

pound more for Utah dried peaches than for those of any other state.

And this extends beyond the fruit. When a Utah girl reaches the station where she is called a "peach," it is safe to wager that she is worth three cents per pound more than any can be counted on in any other state.

Walter Cool

THE announcement comes that Walter Cool has resigned his position in the National Cash Register company with which company he has been a director for more than thirty years. Mr. Cool was well known in this city. As a youth he spent most of his time in this intermountain region. He made a trip on horseback from Ogden to Canada and return before a rail was ever laid either on the O. S. L. or up the Columbia, was ever laid or even thought of. He introduced and sold the first cash registers ever used in Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Idaho, Wyoming and Montana.

Ninety-nine per cent of the sale of cash registers have been made since he entered the company.

He was finally made district manager of all the territory between Denver and the west coast and from British Columbia to Mexico.

He has now resigned, not to rest but to look more carefully over his private business.

Oscar Groshell, who has been connected with Mr. Cool for more than twenty years, succeeds to his place.

"Nate" Thompson

SO old man "Nate" Thompson is gone. His "one hoss shay" did not run quite one hundred years before it became rust but it came very nearly doing it. He was born May 15th, 1825, so he was over ninety years of age.

He was a contemporary with Ensign peak, Mount Davidson and the time when the Snake river finally ground its way through the lava beds and went exultingly on its way to join the Columbia.

When the contingent of Price's army realized, after that day at Wilson creek, that it was up hill business to fight the stars and stripes and deciding that it was good to follow Mr. Greeley's advice and go west, and finally brought up in Montana, they found Nate Thompson, and that he was called "one of the old settlers."

To digress for a moment. Those "Rebs" were really the victors at Wilson creek, but it was a victory that was not encouraging.

It was the man who was in command on the other side, that demoralized them. He was a Connecticut Yankee named Nathaniel Lyon. One of those on the other side told the writer about him. He said: "I would not have been in his place for a thousand dollars a minute for eight hours on that day. He was in the old-fashioned uniform of a general, golden epaulettes, plumes and gold braid, all easily distinguishable from our side. Moreover he was riding a big grey horse, and every sharp-shooter on our side was trying to pick him off. With a few regulars and the rest raw Iowa volunteers, in all about six thousand men he seemed to be trying to surround our twelve thousand. He in person led those volunteers on an assault of our columns three times. The third time he was killed but the memory of him on that day is with us yet."

"Nate" Thompson was in Montana when they arrived, doing business at the old stand. "Nate" was a born sporting man, but he was not like some of that fraternity. He was dead square. He knew some few little things about cards, and horse-racing he had reduced to so exact a science that for the past thirty-five years he has been an authority on that subject from which there was no appeal.

Like a real blood horse there was not a drop

of cold blood in "Nate." He was familiar with all the camps of Montana, Nevada and Utah; he now and then took a drink but never smoked; his even temperament was the same morning, noon and late at night; he loved his friends and if he had now and then an enemy, he simply had no use for him.

When he was born "every part was just as strong ez the rest" and so when he died there was no illness—he just ran down and stopped. Wherever he was known, and that means everywhere in the west, when his death is announced the response will be: "He was true blue."

The Panics of 1873 and 1893

IF J. Ham Lewis is not more correct in his other statements than he is in accounting for the panics of 1873 and 1893 he should attend a kindergarten for a few evenings. The panic of 1873 was due to a too swift calling in of greenbacks—the only money the people in the east had seen for ten years.

They were called in so rapidly that there was no sufficient circulating medium on which to do business. They never have had enough since. That is what causes business to drag today.

The panic of '93 was brought on purposely by the interest gatherers of New York City, to supply an excuse to President Cleveland to bulldoze his demand that the purchasing clause of the Sherman law be repealed through congress.

They did not really mean to bring the panic, only, to give the country a big scare to help the president in his contemplated course. They soon found, however, that they had started a storm that they could not ride or control.

They achieved what they wanted and then though the treasury was full of standard dollars which were a perfect tender for debt, they rushed greenbacks upon the treasury and drew gold in lieu of them until they supplied the president and Mr. Carlisle with an excuse for selling \$250,000,000 bonds, which by the way the country is still paying interest upon.

There may have been incidents in history of a meaner betrayal of a generous people than was seen in our country in 1873-74, but it will take a historian a long time to find it.

Premature

PROFESSOR GEO. T. LADD is out in a long paper discussing whether a representative Democracy or a military autocracy shall be the dominant force of the future, that the supreme issue of the present war is to decide that question.

It strikes us that it is a little premature to spring that question now.

The rule of England is a representative rule in name but it has been a rule of the aristocracy since the time the sullen king signed the great charter, and then stamped his feet, beat the table with his fist and swore because he was forced to sign it or lose his crown and maybe his head, if he did not. Some of those old barons could not read or write, but they had their way and so have their descendants, except during the little interim when Cromwell made his diversion.

In Russia the rule is and always has been imperial, although the people believe that their Duma is a little check on their ruler. And when a people believe that there is some mortal who of right stands as the ruler of the people and their religion, it requires a vast amount of suffering for them to give up that belief.

The Reichstadt of Germany and the Reichsrag of Austria-Hungary are supposed to represent the people, but they really represent the aristocracy of those countries.

The part the people really play can be seen when the dead inside and outside the trenches are counted.

If the war is carried on to utter exhaustion and the settlement is finally made by The Hague or some similar tribunal, then the terms of peace may bring more freedom and more power to the common people, but the effect cannot yet be forecast, hardly anticipated. Then no matter what new rights may be bestowed upon the people, the people themselves will be a long time in growing up to the point where they can, under the constitutions and laws realize their own power. After the girl, who worked on a canal boat, became a great actress, it was only necessary even when she was playing a great role, for some one to shout "low bridge" to make her duck her head.

The habits and deep impressions of a people cannot be changed merely by removing oppressive laws.

Under the most favorable conditions the people have to be educated up to a realization of what is theirs. Take for example the Russian people, millions of them just out of serfdom. In their breasts there will have to grow self-respect, self-confidence and a sense of justice and a new dignity, before they can appreciate what real liberty is. It is still true that "long is the way and hard that out of hell leads up to light."

Great Services Recognized

THE body of Sir Wm. Van Horne was brought back from the foreign soil on which he won a fortune, title and great name in railroad construction, and buried in the little village burying ground where his father and mother are sleeping.

We have no idea that he was superior as a railroad builder to either of many men in this country of ours who during the past sixty years have ribbed the land with steel rails and made new tracks for commerce.

Some of ours have made great fortunes, but not all, some have made great names in the thoughts of intelligent men, but the chances are ten to one that had Sir William remained on this side of the line, the title that he would have gained would have been that he was a soulless monopolist; the oppressor of the poor; one of those heartless men who ride around the country in a private palace car, which car is the modern Juggernaut that crushes out the hopes if not the lives of the poor.

The chances, too, would have been seven to ten that the government would have felt that it was its duty to investigate his work and if it could have done nothing else, it could have at least so blasted the credit of his road that he would not have been able to secure money enough to keep the road in proper repair.

Old England has very many wrong ways, but she never fails to reward those who perform high service for her. It is so in her army and navy, so in her courts, so in every line where eminent service is performed.

The result is that those in their service do their best, and this is so palpable that she long ago learned and practiced on the fact that the great laborer is worthy of his hire.

German business men have sent an offer to the United States to buy 1,000,000 bales of cotton. The price offered is 15 cents a pound, payable on delivery of the cotton in a German harbor.

It is doubtful whether the United States has Zeppelins enough to carry that much cotton.

The Russian harvest is stated to be far above the average of any of the years from 1909 to 1914, inclusive. The estimates indicate that when the cutting is completed, in a few weeks' time, the yield will be about 2,000,000,000 bushels, taking all the crops together. The winter wheat has been harvested, as well as a large proportion of the spring crops. It is expected that there will be 450,000,000 bushels of grain available for export.