

same day on which the corner stones of the Kirtland Temple were laid, signed an agreement with the leaders of the mob that part of the Saints should leave the country before the first day at the next year, and the remainder be removed before April. It may not be inadmissible to consider the actual date of the expulsion as the one on which this agreement was signed, although the real exodus took place later and covered more than one day. The Saints, as is well known, were not left alone to carry out the agreement entered upon. At various times they were cruelly assaulted by mobs, led sometimes by professed ministers of the Gospel, until the final departure occurred. The meteoric incident, erroneously referred to by Brother Tyler as having happened on the 13th of October, occurred on the 13th of November the same year, early in the morning, and the phenomenon is said to have been so remarkable that many spectators concluded that the day of judgment was at hand.

By the courtesy of Elder Franklin D. Richards, the Church historian, the NEWS has obtained the following additional facts relating to the Jackson county expulsion:

On July 20th, 1838, the printing establishment of W. W. Phelps at Independence was destroyed by a mob and Edward Partridge and Charles Allen were cruelly maltreated on the public square. Three days later the agreement to which we have referred was signed; but the mob being unable to wait until the time agreed upon, continued their relentless persecutions. On the night of October 31st they demolished ten dwellings west of Big Blue, and threatened, pelted and beat those who could not escape fast enough. On the night of November 1st an attack was made on a branch twelve or fourteen miles west. At Independence the same night the mob threw stones and brickbats at houses occupied by Saints and partly pulled down A. S. Gilbert's dwelling, while others broke into Gilbert & Whitney's store and scattered the goods in the streets. Poles were also thrust through the shutters and windows. The following day, Nov. 2nd, the vandalism was continued. An attack was made upon a branch at the Blue, six miles from the village, where roofs were torn down, houses broken into and several persons severely beaten. On Nov. 4th a collision occurred near the Blue, in which several persons were wounded, three fatally. This was about sunset. The same evening, Gilbert and four other brethren were sent to jail, but Gilbert, Morley and Correll were liberated almost immediately and returned in the morning. W. E. McLeilin was one of the prisoners. In the morning, Nov. 5th, the mob gathered, intending to murder the imprisoned Saints. Gunshots were fired for the purpose. Four prisoners were set free about sunrise. Later in the day the arms were demanded and promptly surrendered, and the brethren gave themselves up for trial. But this was not what the mob looked for. They had no regard for the law or the courts, but broke into the houses of the Saints, telling them to flee or their houses would be demolished and the inmates massacred. Matters having reached this crisis, on the nights of

November 5th and 6th women and children fled to the prairies or to the banks of the Missouri river. The mob hunted the unarmed men and fired upon some of them. Others were captured, tied up and severely beaten. On November 7th the shores of the river were lined with men, women and children, goods, wagons and provisions, the rain all the time descending in torrents. The following day the expelled Saints commenced felling cottonwood trees to make log cabins.

The conclusion from these authentic data is that the exodus which was agreed to on the same day the corner stones of the Kirtland Temple were laid was not an accomplished fact until the early part of November, 1838, instead of in the middle of October as Brother Tyler says; yet there can be nothing but a technical objection to dating the expulsion from July 23rd, as is done in the pamphlet referred to.

WAITING FOR THE DAWN.

The announcement comes from the East that money is abundant at two and one-half per cent interest on call. It would not matter much to us in the West if it were only half of that; if, indeed, it were only the fraction named, because in a financial sense the East has established a censorship over the rest of the country, and whatever convenient arrangements the money-changers may make with each other for their own mutual benefit produces no more of an effect outside the circle immediately participating in such transactions than do the over-true spring zephyrs. Wall street is "the closed sea" of the financial nation; everything goes in but nothing goes out except as the Argonauts went forth, in quest of the golden fleece, and in this case invariably finding it.

This may be the dark hour before dawn. There is every reason for hoping so and a few for believing so. One of the latter is that when a nation, like an individual, gets to the bottom there is but one course he can then take—upward. Another is, that when an individual finds his cash on hand and available unequal to the requirements of his business, he must obtain more from sources other than those formerly relied upon or go out of business—a situation which sometimes results in his making ends meet that but for the stringency he might never have thought of. Rather than let everything go, he may determine to let some few things go or to make the most of some other things which previously were unused.

The United States through its duly constituted agents has done more than merely throw into practical disuse half of its constitutional money; it has placed such money by reason of hostile treatment in such a position that it has acquired a bad name and those who had been taking it right along without question and in some cases even giving a premium for it finally joined in the scandal and looked with suspicion and distrust upon the once favored metal. It is something like the reputation of a citizen, easy to lose but hard to win back, and so we are confronted not only with a situation meaning so much ready money out of circulation

that business is prostrate, but the prospect of that condition continuing until business contracts and subsides down to the volume of currency represented by gold as the controlling factor, with silver figuring merely as a convenient auxiliary in the shape of change for very limited amounts. It is a sort of Procrustean bedstead arrangement, in which business must be reduced until it gets down to a level with the volume of currency or the latter must be increased sufficiently to be equal to the former. The gold to accomplish this we have not and cannot get, and those who keep it where it is and the other metal in the mines and vaults will not have things different from what they are. So we repeat, this may be the critical period and a measure of relief one way or another be forced through without much further delay—either there must be a widespread crash followed by a reduced volume of commerce, or more of the wherewith to conduct transactions be brought out and disseminated. The congested condition cannot last much longer; it must give way to something more nearly normal.

It is a proposition that stands to reason that the government is not and has not been doing the best it could in the matter of a circulating medium, even from the Sherman standpoint. This we understand looks to gold as the only measure of values with such status given to silver as its recognition as a mere matter of temporary convenience may obtain, but never in any event to be a legal tender above a certain fixed and trifling sum. With all the hardships that this would entail if made law and enforced, with the enormous shrinkage in commercial affairs that would ensue as a consequence, it would still follow that silver might occupy a much higher estate than it does now, poor and humbled as that is. If the limit of its debt-paying power were placed at ten dollars, nine-tenths of the pensions could be paid in it; by such means it would require a certain respectability and stability of its own in spite of the law, for it would go to the small business men of the community and from them to the farmers and other producers, coming and going continually, effecting exchanges and settling little accounts and thus creating activity by communities no matter if the guardians of the nation kept on in their policy of contraction. At present the pensions are not and for a long time they have not been a draft on the silver deposits now overflowing, and they might as well be as not. In this and many other ways the white metal could be put to use without affrighting the denizens of Wall street from their propriety or making their nights sleepless. It would not all amount to much but would be doing the best that could be done under very unfavorable circumstances and would be an immense improvement on what we are now undergoing. If we cannot have a whole loaf, let us by all means have as large a slice as possible. The coinage of silver dollars has been ordered stopped; now let us have those that are stacked up in the treasury vaults.

The point aimed at is for the government, while doing as it pleases in the matter regarding itself, to place no further obstacles