DESERET EVENING NEWS.

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THE SILVER STRUGGLE.

A few days since the NEWS in answer to a correspondent gave the total product of silver in the United States by years from 1870 up to and inclusive of 1891, the figures for 1892 not being at hand. These are 58,000,000 ounces of refined bullion. The yield of gold during the same time was 1,896,000 ounces. While the ratio as to weight is about 32 to 1, it will be observed that the values, estimating the gold at $20 an ounce and the silver at the Wall street price, are nearly equal. This on the face of it would show that existing conditions are proper—that the law of nature which hedges the metals with protection through scattering them and making their production difficult agrees with the plan of the monometallists in making or trying to make the present silver dollar worth a little less than fifty cents in comparison with gold. This is a conclusion reached by so arranging the premises that it is inevitable, but it is unnatural and illogical.

It is the merest absurdity to profess a willingness that bimetallism continue in this country and base the ratio of the mine upon so shifting and uncertain a measure as yearly production. What if another California should be discovered and the single gold standard continue—every ounce of silver in the country would at once begin to appreciate and keep on appreciating until the gap between the metals would be so narrow as to be practically indistinguishable, and then probably turn the other way. This for two reasons—silver mining would be neglected and the visible supply would be constantly undergoing diminution rather than increase, while the gold product would steadily advance. The standard would, according to the monometallists, have to shift accordingly; and is assert that the government could continually change its measurements of coinage to keep pace with supply and demand would be to assert arrant nonsense. It would not only be utterly impracticable, but would make values of all kinds so unstable if it could be done that we would be worse off than ever—a condition which radical monometallism in a country which produces large quantities of and has always used both the money metals must inevitably bring us to.

We cannot with safety base our circulation upon either metal to the exclusion of the other, and the volume of business transactions even exclusive of exchange balances is so much greater than any one kind of money we possess that we must either have more than one kind, resort to fictitious money in the shape of paper of various kinds, or suffer the business to shrink down to the proportions of its likelihood. And to make one coin supreme and the other with no value but that which the former reflects upon it, is to prolong the prevailing uncertainty because of a kind of money that has no value of its own being in circulation at all. Unless, we repeat, silver can be given a place of its own—one in which it will not be disturbed at least for some years—there is no probability of the existing order of things undergoing any change that is worth mentioning.

It is proper that this matter be discussed far and wide, but it ought to be discussed dispassionately and in the light of reason and existing conditions. But the very dispassionate of the case seems to make some writers and speakers desperate and then they fulminate the more than they can ever repair in some time. When we read or hear such arguments it seems as though no compromise could be had, the extremes are so far apart. But we have great hopes of Congress and faith in the administration. Speeches like those of Vest in the Senate and Bryan in the House are opening the eyes of the East to the merits of the silver cause. And when we add to this the declaration by the Atlanta Journal, the Secretary of the Interior's paper and a quasi administration organ, in favor of free coinage at an advanced ratio, it would seem as though the financial horizon were already streaked with the rosy tints of the coming dawn.

NOT YET, NOT YET!

Our Liberal contemporary's report of the commissioner's findings in the Druce prosecution concludes with the words—"Thus ended the great case." We will not be so uncharitable as to suggest that the wish was father to the thought when those words were written; indeed, in another part of the paper a different idea is expressed, but as they may suggest to certain circles a hope that is groundless, their effect may be more disastrous than beneficial to those who are thus sought to be comforted. The NEWS and its supporters are not vindictive or vengeful; far from it; but they are just as sincerely as at their minds direct and their hearts approve, and the public would be indifferently served if instead of permitting with grave issues were permitted to slumber as soon after being awakened. The contest with corruption and peculation is but commenced, not concluded; when and where it may and we cannot tell, but certainly not until there is no longer anything of the kind suggested to work upon. The Augean stables are not cleansed yet the scavengers are at work.

Not only must the guilty be made to answer but those who seek to hide their own knavery by making baseless charges against innocent men and subjecting them to the expense and annoyance of a prosecution must be made to experience as well what it is to arouse public indignation by thus wrongfully putting the machinery of justice in motion. The hunter who wanted a bystander to help him capture a bear, effected his purpose soon after quite easily; he made the capture, and then wanted the other man to help him let go! So let it be with those who use the process of a court for any other purpose than to secure the defense of right and the overthrow of wrong; we cannot permit them to clear just when and how they are to let go. So far from the Druce-Hyan case being ended, therefore, we insist that it has only begun. Commissioner Greenman's decision places the matter practically in this light: Since Druce made affidavit to nothing which warranted his being held for libel, his testimony must of necessity warrant the holding of Ryan for embezzlement or fraud. "The great case" will only be ended when the official has either been acquitted as innocent by a jury of his peers or be lodged as guilty behind the bars of a miscreant's cell.

THE IOWA CONTEST.

The Iowa Republican convention yesterday nominated I. D. Jackson for governor and a full state ticket. The platform neatly dodges the prohibition issue, not being willing to go on record as against it and still recognizing it as the rock on which the party has many times split. Notwithstanding this and the fact that their candidate is comparatively an unknown if not untried quantity, we are inclined to the belief that the ticket will come out of the contest with the rooster of victory crowing lustily over it. Iowa is naturally a Republican state, has given as high as 80,000 majority that way when it did not have as many voters by fifty one-third as now. That having constantly to steer between the Scylla of prohibition and the Charybdis of impartial license has decimated its forces is most true, but not at any time, as we look at it, to the extent of actual defeat. True, it was overthrown in the last two state campaigns, but this may be attributed to the strong personality of Horace E. Boies, the Democratic candidate; and as he has peremptorily declined to run for a third time the signs all point to the Hawkeye state returning to its first if not its only love this fall.

ETHICS OF SALT BATHING.

Sea bathing is the subject of an interesting paper from Dr. P. H. Starr in Washington's Magazine for August, and his observations and advice cannot fail to be of value to this community, where all the benefits of salt water bathing are so much appreciated and so universally enjoyed. Scientifically considered, it is the stimulation of the cutaneous surface by the dissolved salt, the changing and cooler currents of air, the impact of the waves upon the body, and the mental effect of the unusual surroundings, that combine to invigorate the system so very forcibly; and while such conditions may have a depressing effect upon one who is accustomed to them, they are highly invigorating and stimulating to him who is strong enough to make such bathing safe. Of course there are persons whose experience has proved that the plunge or dipping in the briny water is injurious, and there are those to whom it is harmful; it is at least not agreeable, like all medicinal agents it may be productive of good or bad results, depending upon the condition of the patient and the manner of taking it. Due to the convalescent, the infirm, dusty dweller, the harassed business man, the matron enfeebled by household cares, the society person whom late hours and social requirements have overwrought, even the school child, the old bringing vigor and rest, pleasure and refreshment.

All this will be accepted without dispute by fanciers of Saltair and Garfield, as will, we fancy, the following familiar picture—familiar, especially, upon the water is a degree of sea bathing:

"In entering the cold salt bath there is a sense of discomfort, greater or less degree, depending upon the nervous susceptibility of the bather and the degree of the temperature of the water below that of the body. The water looks very alluring as one stands on the sandy beach, but proves disappointingly cold if one advances slowly into it; the skin becomes pale and shrunken, and presently the bather gives vent expressing himself by a contraction of the skin and subsequent protrusion of the hair follicles, speaks over the body. There is a general shivering, a blueness of the lips, nose and extremities, as the blood retires from the cutaneous vessels and masses about the internal organs. An involuntary sounding breathing as the sea or rises to the chest marks the impression upon the nervous system. If the adventurer plays in the water continues, or if another, if a plunge into its depth be taken, the system in a few seconds is aroused to meet and overcome these depressing effects and a glow of exhilaration follows. The skin now blushes ruddy, the whole body is in a glow, the pulse is stronger, the breathing is full and easy, and body and mind are invigorated.

Having received breath and courage, the bather, according to the notion, may now take one or two more plunges, swim a few strokes, or allow two or three waves to pass over the head; and then all the good that can be derived from the bath has been acquired. "It may be prolonged for the sake of the pleasure to be derived from sporting in the cool water or from the profit to be attained in learning to swim, but no further constitutional benefit will be secured by the extension of the five or eight minutes already passed in the water."

This is the advice we were waiting to receive. We reproduce it in the interest of the resort proprietors, who object to loaning a bathing suit and renting a room all day for twenty-five cents. And if to this be added the further warning not to swallow so much of the water as to make the bathing too shallow, the intelligent reader and bather will have been counseled enough, for this season at least.

THE INDIA BLUNDER.

The NEWS admits that at the present writing the London dispatch of yesterday as to the course of the Indian council with reference to silver, is ambiguous and far from satisfying. That the matter was held to be of more than common import by the press agents is evident, else it had not been sent specially after the regular report was closed. But that there is anything to justify the hope of the abandonment of the policy announced seven weeks ago, the closing of the Indian mints to silver coinage, is by no means assured.

Still, we are inclined to think it portends such a step. The mere suggestion that this might be the case has had and will have an elastic effect, whether with or without reason. The fact is, the closing of the mints there was what toppled silver from 82 cents down to 62 at one fell. With the present advices it is natural that the hopeful reader should reverse the condition—that is, the cause of the depression being removed the metal's wonted elasticity would return and take it back to where it started from—82 cents as curse to New York.

This much, however, seems to be thoroughly established; the India council's scheme is demonstrated a failure; and it is hard to see how this can have but one meaning—that sooner or later the mischief done will have to be undone.

COURAGE ON THE BENCH.

The upright magistrate is one of the bulwarks of civilized and enlightened communities. It at times requires courage of the highest order and a nerve power capable of resisting every strain upon it, coupled with the learning and integrity which are presupposed to exist, to constitute such an officer. But the greatest of these qualities is integrity, lest the people be subjected to greater danger when men sit in judgment than when they have no courts at all.

In disposing of the Druce prosecution as he did, Commissioner Greenman is not particularly to be lauded, any further than is any official who is intelligent enough to see his duty, and seeing, is impartial enough to perform. The evidence acquitted the defendant and the court simply gave voice to the verdict. It affords the NEWS pleasure to record the fact, and to show that no unworthy motive resulted or at least moved the tribunal. May it ever be thus, whoever may be the parties and whatever the resultant conditions. When a guilty man has no reason to hope for escape, an innocent one has no reason to fear that he will be punished. So long as we move along in this direction our progress, be it ever so slow, is gratifying.

The Washington dispatches, like those from Chicago during the recent silver convention, are enthusiastically silent concerning the eloquence and effort of our U. S. Goodwin of Salt Lake City. The hard-pressed silver men of Utah who guaranteed him coinage at a salary in his paper, his traveling and hotel expenses and one thousand dollars besides, have a right to ask something more for their generosity than he has published. Can it be, that when he gets among the real silver champions he is only a very small potato after all? Neither his platform nor his name have yet appeared in any of the responsible papers of the East.

A morning paper alluding to the News article of last evening upon Fire Chief Stanton and the purchase of Cache Valley horses, says:

"The deal is under fire, but so little has been heard of any fraud result that he will depart for Chicago this evening to attend the national convention of fire chiefs which will be held there, beginning on the 22nd."

Couldn't the chief delay possibly postpone his departure a day or two? The result action of wouldn't be, if direful, so serious were he here; on the other hand, if it should be authoritatively, he would surely but under were those who make affidavits and charges against him hold to the grand jury for criminal libel. We may be prejudiced, but certainly the trip to Chicago would seem to be of minor moment under all the circumstances.

Director-in-chief Saul thinks the receipts of the house department show up as well as any one did six months ago. Many whose hopes now pay their taxes in warrants.—S. L. Tribune.

That last clause explains it. As stated in these columns yesterday, the saloons have decided "to uphold the dignity and honor of the city by taking city warrants" for whisky. Receiving them at a small discount, and paying them over to the city treasury at par, plus the usual interest, enables the thrifty saloon keepers to make a fair profit on the transaction.

From Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher.

"21 Orange St., Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 11, 1893.

"I have used Allcock's Plaster for some years for myself and family, and, as far as able, for the many sufferers who come to me for assistance, and have found them a genuine relief for most of the aches and pains which flesh is heir to. I have used Allcock's Plasters for all kind of lameness and acute pain, and, by frequent experiments, find that they can control many cases not relieved in your circulars.

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Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher.

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The portrait department of the Art Bazar will be closed until Aug. 21st, when Mr. R. G. Savage will resume his labors with the camera, more than ever determined to do first class work. Wait until then and come and get your party taken. C. R. Savage, 12 and 14 Main St.

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Mr. J. W. Hager, a well known merchant of Clio, Iredell Co., North Carolina, cured four cases of flux with one small bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy. This is the most prompt and successful remedy in use for dysentery, diarrhœa, colic and cholera morbus. No other medicine will take its place or do its work in this class of diseases. It is equally valuable for children and adults. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept. d&s

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