

care for him, no food prepared for him. He lay down on the hard floor and soon he is sleeping soundly. Dear little soul, rest quietly! Sleep is sweet to the weary. Let us hope that although he has no comforts through the day, he may have pleasant dreams while asleep at night!

Probably near midnight the man (he is not worthy the name of father) returns to his comfortless home—of course he is drunk—and there he lays till morning. Had it not been for the kind attention of neighbors the boy might have hungered to death. The other day the little fellow was found in one of the streets in a most filthy condition. His body was covered with vermin and the only article of clothing he had on was a ragged frock. At the instance of the Manchester and Saltord branch of the national society for the prevention of cruelty to children the man was arrested, tried and sent to jail with one month's hard labor. The punishment I consider was far too light. The child was handed over to Lady Howard, sister of the duke of Norfolk, who had consented to take charge of him on behalf of the society. He was well washed, a new suit of clothes put on him, and you would not have known it was the same child.

The Saints in England, as a general rule, are poor, and many of them very poor. Some have barely enough to subsist upon. Yet they are cheerful under the circumstances, and do not complain of their adversity. Many of them walk up to the line of their duty as near as the imperfections of their nature will allow them. The great desire of their hearts is that the day is not far distant when they will be gathered to Zion, but their chances of emancipation appear to be very slim indeed. "While there is life there is hope" is a true phrase and one which is kept in the minds of the Saints. Their prayers are daily offered up to their Heavenly Father that He will open up their way to go to the valleys of the mountains. Those of our people in Utah who are blessed with considerable of this world's wealth, if they wish to become saviors on Mount Zion, let them send means for the gathering of poor, honest-hearted, faithful Saints who are in these lands. There are many here whom we can heartily recommend, and feel assured they will, to the best of their efforts, remain faithful and true when they arrive in Zion. And those who feel like taking such a step will be far better repaid for so doing, and receive more consolation in the matter, than if they had put their money to the greatest interest which it is possible to obtain. R. A.

RETURNED ELDERS.

Today Elder Charles S. Cottam, of the Sixteenth ward, made a pleasant call at the News office. He has been on a mission to the Southern states, for which field he left on June 2nd, 1891. His labors were in the South Alabama conference, where he enjoyed the privilege of proclaiming the Gospel to the people. He was treated very kindly, and experienced no mobbing or threats of injury. His health was good during his sojourn in the South. He says the conference where he

labored is in good condition, and quite a number of people are investigating the Gospel, notwithstanding the general indifference that exists on religious matters. Elder Cottam reached home on Saturday last.

Elder Richard Parker of Virgin, Washington county, was a caller at the News office Tuesday evening. He returned from a mission to South Carolina on the 23rd inst. He left home for the Southern states on April 26, 1891, and labored in the South Carolina conference during his entire mission. Elder Parker reports the mission as being in an exceedingly prosperous condition. He enjoyed the best of health and spirits and returns to Utah in that condition. He expects to leave for his home in southern Utah on Monday next.

July 29 Elders A. L. Farrell and J. W. Hyue of Logan called at the News. They have just returned from a mission to Holland, on which they left February 19, 1891. Their labors in the Netherlands mission were attended with fair success. They report the mission as in good condition. In October, 1892, Elder Farrell was appointed to succeed Elder Meiz as president of the Netherlands mission, and discharged the duties of that calling until his release. On the first of June last Elders Farrell and Hyue left Holland on a tour in Germany and France. On their return trip they spent some time in London, and when en route for New York took in the World's Fair. They speak highly of the Utah exhibit there. The brethren enjoyed their missionary labors, and most of the time had good health.

BRIGHT FOR SILVER.

The following letters bring words of solid comfort to the West, coming as they do from men of prominence at the national capital, who are thoroughly conversant with the situation. They are the utterances of men who view the situation with good and deliberate judgment and whose opinions are entitled to weight. The first letter is from the legal firm of Dudley and Michener to their agent here, and is as follows:

WASHINGTON, D.C., July 10th, 1893.

Mr. Charles H. Lawrence, the Knutsford, Salt Lake City, Utah:

Dear Mr. Lawrence—We have read with much interest your letters of July 4th and 5th, relating to the silver problem generally. We cannot agree with you in the gloomy view which you take, in common with many others in the West, concerning the immediate future of silver. We are confident that you are wrong in thinking that the men who will vote for the repeal of the Sherman law will also vote against any measure for the benefit of silver. It does not follow, by any means, that a vote to repeal the Sherman law commits the man who thus votes to the anti-silver policy. For instance, we have no doubt that Senator Voorhees will vote to repeal the Sherman law, but we have his most positive assurance that he will do everything within his power for silver, and he says that he is confident that some measure of relief will be agreed upon and passed, either at the time the Sherman law is repealed, or immediately thereafter. We happen to know that he expresses the sentiments of many members of the

House and the Senate, and reflects the views of a great portion of the people living east of the Rocky Mountains.

It may surprise you, but yet it is true that the silver sentiment has been growing rapidly in the East for the last year. We do not mean the free coinage sentiment, but we refer to a sentiment in favor of coining the product of the mines of the United States, protecting that product against foreign silver, and putting more silver in the dollar than is now put in even if the government should make a little less profit in coining it. In other words, the conservative people of the country east of the Rocky Mountains are far more friendly to silver than they were a year ago. No one need look for any radical measure, nor need any one look for the obliteration of silver. Much depends upon the senators and members from the silver-producing regions. If they will accept any reasonable compromise, they will no doubt have an opportunity of doing so, which will put silver on a much firmer basis than it has hitherto occupied, and not leave it subject to the fluctuations and the whims of Wall street. The present condition of silver is due to the uncompromising attitude of certain members and senators in 1890. You will remember that we have told you that they could have had a bill at that time which would have protected our silver from the competition of foreign silver. We hope that such conservative and reputable silver men as James, Bennett, and others, known to both of us, will take charge of the silver movement, and muzzle the men who have done it so much harm in the past. There is a middle ground in this matter that is a safe one, and we silver men will do well to occupy it if we are wise. Doubtless the silver market will be unsettled for awhile, but that is true of other products.

We want to say that it is my judgment that silver has seen its lowest point, and we doubt very much if it will see 68 again. Of course, nearly all depends on the wisdom of the silver people. We do not want you to consider the outlook as, in any degree, hopeless. We do not underestimate the struggle there is before us, but knowing the sentiment east of the Rocky Mountains as we do, and knowing how many men there are in public life who will not vote for the repeal of the Sherman law without something substantial being done for silver—although they are being quoted to the contrary—we feel that silver people have more to hope for than at any time since the Sherman bill became a law. We have been through many a struggle, political and legislative, and, knowing the situation as we do, we look forward with equanimity to the struggle that is before us.

We have written you at considerable length, because we want you to feel that we believe the situation to be far better than you imagine it, and to be such as to warrant the earnest effort and highest hope of every friend of silver. We will thank you to show this letter to Bennett and James for their consideration.

Sincerely yours,

DUDLEY & MICHENER.

The other letter is also to Mr. Lawrence, and from a gentleman as well qualified to speak on the subject as are the others, but as his communication was a personal one, Mr. Lawrence does not feel justified in permitting the name of the writer to be published at present. He says:

WASHINGTON, July 22, 1893.

Dear Mr. Lawrence—It is a pleasure to be able to say to you that senators generally are speaking much more favorably of a law dealing justly with silver than I had anticipated when I wrote you last.