## MORE MONEY TALK.

**Ex. Johnson Objects to a Standard at the Pleasure of the Payee.** Etc.

*Editor Deseret News.*

Although the time appears to have almost passed for discussion of the financial question prior to a time when a vote will be taken in Congress thereon, yet it may not be too late to appeal to the people who are behind Congress, to make a business of studying the question and to make up their minds as to what policy will be most conducive to their interests, hence I beg to trouble you with one more screed before the curtain drops.

Among my friends and private correspondents is a gentleman who, though I believe is really a monometallist, has made to me a singular suggestion, which is about this: He says that he would prefer that both silver and gold should be coined, and either one made a legal tender to all transactions, leaving it optional with the payee to determine whether coin he will take—gold or silver, and he asks what objection I can have to that proposition. I do not know whether there is or not such a plan in contemplation by the gold men, but there may be, hence I will suggest an objection, should one be presented, and so I answered my friend.

There are many objections to this, but one only of which it is necessary to mention, as it, to my opinion, is insurmountable. There was no power of authority conferred by the people when they ratified what we simplest to say that of body of men who, sans except the Congress of the United States to make, by law or otherwise, any kind of money a legal tender except gold and silver. This plan would give the creditor class that power which might, and no doubt would, be exercised in such manner as to operate miserably to the injury of the debtor class. I hold that Congress cannot delegate to an individual authority to do that which is the duty of Congress to perform; hence I believe the plan if adopted would be unconstitutional and therefore illegal.

Much is being said and written on the subject of what is a proper ratio between gold and silver, some persons advocating that of 16 to 1, and others being willing to go up to 20 to 1, and even higher still. For my part I have favored the old ratio of 15 to 1, because I am led to believe that it was about right when our government established it, and with an occasional slight variation, it is not less over since been about right.

From statistics furnished by the United States, that it is true that the product of the gold and silver of the United States for a 17 to 1 ratio, for 1792 to 1892 inclusive, has been of gold $1,000,000,000, silver $1,000,000,000, being an excess of gold over silver of $910,891,197. It seems to me that some reason can be given why an increase of the ratio in the interest of gold should be demanded by the gold people?

The world's production of gold and silver for 400 years, from 1492 to 1892, has been as follows: Of gold $9,274,000,000, of silver, $9,716,000,000, being an excess of silver over that of gold of only $442,000,000, which is not a very large excess considering the total amount in use.

I learn from what I consider good authority, that the total gold of the world in coin and bullion and as money amounts to $35.51 per capita, and that the total silver coin and bullion of the world used as money amounts to $2.98 per capita, the coin and bullion of both metals being $38.49 per capita.

Now, assuming the last statement to be correct, what would the necessary result be if the Lombard street and the Wall street speculators should succeed in wiping out of existence as money the silver coin and silver bullion of the world? The result would simply be to reduce the value of all property a little over 30 per cent if gold should be the only kind of money to be used in the world, and the wage earner's salary would depreciate at the same ratio. In short, such policy would tend to make the rich man richer and the poor man poorer. Laws to be just must not discriminate against any class; the lawmaker is at the same time the representative of all classes of his constituents and laws should be so enacted as to protect all alike.

I have seen a statement showing that, at the time of the passage of the law which demonetized silver in 1873 a silver dollar was worth 3[illegible] per cent more than a gold one. If that is true, why was that act passed? Was it in the interest of foreign (and home) capitalists and foreign governments who controlled the gold of the world and did not want to see it superseded by silver?

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There is an objection to the increase of ratio between gold and silver and against silver, to which I wish to make reference. Presumably I suppose the majority a government in providing a measure of values is for its own people, it may have it in their power to so use it. In order that the amount of such currency in circulation within the limits of such government should not be subject to great and sudden fluctuation the thing used as money ought not to possess a value so great as to tempt the speculator to send it out of the country. I believe that it is against the interest of the people of the United States to put so much of silver gold or silver in a form as would enable the money to stay in a foreign country to be used as bullion or merchandise.

In 1891 Gen. Thomas H. Benton, in speaking of the Bland-Allison bill, said he did not believe that in 1792 the writers of the gold coin gave it a valuation so great as to have that gold coins were sold for exportation. Such might be the case with silver if coined and the ratio increased to the extent proposed from 16 to 1, to 20 to 1, or higher.

A great deal is said about intrinsic values of money. I suppose that a thing to have an intrinsic value must have an internal, true and genuine value, being of use for some purpose, and the money value of the thing is usually fixed silver or gold a custom or by law. Gold and silver each have an intrinsic value; they are special in art, but also in money. In trade, the value is fixed according to the demand and the supply. As money, the value of each is fixed by the fiat of the government where the metals are used as money. As I have hinted in the matter, there is no good reason why the United States should continue its money to suit the policies of other governments, and the fact should not be so, would operate against us as our supply of money would be liable to flowing from time to time as mentioned above, owing to the fact that our coins, being valuable enough to be sold as bullion, would be brought up on exchanges, leaving a short in money with which to transact our business.

It may be said that any deficiency may be met by paper money or by Treasury notes. In this case neither gold or silver is required to be used as instruments, leaving it optional with the payee to determine whether coin he will take—gold or silver, and he asks what objection I can have to that proposition. I do not know whether there is or not such a plan in contemplation by the gold men, but there may be, hence I will suggest an objection, should one be presented, and so I answered my friend.

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## MASTERSON'S CAREER.

**His Wife Now Petitions the Court for a Divorce: A Scandalous.**

In the Third District court late yesterday afternoon Lizzie Masterson brought a suit for divorce against her husband, Sanford Masterson, on the ground of cruelty and drunkenness. The parties intermarried at Ogden, in November, 1891, and plaintiff says that during the greater part of their married life Masterson has been a habitual drunkard. He has called her vile names on frequent occasions and otherwise acted brutally. Mrs. Masterson mentions one particular time when her lord and master took her with a fist because she objected to his visiting a house of ill repute on Franklin avenue. On July 8th, 1892, she says, he drew a gun on her and struck her a blow in consequence of taking her life. Plaintiff asks that her maiden name (Lizzie Hickey) be restored to her.

Masterson is a local saloon keeper, and the same individual who was shot and badly injured by Anna Pringle about two years ago. For that offense Miss Pringle went to the penitentiary, and subsequently figured conspicuously as a witness during the investigation of the welldoubted charges against ex-Marshal Paradis.

## Latest Court News.

In the case of W. S. McCornick vs. the Western Union Telegraph company, Judge Zane today overruled the demurrer, ten days being allowed to answer.

In the case of Lizzie McMillan vs. Chas. M. Cranson, his honor ordered that the appeal be dismissed.

## Notice.

The officers of the Primary association will hold their usual meeting Friday, Sept. 1st, at 2 p. m., at 111 east South Temple street.

E. C. CLAWSON, President.

## Cemetery Parapilities.

At least three days have elapsed since this paper published the rumor that certain gentlemen were maintaining a greenhouse at the city cemetery principally for the purpose of beautifying their own residences with growing potted plants and evergreens. Nine days, however, no denial has been made. Has the chairman of the cemetery committee neglected to say regarding the allegation? Will you answer, Mr. Shurtliff?

## MINING FOR DIAMONDS.

**A GIRL ACCIDENTALLY DISCOVERED AN VALUABLE AS A DIAMOND.**

Some years ago Esther, the eighth wonder, was convinced that platinum existed in North Carolina. He sent William Earl Holden, accomplished mineralogist, in search of it. At Asheville county, a quiet part of the state many miles from a railway, he was shocked by J. A. D. Stephens in a peach-bearing ground, and having a little more narrowly viewed some of the gems. He purchased some land, returned to Boston, reported his success of platinum, and sent Holden back to North Carolina. He at once began to secure the mines. Small by a shell in a simple way he gradually made the opening better and later until superfluously the same presented the report of a rich quarry.

Out of the rocks put in the earth were taken unmounted gems, one diamond weighing. To this J. Lawrence Smith of St. Louis, an authority on gems, gave Holden's name, and "diamonds," the equivalent of the diamond in value, became instantly the fashion. Its tender tinted green crystals, its intense hardness and its new beauties when cut, were only some of its charms. From the day of its discovery to the present it has been a fashion too to adopt its diamond as it. Every Diamond ring is purchased long in advance. The owner of this Holding is an orphan of Charleston, the girl, if it may be yet strange.—*Good Trade.*

## WITHIN OUR GATES.

D. J. A. O'Reilly, superintendent of the Colorado Power Co. at Ogden, came down today and will accompany the Tabernacle Choir excursion to Chicago.

S. H. Benson, a well-known sheep man of Tooele, is in the county, was observed on our streets today. He did not see the price of either wool or silver.

J. B. Nelson, who was member of Lodge City with the Dodgers, says since the fires, was observed intoxicated in school building yesterday. He is now in Grafton, Sevier, and so on.

D. B. Shirley of Brooklyn is again in our midst. The capitalist has a history in Utah and on the case a long way back of his present here, and his appearance always occasions a welcome.

S. W. Dicks, [illegible] of this city, who was recently the subscriber of a many public, by local citizens from a trip to Idaho and Montana, returned yesterday. He was promptly in quest of health and is glad to know that he got it.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

[illegible]

The friends of William C. Neal will learn with regret that he is prostrated with pneumonia. His wife has been over east to his sister in the East, but has been notified and is now on her way home.

# OGDEN.

OGDEN, UTAH, AUG. 28, 1893.

## Nelson Re-Arrested.

Alfred H. Nelson surrended yesterday morning to release the required bond of $4000, A. H. Parson, Thomas Cahoon, David Ray and Frank Hinckley qualifying as sureties. But his liberty was short lived, for lately he received the release from the county jail, where he had been an inmate for a few nights, then he was again placed behind the bars on the charge of embezzlement on complaint of Hans Voight, an employe of the Southern Pacific railroad at Terrace, Nevada.

The complaint charges that Nelson, while acting as agent of Voight, from 1888 to 1891, collected interest and principal of money loaned by the account of $200 of $600, which he appropriated to his own use and failed to make an accounting of when demanded to do so.

The hearing will take place today before Commissioner Holmes. Marquis and Walker will prosecute while Judge Leonard and A. H. Hayes will defend.

## City Council.

The city fathers met last night in regular session and disposed of a considerable amount of business.

When the matter of street sprinkling came up a petition was presented opposing the special tax; nineteen-twenths of the residents in the proposed sprinkling districts had signed the petition.

President Bestall vented the chair to Gill and moved that the finance committee be a report at the next meeting showing the city's actual indebtedness. Carried with an important amendment.

The committee on water supply recommended that the fire hydrant at the corner of Eighteenth and Washington be moved to Twenty-seventh and Pacific avenue. Adopted.

J. J. Clayton asked for a rebate on his liquor license. Referred to license committee.

Residents near the Presbyterian church asked for the removal of the brick piled there. The city marshal was instructed to remove them at once.

An objection was raised to the asphaltum works on Wall and Twenty-third street. The matter was finally referred to the sanitary and fire committees with power to act.

Councilmen Jones and Crystal moved resolutions during the absence of Mayor Lacey.

Gill's fire escape ordinance was read the third time and on a vote of six to four was passed.

Jones introduced a resolution instructing the city recorder to draw warrants in exchange for cash warrants and for such accounts as the chairman may desire." It shall wanted to pass a check on such a mode of drawing warrants by handing the check "up to the person here then paying up to the counsel." He said that it did not, Jones said the wisdom of that he Waldon.

After dissertation by Walker on the inexpediency of carrying accounts as contained in a number of the minutes or the council, and for the reasons stated, consideration of the matter was deferred.

## Mere Liberation.

Another man is liberated today from paying the expenses of carrying a twenty-fifth child. The child in the Fourth district court yesterday afternoon by William H. Turner, John A. Dayton, Doris Kay, John Thomas, John O. Stephens, D. H. Lewis, Alfred Lewis and John D. Ray.

The complaint was filed that the respondent instituting the taking of the work in pedigree and interpreter of Green City was illegal, that Byron and Griffin of Salt Lake City, respectfully Hamilton A. Wilkerson, who lives, that the respondent was not to pay the future an amount of and guardian, that a number of his children have been provided for by the lately dying on the general fund raised by the payment made the expenses of and guardian.

The demurrer to the complaint filed by City Attorney Kerr was argued yesterday afternoon by the respondent and argued when an adjournment was taken.

H. H. Henderson and Mark A. Cowgill represent the plaintiffs in the case. The hearing will be continued today.

The suit against the John Dixon will come up was heard this afternoon by Judge Miner. The motion of Judge Baldwin of the Dixon case to compel the will to be admitted to probate was affirmed on the ground that the will was not executed according to the requirements of law.

## Police Court.

At the police court yesterday Frank Atwell was arrested charge of sudden drinking and was given ten days on the streets.

Three vagrants were given ten days each on the chain gang, while Joe Dolan, the fellow arrested at the depot for stealing a ride to a foot race from California, was turned on satisfaction that he contribute his journey.

## Improving.

General Kimball is improving in health and will soon be at his post of duty, we are pleased to state.

## General.

Washington's birthday gave two exhibitions in this city yesterday.

The varnish in the Lake Coming Wagon Co. was well put on, there being no wet colors on it, made up of Sunday school children mainly.

# COMMERCIAL.

**REAL ESTATE.**

[illegible]

**STOCKS AND MARKETS.**

[illegible]

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

**DAILY WEATHER BUREAU.**

[illegible]


## THE CARNIVAL BALL.

**A Great Crowd is Flocking to Saltair.**

**It is Estimated that Nearly a Thousand Persons Will Appear in Costume and That it Will Be Immense.**

The bright sunshine and mellow rays in the temperature argues success for the gala summer carnival and masquerade which opens off at Saltair tonight. Thousands upon thousands of people will be attracted to the place, for a great many people need not be early to hear the throbbing, pulsing music for the garden. The managers have made lavish preparations for a great rush and will, no doubt, be able to handle the crowd with little inconvenience.

There is to be good music for the great crowd, and a score of prizes have been offered for the various costumes for the person or persons winning the World's Fair medal; then there is the $25 and $10 prizes, with a long list of $2 prizes that will make it difficult for anyone to come leaving something out of merriment or pleasure.

There are clowns, jokers, harlequins, fools, prisoners and representatives of all nations to take part in the great parade. The carnival will be kept up until after midnight.

The place merry will be called at 8 o'clock sharp. Persons without masks will not be allowed to dance until after 11 o'clock. The last train leaves at 2 a.m. The place of all the carnival floor will be reserved for spectators.

# What is CASTORIA

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd, cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves teething troubles, cures constipation and flatulency. Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

Castoria.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. Archer, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"I use Castoria in my practice, and find the results most satisfactory. Its use by many prominent institutions, and the medical profession, is a sufficient guarantee of its merits." Dr. G. C. Osgood, Lowell, Mass.

Castoria.

"Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Its formula is approved and one of the prescriptions I shall give when asked for." H. A. Lindsay, M. D., 1057 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Our physicians in the children's department have spoken highly of their experience with Castoria, stating that it has been productive of good results in the cases where it has been given to children." Exact copy of wrapper.

The Centaur Company, 77 Murray Street, New York City.

# R. K. Thomas,

# THE SILK HOUSE,

26, 28, 30, 32 EAST, FIRST SOUTH ST.

* Salt Lake City. *

## Great Clearance Sale!

**BARGAINS**

Always to the front. This time it's Boys Waists. We offer about one thousand at a little over 50 cents on the dollar. Fix your boys up for school when it will cost you only a few cents.

25c, 40c, 50c, 60c, 75c each.

**Knee Pants**

Goes with the waists equally cheap.

The prices on Ladies Silk Waists are cut in two, selling now at

$2.00 and $2.50 each.

Percale, Zephyr and Sateen

## Waists,.....

50c, 75c, $1.00, $1.25.

White Lawn Waists 35c and 75c.
White Lawn Embroidered Waists $1.00 $1.25, $1.50, $1.75.
Perfect Goodies and very cheap.
Boiled Embroidered Caps 15c, 25c and 35c each.
Girls Embroidered Hats 35c, 50c and 75c each.

## PARASOLS,

Cheap Parasols.

Boys' Shirts 25c, 40c, 50c.
Men's [illegible]
Also with Mixed Shirts 75c, $1.00, $1.25, $1.50.

**Closing Out Men' Shoes.**

$4.00 and $5.00 qualities at $3.00 pair.
Tan Shoes and Slippers, all new at cost.

A great drive in SOCKWEAR, Socks and Sox hosie 25c, worth 50c each.
Closing out Laces, Summer Dress Goods, Kaplyes, Ginghams, White Wash Dress Goods.

Summer and Surah Silks

## 25c yard,

Also better grades at half Price.

New Fall effects in Ombra Silks and choice new shades in Velvets

**Just Received.**

Buyers From the

# COUNTRY

Are invited to call and take advantage of the greatest genuine low priced sale on earth! Mail orders solicited.

# R. K. Thomas,



## SAVINGS BANK.

THE SECURITY SAVINGS BANK FOR UTAH.

Does a general banking business. Pays 4 per cent on time deposits. Allows 3 per cent on savings deposits. Loans money on approved security only. Offers a safe place for your money.

Utah Title Insurance & Trust Co.

OFFICE: 15 EAST MAIN STREET.

[illegible]