

physique, being about six feet in height, compactly built and erect as an arrow. In his younger days he was noted for his great physical strength, while his power of endurance was remarkable. He was noticed everywhere, in his associations with all classes, as a person possessing mental powers of no common character.

### THE BASIS OF THE EUROPEAN DIFFICULTY.

THOSE only who have given more than cursory scrutiny to the European situation are informed with regard to the cause of the present misunderstanding between leading nations of that continent. Russia, in combination with France, insists that all international conditions be squared upon the basis of treaties heretofore entered into by the great powers. The Dreihund, consisting of Germany, Austria and Italy, and, to a certain extent England, take the ground that matters shall remain *in statu quo*. The Czar then holds that if the other powers thus disregard the obligation of treaties he is justified in doing the same and looking after his own interests. The British occupation of Egypt is pointed at by him as a breach of international agreement, hence, in retaliation, he operates in the Pamir region in a way to threaten India, and France brings about a rupture between herself and Bulgaria in order to give Russia an opportunity to interfere in that country, which occupies so important a point geographically, as to entitle her to be called "the key to the Orient."

The difficulty-in-chief can be understood on this basis, as every movement must grow out of it. As there is no prospect of the nations on either side relinquishing their respective positions on the main question, it looks as if an ultimate conflict is inevitable. The situation grows more and more critical.

### PLUMB AND SILVER.

THE death of Senator Plumb of Kansas removes from the free-silver party one of its most aggressive champions in Congress. The bill introduced by Senator Stewart about ten days ago is said to be a copy of one introduced by Senator Plumb at the last session of Congress, but with some amendments. Plumb's measure was as follows:

"That from and after the date of the passage of this act the unit of value in the United States shall be the dollar, and the same may be coined of 412½ grains of standard silver, or of 25.8 grains of standard gold; and the said coins shall be equally legal tender for all sums whatever.

"That hereafter any owner of silver or

gold bullion may deposit the same at any mint of the United States to be formed into standard dollars or bars for his benefit without charge; but it shall be lawful to refuse any deposit of less value than \$100, or any bullion so base as to be unsuitable for the operations of the mint."

The amendments to this bill, as outlined by Senator Stewart, provide for the coinage into standard silver dollars of the bullion now deposited in the mints, and also that the certificates issued in exchange for bullion shall be of denominations of not less than \$1.00 nor more than \$10,000, instead of not less than \$100.

The appointment of a successor to Senator Plumb now rests with Governor Humphreys of Kansas. The Legislature of that State will not meet until one year from the present. Ingalls is already talked of as the future Senator. If he should be appointed, a sturdy, energetic and vigorous anti-free silver man will succeed Plumb. It would be interesting to see Peffer and Ingalls face to face in a debate in the Senate.

### A MORE EXCELLENT WAY.

THE Chicago *Herald* of 12th inst. contains a report of some remarks made by Mr. F. C. Brampton, of Salt Lake City, in regard to the character and present attitude of the "Mormon" people. We are not acquainted with the gentleman, but it is evident from his remarks that he is desirous of telling the truth abroad about his neighbors at home. This is more than we can say for some of his non-"Mormon" fellow citizens, including a few of the would-be religious reformers and educators of Utah. Here are some of his expressions as reported in the *Chicago Herald*:

"There seems to be no attempt on the part of the Mormons to evade the Edmunds law prohibiting polygamy. Apparently they mean to obey it. The Mormons recognize that they are citizens of this government and that its laws are binding upon them. It is only now and then that a man is found and arrested for plural marriage."

Then follows an account of the marriage relations of the Presidency of the Church and his observance of the laws of the land concerning them. The gentleman further said:

"The stories that are frequently told in the East about the Mormons sometimes persecuting the Gentiles are untrue. I am a Gentile and a merchant, and Mormons and all classes trade with me. A stranger could not tell the difference between a store run by a Mormon and one by a Gentile. No apparent distinctions are made in the patronage."

Would it not be more conducive to the prosperity of Utah—to say nothing about regard for truth and fairness—if visitors to the East from this city would follow this example, instead of

pandering to the morbid public desire to hear something defamatory of the "Mormons?" We think our non-"Mormon" fellow townsmen ought to make a point of endeavoring to correct public sentiment on the "Mormon" question. Enough has been said in the way of romancing and ribaldry and retailing of old stories to please reporters and hotel loungers. Why not take a course to dissipate the unfavorable impression existing, by the relation of living facts and the diffusion of correct information? This would certainly aid in the building up of the Territory and the promotion of its material interests, and those who engage in it would have the added satisfaction of doing right and undoing wrong. Try it, and see the good that will result.

### AN ENGLISH ROYAL WEDDING.

ANOTHER royal marriage will soon take place in England. Albert Victor, eldest son of the Prince of Wales, is about to wed the Princess Victoria Mary of Teck. On the 17th ult. the corporation of the City of London voted \$13,000 to provide a wedding present for the young couple. As a matter of course Parliament will be asked to make permanent provision for their maintenance as the possible future rulers of Great Britain. This will afford the English radicals a good opportunity to ventilate the expense of royalty to the nation, and doubtless some severe things will be said.

These young people have been prepared to enter matrimony any time during the past three years, but Queen Victoria sternly forbade it. She wanted her grandson to marry the German Emperor's youngest sister, Margaret of Prussia, a clever but by no means handsome lady.

Princess Mary, mother of the prospective bride, is the younger sister of the Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief of the British army. She married the Duke of Teck in 1886, being then thirty-five years of age. The Queen was opposed to the marriage, but Mary, who had been disappointed in many good matrimonial ventures by Her Majesty, at this time completely ignored the royal mandate.

The Princess Mary was a remarkably handsome woman in her youth. Suitors for her hand were many and famous. Among these were the Prince of Orange, heir to the throne of Holland, Prince Napoleon, surnamed "Plon-Plon," Napoleon III, and Victor Emanuel. The Queen opposed all these, it is said, because of jealousy. Her cousin was looked on as the Cinderella of British royalty, and she