

Addison Greene as one of its early members. He was born in Aurelius, Cayuga county, New York, on the 19th of June, 1819; was the second son of John P. Greene and Rhoda Young Greene. His mother was a sister of President Brigham Young. With the family, Addison joined the Church and gathered with the Saints at Kirtland, Ohio. He was one of the number in the "Zion's Camp" expedition, and with the Prophet Joseph and his associates endured many hardships for the Gospel's sake.

Although he did not follow the persecuted people of God to Utah, still those who knew him can testify of his goodness of heart and of the many kindnesses he has shown those who visited him from here. He was widely known in Illinois as an honorable man.

His wife and three only of their twelve children, besides many relatives and friends here, are left to mourn his departure.

### THE BLAND SILVER BILL.

ASSOCIATED PRESS dispatches from Washington state that the House Committee on Coinage is about to present a majority report in favor of the passage of the Bland Free Coinage bill. Furthermore, the report embodies an argument showing the advantages that will accrue from the adoption of the measure. It scouts the idea that foreign silver would ultimately displace gold in this country under a free silver coinage scheme such as that presented. A close perusal of the dispatches mentioned will help materially to elucidate this very complicated issue. A copious synopsis of the report is given, and as the question is likely to become an all engrossing one in Congress, and a matter for heated controversy all over the country, we give the full text of the bill itself so that persons interested in the silver problem may follow the arguments on both sides intelligently. The bill is as follows:

"The unit of value in the United States shall be the standard silver dollar as now coined, consisting of 412½ grains standard silver, or the gold dollar of twenty-five and eight-tenths grains standard gold; the standard gold and silver coins of the United States shall be legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private. Any holder of gold or silver bullion of the value of \$100 or more of standard fineness shall be entitled to have the same struck into any authorized standard coinage of the United States free of charge at the mints, or the owner of the bullion may deposit the same at such mints and receive therefor coin notes equal in amount to the coinage value of the bullion deposited, and the bullion thereupon shall become the property of the government. The coin notes so issued shall be in denominations not less than

\$1, nor more than \$1,000, and shall be a legal tender in like manner and invested with the same monetary uses as the standard gold or silver coins of the United States.

"Sec. 2. That after the passing of this act it shall not be lawful to issue or re-issue gold or silver certificates or treasury notes provided for in the act of July 14, 1890, entitled: "An act directing the purchase of silver bullion and the issue of treasury notes thereon, and for other purposes." That all such certificates and treasury notes when received in the treasury shall be cancelled and destroyed, and coin notes provided for in the first section of this act shall be issued in lieu of the certificates and treasury notes so cancelled and destroyed; provided that nothing herein shall be construed to change or modify or alter the legal character of such certificates or notes now issued.

"Sec. 3. That the coin notes herein authorized may be reissued, but the amount at any time outstanding shall not be greater or less than the value of the coin value held in the treasury. That the said coin notes shall be redeemed in coin on demand at the treasury or any sub-treasury of the United States and the bullion deposited shall be coined as fast as may be necessary for such redemption.

Sec. 4. That the holder of full legal tender gold or silver coins of the United States to the amount of \$10 or more may deposit the same at the treasury or any sub-treasury of the United States and receive therefor coin notes herein authorized.

Sec. 5. That the act of July 14, 1890, heretofore cited, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 6. That as soon as France shall reopen her mints to the free and unrestricted coinage of silver at her present ratio—namely fifteen and one-half pounds of silver to be worth one pound of gold, troy,—it shall be the duty of the President of the United States to immediately make public proclamation of the fact, whereupon the said ratio shall be the legal ratio in the United States, and thereafter the standard silver dollar shall consist of 400 grains of standard silver, and the law relating to the standard silver dollars, of 412½ grains standard silver shall be applicable to the new dollar of 400 grains standard silver. That the silver dollars of 412½ grains then in the treasury shall immediately and as fast as practicable be coined into dollars of 400 grains standard silver. Any gain or seigniorage arising therefrom shall be accounted for and paid into the treasury.

Sec. 7. That the secretary of the treasury is hereby authorized and required to make such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this act."

It is evident that the free silver advocates are determined to bring the issue to a crisis. It is confidently asserted that the bill will pass the House, though there are serious doubts about the Senate. And yet it is imagined by many shrewd politicians that the bill may be shelved for an international bimetallic Congress.

### NO NEED FOR IT.

WE find the following sensible remarks in the editorial columns of the *Denver Republican*:

"Attempts to amend the national Constitution are made every year in Congress, but the history of the country shows that the Constitution is a difficult instrument to amend. This is right, for the

organic law ought to be subject to very few changes. Public sentiment sustains the hesitation of Congress to submit amendments to the States for their approval. It is therefore not likely that the attempt to amend the Constitution by placing a clause in it prohibiting polygamy will succeed. The refusal to submit this amendment will not be due to any disposition favorable to polygamy, but to the prevalent belief that the evil sought to be cured or prevented does not call for so radical a remedy. The only purpose of adopting such an amendment would be to meet the case of Utah. There will likely be a strong movement to admit Utah. In wealth and the number of its inhabitants it is more entitled to admission than some of the recently admitted States. But there is a general fear that if it were erected into a State it would soon legalize polygamy. That it would do this is doubtful. But even admitting that the situation is as grave as some people think, there is still no occasion for adopting an anti-polygamy amendment to the Constitution. If the adoption of such an amendment should be found necessary for the suppression of polygamy, it could be adopted after the need became apparent."

### THE PRESIDENTIAL OUTLOOK.

GENERAL HORACE PORTER, in the *Epoch*, indulges in extended speculations on the presidential outlook. He is of opinion that President Harrison will be the nominee of the next Republican National convention. He thinks that the tariff issue will figure largely in the pending campaign. The election of Major McKinley in Ohio shows that the people are not prepared to abandon the policy of protection. The Democratic leaders realize this, and Mr. Porter says that it will antagonize the nomination of Cleveland, owing to the fact that he is already committed to free trade by reason of a message to Congress while President. He thinks the most prominent possibility for the Democratic nomination is the Senator from New York.

Of course General Porter speaks entirely from a Republican standpoint. However, his reasons for speaking as to the chances of his party achieving success are worthy of consideration. This is a prosperous year. Peace and plenty prevail everywhere. Under such circumstances the people are generally conservative. The policy of protection adopted by the Republican party is working hostile criticism in Europe. This is a circumstance which in a certain sense proves to many persons the benefits of protection, inasmuch as it conflicts with the interests of commercial rivals. The little affair with Chile will be sufficient to prove that the Republican party is determined to maintain a proper prestige for the American flag in foreign countries, and also extend protection to American citizens everywhere. All this, Mr. Porter thinks, will result in giving the party four years more of rule.