

solely on her capacity for furnishing two Republican senators when they are very much needed.

Geographically Utah does not promise much. Her vast area is chiefly mountains, desert and arid plain. Her mineral wealth is very great, but does not promise to exceed the production of Nevada. Her annual production of gold has risen to 56,000 ounces and of silver to 6,600,000 ounces. In addition she produced some copper and about a million dollars' worth of lead. She also produces about 5,000,000 pounds of beet-root sugar annually, which is taken care of by the Sugar Trust, and ranks high in the production of wool, an article specially endeared to McKinleyism. On the vote on the Constitutional Convention she mustered something more than 41,000 voters, a number less than that of several single Congressional districts in this city.

It is a part of the irony of politics that the Republican party, which for thirty-five years had kept Utah from Statehood on the pretense of hostility to Mormonism but really from a dread of Democracy, should finally have secured its admission as a pure piece of political sharp practice through a Mormon alliance. Yet this is the plain fact. While the vote of Utah was nominally Democratic it was primarily a Mormon vote. It was only when it saw its way to "renounce the errors of Democracy and embrace those of Republicanism" that Statehood became possible.

The new State accordingly comes into the Union under the influence of the Mormon Church, of the silver-mining camp, of the Sugar Trust, the sheep-raising industry and the need of Republican votes in the Senate. While it is understood that one Senator is a "Gentile" and the other a Mormon, both are Republicans, and both will be obstacles to any needed financial or revenue legislation.

The sneers and falsehoods in this presentation of the State of Utah might be treated with silent contempt—our duty being sufficiently performed in having given the New York World the fullest opportunity to merit the scorn of as worthy and deserving a community as the sun shines on. But a passing comment on the various statements made will not be improper, in view of the ease with which they can be controverted.

We hold it to be no disgrace that Utah was once an arid desert; it sustains its present population with ease, and can sustain one much larger, by reason of the industry of its people. A community which redeems a barren, mountainous region, and fills it with a quarter of a million inhabitants, even if it takes forty years to do it, is entitled to something more than abuse from its fellow-communities. How much less time did it take New York to get that much of a population, from the time the first white man landed within its borders?

As to the mineral products which Utah supplies to the nation's wealth, we notice that she surpasses at least New York, and yet this part of our advancement is conceded by every one who knows anything about it to be only fairly begun.

As to sugar, Utah produces, and does not enrich or ruin men in exchange speculations with the staple; the charge that the product is taken care of by the Sugar Trust, is false; if every other manufactory in America followed the example of the Utah Sugar company there would be no trusts.

Wool is mentioned as one of Utah's

most important productions and as an article especially endeared to McKinleyism. We beg to observe that it is also dear to Americanism—at least that quality of Americanism that proposes to depend upon something else for its subsistence and life, than is hoisted up out of the reeking depths of a foreign ship's hold.

As to the comparison between the total vote of Utah and that of several congressional districts in New York city, the honors are all with the former. We should think the less the World said about the vote of its city districts, the exalted patriotism of its voters, the intelligence and freedom characterizing its ballots, and the general attributes of its heavy population in all that pertains to courageous and reliable patriotism, the better for its consistency.

As to the political aspect of Utah's admission, the World is, as in the other respects cited, monstrously mistaken; for its pet Democratic party was the one which made possible the admission of the State at the present time. Campaign orators have never tired of telling that a Democratic Delegate introduced the enabling act, a Democratic House and Senate passed it and a Democratic President signed it. That the Democratic party is entitled to all the credit for this long-delayed boon to the people of Utah we do not admit; the Republicans were equally zealous and energetic in procuring this act of justice—in fact there was practically no opposition from either side. But the fact remains that the Republican party alone could not have secured Utah's Statehood, while the Democratic party easily could have prevented, or at least have deferred it. One party was therefore no more "in need of two more votes in the Senate" than the other party was, if the contemptible motive given by the World was the actuating one.

We fail to see the "irony;" we fail to see the crime in having sent two Republicans to the Senate; we fail to see that a Mormon vote is not as good and as true as any other vote; we fail to see any cause for the World's tirade except petulance, bullying, and the poorest sort of ill-tempered and impolitic political disappointment; but we do not fail to see a most spiteful, sneering, disreputable and mendacious exhibition on the part of a newspaper that is big enough and ought to be brave enough to know better.

DIPLOMATIC ETHICS OF SOUP.

Small questions sometimes derive importance by reason of the difficulty which their solution causes to great minds. One of these, of long standing in American diplomacy, relates to the status of foreign ambassadors (generally princes, counts, knights or grandees of some other rank,) as compared with that of our own high officials on the occasion of state dinners in Washington. To Mr Olney, the present premier of the administration, must be given the credit of settling the matter at rest. His ruling, as exhibited at a recent cabinet dinner, is that the ambassador gets his soup before even the Vice President or the Chief Justice of the Supreme

Court of the United States. The question and its determination will be of general interest in view of the effect it may have upon our ambassadors abroad; and it will be generally regarded with favor as following in a well known precedent; for, according to all reports, at least one of our foreign representatives has recently been getting his soup not only early but all the time, and plenty of it.

THE SONORA RUINS.

MIDWAY, Utah, Jan. 29, 1896.

To the Editor:

THE DESERET WEEKLY of January 11 tells us of archaeological discoveries made in northwestern Sonora by the McGhee scientific expedition, of remains of "a prehistoric race never before recognized by archaeologists."

In the *Etoile du Deseret*, published in Paris, France, in 1851, by Elder John Taylor, there are fragments of a relation of discoveries made in the same region of country—the country of the Gila and Colorado rivers—and those discoveries showing that the race who left those remains were of a higher civilization than their successors in the land.

The relation of these discoveries had been published in full in the New York Herald prior to 19th September, 1851, which is the date of the publication in French of those fragments by Elder J. Taylor. By searching the files of the New York Herald the whole may be obtained, which would prove of interest to those who believe in the Book of Mormon, and who have faith in the future of the Indians. If these ruins are not the same as those discovered by the McGhee company, they are not situated very far from them and may be closely related to them.

The name of the discoverer, correspondent to the New York Herald, is not given in the *Etoile du Deseret*.

Yours respectfully,
PHILIPPE LEUBA.

The discovery reported by the McGhee expedition is considerably south of that referred to in the article cited by our correspondent. In both cases the report was made to the New York Herald before reaching other journals in the country. The ruins mentioned in *L'Etoile du Deseret* have been more thoroughly examined since 1851, and bear conclusive evidence of being the work of a higher civilization than that of the aborigines of the time of the Spanish invasion. The later discoveries by the McGhee party seem to belong to a still more advanced people, evidences of whose presence have been found in abundance in Mexico and Central America, but none so far north before as the McGhee expedition reports.

The presence of this class of ruins has been well known to archaeologists of recent years; but their classification as being the work of a particular race has not been definitely determined upon. With the continued additions being made to present information, the archaeologists are about constrained to recognize that these ancient works are those of a distinct race of people from the American Indians, so far as the condition of the latter indicates at present. There is no doubt that many of the antiquities referred to are those of a highly civilized people, with an intelligent aim beyond any now possessed by the savage tribes, and equal if not superior to the civil-