gave him two bouquets, one in each hand. We then bade him a last good-bye, saying, "When you meet the Prophets and martyrs, say to them, we as Seventies and messengers are preaching the Gospel." The sweet smile on his countenance that responded to this will always remain with us.

Afterwards we visited friends and partook of the rare strawberries that abound in this vicinity. Our host, Bishop Laron H. Harmer, of the Second ward, had plucked some fresh from a lovely patch in his garden.

Springville derives considerable profit from small fruit and also from honey. O. B. Huntington informed the correspondent that one carload or more of the product of the bees is yearly shipped east from there, and that the yield from 55 hives sometimes was equivalent to $500.

E. STEVENSON.

WARD ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION.

Last Monday, May 27, being the eighth anniversary of the Ogden Fifth ward organization, the occasion was appropriately celebrated by the residents of said ward.

The festivities commenced at 1 p. m. in the ward institute, with a free dance for the children, under the direction of Counselor G. W. Larkin and Brother George Poulter; the little folks (about 300 strong) busily engaged themselves in the dance for about four hours, and enjoyed themselves immensely from beginning to close.

At 6:30 p. m. the older members congregated and commenced by partaking of an elegant supper, presided over by Sister Rose Canfield and aids. The tables at which 175 were accommodated at one sitting, were set in the Institute basement, and about 500 took part in this very interesting feature of our program. As the inner man was satisfied each retired to the upper hall and there engaged in the dance and social chat.

During the evening a pleasing and entertaining program was rendered, under the direction of Robert McEwan and committee. First was a short speech by Bishop Thomas J. Stevens, in which he referred to the fact of our having arrived at the age of accountability, being in existence eight years. We need to be more careful in the future than we had been in the past, as greater things would be expected of us now than when in our infancy. The Bishop was thankful for what had already been accomplished, was proud of our meeting house and Institute, which buildings and surroundings had cost us over $29,000; besides doing this, the ward had carried its share of the burden resting upon the Church as a whole. He spoke of the perfect union existing between himself and counselors, G. W. Larkin and C. C. Brown, from the commencement to the present, and prayed that this blessing might continue as it was a sourse of strength to the whole ward.

Elder L. W. Shurtliff, president of the Stake, spoke encouragingly to the Bishopric and ward in general; considered that we were a pretty healthy eight-year-old child, and expressed himself as being well pleased with our conduct thus far.

Then followed a piano duet by John Fowler and daughter Janie; two songs by Sister Mary Farley; recitations by Ruth Moench and Zeb Jacobs; selections by the Messrs. Fowler and Treseder mandolin and guitar club, all of which were rendered in a very creditable manner and highly appreciated. Sister Ruthinda E. Moench composed an appropriate and praiseworthy poem for the occasion, the same being read by her daughter, Ruth.

The dancing floor was ably managed by Counselor C. C. Brown and Brother Joseph Ballantyne, and at midnight Elder C. F. Middleton offered prayer and we retired to our homes feeling that our coming together will tend to the increase of fellowship for each other and result in much good. B.

OGDEN, Utah, May 31.

SILVER IN ANCIENT TIMES.

(*The Review, May 23.*)

We present the following as showing how an international bimetallist would build a modern monetary system upon precedents thousands of years old and on relations of supply and demand of the precious metals bearing no comparison to those now existing:

(J. B. Montgomery in the Portland *Oregonian.*)

Max Muller, the eminent professor of Oxford University, delivered an address before the Society for the Extension of University Teaching at the Mansion House, London, on February 23, 1889, the lord mayor in the chair. Among those present was Mr. Goschen, chancellor of the exchequer. The title of his address was "Some Lessons of Antiquity," in which he treated—among others—the question of the bimetallic standard. No man in the world is more famous in knowledge of the Greek, Indian and Latin languages and history. He showed that the time by which our watches are kept was of Babylonian origin; that "the Babylonians divided the sun's daily journey at the time of the equinox into 24 parsangs," or 720 stadia, or 360 degrees. The Babylonians used the sexigesimal system—that is, divided by sixties instead of the decimal system—and divided the parsang, or hour, into 60 minutes and the minutes into 60 seconds—the same as we do to this day. He then said:

"I could lay before you many more of these lessons of antiquity, but the Babylonian dial of my watch reminds me that my parsang, or my hour, is drawing to an end, and I must confine myself to one or two only. You have heard a great deal lately of bimetallism. I am not going to inflict on this audience a lecture on that deeply interesting subject, certainly not in the presence of our chairman, the lord mayor, and with the fear of the chancellor of the exchequer before my eyes. But I may just mention this: when I saw what the bimetallists were contending for, was to fix and maintain, in perpetuity, a settled ratio between gold and silver, I asked myself how this idea arose; and being of an historical turn of mind, I tried to find out whether antiquity could have any lessons to teach on this subject. Coined money, as you know, is not a very ancient invention. There may have been a golden age when gold was altogether unknown, and people paid with cows, not coins. When precious metals, gold, silver, copper or iron, began to be used for payment, they were at first simply weighed. Even we still speak of a pound instead of a sovereign. The next step was to issue pieces of gold and silver properly weighed, and then to mark the exact weight and value on each piece. This was done in Assyria and Babylonia, where we find 'shekels,' or pounds of gold and silver.

"The commerce of the eastern nations was carried on for centuries by means of these weights of metals. It was the Greeks, and the Greeks of Phocaea in Ionia, who, in the seventh century B. C., first conceived the idea of coining money, that is, stamping on each piece their city arms, the phoca or seal, thus giving the warranty of their state for the right weight and value of those pieces. From Phocaea this art spread rapidly to the Greek towns of Asia Minor, and was thence transplanted to Aegina, the Peloponnesus, Athens and the Greek colonies in Italy. The weight of the most ancient gold coin in all these countries was originally the same as that of the ancient Babylonian gold shekel, only stamped with the arms of each country, which thus made itself responsible for its proper weight. And this gold shekel, a pound, in spite of historical disturbances, has held its own through centuries.

"The gold coins of Croesus, Darius, Philip and Alexander have all about the same weight as the Babylonian gold shekel, 60 of them going to one 'mina' of gold, and, what is stranger still, our own sovereign, or pound, or shekel, has nearly the same weight 60 of them going to an old Babylonian 'mina' of gold. In ancient times 20 silver drachmas or half-shekels went to a gold shekel, just as with us 20 silver shillings are equivalent to a sovereign. This ancient shilling was again subdivided into 60 copper coins, 60 being the favorite Babylonian figure.

"Knowing, therefore, the relative monetary value of a gold and silver shekel, or half-shekel, knowing how many silver shekels the ancient nations had to give for one gold shekel, it was possible by merely weighing the ancient coins to find out whether there was then already any fixed ratio between gold and silver. Thousands of ancient coins have thus been tested, and the result has been to show that the ratio between gold and silver was fixed from the earliest times with the most exact accuracy.

"That ratio, as Dr. Brugsch has shown, was 1 to 12½ in Egypt; it was, as proved by Dr. Brandis, 1 to 13 1-3 in Babylonia and all the countries which adopted the Babylonian standard. There have been slight fluctuations, and there are instances of debased coinage in ancient as well as in modern times. But for international trade and tribute, the old Babylonian standard was maintained for a very long time.

"These numismatic researches, which have been carried on with indefatigable industry by some of the most eminent scholars in Europe, may seem simply curious, but, like all historical studies, they may also convey some lessons.

"They prove that, in spite of inherent difficulties, the great political and