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is directed fifty miles off the road, and then costs the freighter \$600, he feels like tearing up the track, and cries out for Government ownership. And that will surely sometime come, unless the right thing is done by the roads.

A Work That Should Be Done

LAST WINTER the New York Legislature appropriated \$10,000 for use by the State geologist to make investigations of the State's underground resources. That officer now reports that 600,000,000 tons of 45 and 50 per cent iron ore awaits easy extraction.

We believe the incoming Legislature of Utah should make a small appropriation and send an expert to report upon the mineral possibilities of the State, upon its quarries of building stone, its shales, its clays, its slates, its oil indications, its water sources and the possibilities of increasing the supply by tunneling the mountains, its iron supplies, and the probabilities of finding copper under the iron—just the data which would be investors would want to consult. The new Commercial Club building will have a large space set aside in which to exhibit the wonders of the State. This expert could add materially to that display and have the exhibits classified or labeled in a way to give all the needed information required concerning such exhibits. The above is but an outline. We hope some member of the Legislature will fill in the needed details, incorporate the main facts, and push through an appropriation that the work may be done.

For the School Election

EVERY American should be on hand for the school primaries on Tuesday. There has been a steady struggle on the part of the Mormon church to gain control of the schools ever since Statehood was obtained. It virtually controls them now. That control should be in Gentile hands, because the high priests of the dominant church have not the capacity to direct the schools, and they have no desire to see any advancement in them; rather they would, if they could, reduce them to what they were when they had undisputed control, and when to call them schools was a travesty and burlesque.

It Should Be Done

CONGRESS will meet in a few days. We think the Commercial Club of this city should appoint some gentlemen of fortune and character to go first to J. J. Hill, of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific roads, to persuade him, if possible, to join him and the two go to Mr. Harriman, and get the two railroad kings to sign a petition to the President and Congress, explaining that trade with the Orient is being killed by the rates of exchange which the price of silver has been reduced to; the trade of the Orient and Latin America, where the people know no money except silver; that this condition makes it impossible to run ships from our west coast to China; that, suddenly, just as that country seems ready to start up its long-delayed great advancement, our nation is stopped on the threshold. It would be easy to enlist many of the great manufacturers of the East to support a petition to

Congress, to ask the President to cable our ambassadors, asking them to sound the authorities of the countries in which they are stationed, to ask if a conference cannot be had to see if such an adjustment cannot be made as will cure the disability under which all gold-standard countries are laboring under now in their trade with silver-standard countries. The Commercial Club did present such a petition to Congress last winter, but it was merely introduced and pigeonholed, and we are satisfied that the same fate would be met with by any petition from a silver-bearing State. But if the chiefs of the continental roads would join in such a petition, and with them the heads of some great manufacturing corporations, Congress would at once sit up and take notice. And the Old World is all ready for such a movement. Great Britain would not change her standard, but she would agree to reopen her India mints; France would meet the proposition half way, and the other European powers would follow suit. Now is the time, and the movement should start from Salt Lake.

Poor San Francisco

IT SEEMS that San Francisco is not yet through with her troubles. It stood the earthquake, it is recovering from the fire, but it seems helpless to save itself from its own people.

The Argonaut says that in the trial of Reuf neither side desires a fair trial; both sides are playing for unfair advantages, and, of course, it is at the expense of the city. The thieves are congregated for self-protection, while Spreckles is seeking to convey the idea that he is an incarnated angel of justice who would fain gather San Francisco under his wings as a Shanghai chicken would mother an orphan duck, and when a Spreckles takes on that form, then good citizens are afraid. Twice in its lifetime the manhood of San Francisco has risen up, built a throne for Justice, seated the blind goddess upon the throne, and guarded it until all men were willing to submit to her rule. We wonder that the experiment is not once more tried. It gave peace and security to the city for many years after 1856, and repeated the experience when the power of Dennis Kearney was broken. California is a glorified State; San Francisco of right ought to be the Queen City of the Pacific, and there ought to be decent and resolute men enough there to make it so.

China a New Concernment

THE DEATH of the dowager Empress and the spineless Emperor of China on almost the same day, will leave the control of that country in the hands of ministers who will no longer be interfered with by China's old "Queen Bess." The change may be very wonderful, for those men are shrewd beyond all our ideas. The death of the Empress may be an epoch to China. The country is all ready for a mighty advance. It has been stealthily preparing for a change of front to the world for quite forty years. Indeed, forty years ago Li Hung Chang said the change was even then meditated, only that, first, enough students must be educated abroad to enable China to make the change without calling in assistance. The empire has marvelous resources. It is rich in all that modern men covet in a material way, and she has four hundred millions of people, trained from the cradle up to a daily contest with want. She is already stretching railroads far into the interior. What will be when her mines of coal and gold and her rich southern valleys are all brought into quick communication with the coast, and when her factories will be converting her raw material into the wares that the world needs? This can all be accomplished in fifteen years if those in charge will to have it so. Minister Wu, when on his way home from

Washington, four or five years ago, in a moment of ill humor because of the exclusion act, gave notice of what his country then had in mind, and warned the western nations to get ready for China, when the shackles were taken from her arms, and when her millions of toilers quickened by machinery should strike for her share of the world's trade and for her place among the controlling forces of this world. And among financiers the subtle men of China are, compared with the world's shrewdest financial manipulators, what a J. P. Morgan is compared to a wild western miner when he makes a stake and decides that he will go to Wall Street and teach the stock sharps there some elementary lessons in the science of frenzied finance. The happenings in China will be of the utmost concernment to all western governments during the next few months. If there is no serious uprising among the disgruntled men in southern China, if the government in new hands can maintain itself and begin to put its plans in working order, it will mean redemption for China, it will by its acts serve notice on the world that a land that has long lain in the shadows, is arousing itself, and a new and mighty world force must be recognized; that a nation that has had the "sleeping sickness" for four thousand years, is finally shaking off its profound lethargy; that it contains within itself one-third of the working host of the world, and possesses a country with resources enough to give all that host employment.

This Land of Ours

DURING the revolutionary war a suspicious foreigner said to John Adams, who was at the time in Amsterdam, that if the colonies achieved their independence, they would in a little while be giving the law to Europe. To which Adams, who had more prescience than any other man of his day, replied:

"The principal interest of America for many centuries to come will be landed, and her chief occupation agriculture. Manufactures and commerce will be but secondary objects, and always subservient to the other. America will be the country to produce raw materials for manufacture; but Europe will be the country of manufactures, and the commerce of America can never increase but in a certain proportion to the growth of its agriculture, until its whole territory is filled up with habitants, which will not be in some hundreds of years." Then he named tar, iron and timber as articles of export, but added: "In fact, the Atlantic is so long and difficult of navigation, that the Americans will never be able to afford to carry to the European market great quantities of these articles."

No vision of the miracles that would be worked by steam and electricity crossed his eyes; he thought it would require hundreds of years to fill with people the country east of the Alleghanies; no vision of what the great west would become came to him, while had some one made a map of what our country would be in a hundred years from the time he was speaking, he would have placed it in the same category as he did Puck's words: "I will put a girdle round about the earth in forty minutes." The material change is altogether unparalleled in all the records of all the ages, but are the American people keeping up with the transformation? Look back on that old race, Adams, Jefferson, Franklin, Hamilton, Marshall, Morris and the others, and then compare them with the men who are today our law makers and executors, and see if the contrast is not a little discouraging. Are we keeping up with the country? Are we transmitting the truth which the fathers put upon us, in its purity and power to our children? Could we, were the opportunity given us, to send by wireless a message to the spirits of that old august band, could we in the message say: "We