties save that which is for the country and that which is against it.

"Of course the great danger to the Union is the gold monometallism which would bind the masses in financial slavery, and place the power of control permanently in the hands of the money kings. And the policy which always has marked the rule of money is clearly outlined here. It is to force those unwilling to subject themselves to that rule into acts of violence, and then bring the repressive power of the government upon them. Many of the masses will lend themselves to ignorance to this scheme, and will 'bolt' their party the thereby, as suggested. But there is to prospect a great deal of 'bolting' in the other direction, and the outlook is that by the time the November election is through there will have been so many 'bolts' loosed in one direction or another that relations in and between parties will have been entirely changed from the conditions that have prevailed the past forty years.

PHILANTHROPY IS BUSINESS.

J. H. Patterson, president of the National Cash Register company, Dayton, contributes to one of the departments of Public Opinion an article on the relations between employers and employes. He lines the claim that kindness pays even from a business standpoint, in dollars and cents, and his views are entitled to consideration, because they are founded, not on Utopian theories, but on experiments and results.

The general opinion is that an employer gives all he can afford in wages and is by no considerations bound to give anything for which equal is not return. The employer is the same way considers himself justified in giving as little as possible in exchange for the wages at least in giving as little than he receives while he and that a condition is enveloped invariably antagonistic to both sides, that the track is beginning to dawn upon those interested that whatever benefits one party benefits the other, both directly and indirectly.

The author proceeds to say the question has been put to a practical test in the factory with which he is connected for forty years. He had at one time employed factory and many employes who were having experiments. The success of interesting circle was to not avail. He proved and the much of something immaterial was to be little as possible. When it became clear that the system did not pay, a change was decided upon. The author states it as follows:

"In order to give in charge of a number of the persons, each member serving in rotation for a month, to consider the question of the factory. We consider ourselves responsible from the tools and to offer the system suggestions for reducing waste in the work. Every factory is, as a rule, of increasing importance and we are by theory to meet it. We use of the officers and principal employes in addition to their ordinary working, attention in proportion to monthly expenses. We have established a library and reading room, a club for social purposes, and a sick benefit club, at cost, of 50 members, which meets once a week, in the company's time, for the discussion of subjects relating to the advancement of business. The women employed by the company are given a room twice a day, and are provided with a hot lunch at noon, free of charge. They have a monthly half-holiday all the year round, one day's vacation each month and a week's vacation in summer, and receive full pay for all the time. They have established clubs up with and a social meeting-ship in the Women's Association, and are given excellent exercise twice a day.

The result is, we are told, that the employes are healthier, ambitious and self-respecting. They are faithful to their work, industrious and efficient, and actual experience has proved that the treatment accorded them pays the employers in every sense of the word.

This question has a more wide bearing. In this country where the great masses have such a large share in the government, it is of the utmost importance that in the daily walks of life no condition should be developed in which one class morally must stand arrayed against another. The crystal sinters are certain to clash up whenever the wind of political agitation blows, and the result is disastrous to the country's industry and commerce. A regeneration of the daily relations between man and man, such as contemplated in all sound religious teaching, would do more towards bringing happiness and prosperity to the millions of homes and, consequently, stability in the governmental structure than any reform so far proposed by the leaders of the political parties. Any ills from which a country may suffer must be remedied by individual application. The reform must commence with the procurement of new material and be continued, if necessary, with reconstruction. But new material is indispensable.

SALT LAKE CITY'S BANKS

The record of Salt Lake City in the way of its banks has been of a remarkably fine character. Once before in its history, during the great panic of the early seventies, a Salt Lake banking institution was compelled to cease operations. It went down, and went alone, so far as associates were concerned, for there were no entangling alliances. From that time until now there has been no repetition of such a failure. Through the disastrous depression of 1893, when banks were tapping and closing everywhere in the United States, and when hardly the strongest commercial institutions of the land escaped a shaking, not a single bank in this city closed its doors. Giving full credit to the bank managements for this splendid record, there was also due to the people much credit for the reason that they displayed no panicky feeling, hence there was no commercial distraction, and no imminent danger. Now that the crisis of the great depression is past, the city banks are in sound condition, having more cash on hand than for years, and being entirely unaffected by the retirement of one of those organized in recent years. For the closing of the doors of the institution as given in today's local announcements, there are understood to have been special reasons connected with the bank itself, not involving the others. And so, while there will be sympathy with the stockholders and loving depositors, there will be comfort in the reflection that a month of only one failure each quarter of a century is so extraordinarily good as to be endowed with but a passing regret. That is Salt Lake's showing, and it tells in the most forcible manner of the superiority of our local institutions as safe depositories for money. Neither the managements nor depositors are of the panicky order, hence the confidence and safety which exist, and which the recent event will not in the slightest degree disturb.

FREE CREAM CHOCOLATE

A package given each customer FREE WITH OUR

Money-Saving TEAS COFFEES SPICES

Our 50c Tea	Cost 75c Elsewhere
Our 35c Tea	Cost 50c Elsewhere
Our 30c Tea	Cost 50c Elsewhere

EXTRA PREMIUMS GIVEN AWAY.

Great American Importing Tea Co.

50 MAIN ST. Salt Lake. MONEY SAVING STORE.

Take all your Prescriptions to the old reliable Globe Drug Co.

Excursion Saltair Friday.

SYRUP OF FIGS

Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the transitory nature of the many physical ills which afflict humanity, the production of some gentle but effectual remedy to counteract the tendency to sickness and pain, has been the aim of the scientific. This we now have in the well known fig laxative, manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co., and sold by all druggists in 50c and $1 bottles under the name of Syrup of Figs. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact that it is the only laxative known to be perfectly pure, wholesome and agreeable, combining the opinions of all who have tested it, and it is everywhere esteemed as highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact that it is the only laxative which is perfectly pure, wholesome and agreeable, combining the opinions of all who have tested it, and it is everywhere esteemed as highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact that it is the only laxative known to be