

commercial nations of the ancient world did succeed in solving the bimetallic problem, and in maintaining for centuries a fixed standard between gold and silver.

"They prove that this standard, though influenced, no doubt, by the relative quantity of the two metals, by the cost of production, and by the demand for either silver or gold in the markets of the ancient world, was maintained by the common sense of the great commercial nations of antiquity, who were anxious to safeguard the interests of both of their wholesale and retail traders.

"They prove lastly that, though a change in the ratio between gold and silver cannot be entirely prevented, it took place in ancient times by very small degrees. From the sixteenth century B. C., or, at all events, if we restrict our remarks to coined money, from the seventh century B. C., to nearly our own time, the appreciation of gold has been no more than 1-2-3, namely, from 131-3 to 15. If now, within our own recollection, it has suddenly risen from 15 to 20 (and in 1892 it is 1 to 30—J. B. M.), have we not a right to ask whether this violent disturbance is due altogether to natural causes or whether what we are told is the effect is not to a certain extent the cause of it—I mean the sudden resolution of certain governments to boycott for their own purposes the second precious metal of the world."

Is it any wonder that Right Hon. Arthur James Balfour should say in his speech at the Bimetallic conference at the Mansion House, London, on May 2 last, that "There is now practically a consensus of the whole economic opinion scientific which has devoted itself to the elucidation of this problem; and any man in the face of that opinion who quotes any of the old tags about demand and supply making it impossible to fix a ratio between the two metals—or such doctrines as that the interference of the state fixing prices must necessarily fail—any man who now relies upon arguments of that kind to show that the double standard is an impossible expedient, does nothing else than write himself down as an individual ignorant of the latest scientific development of political economy."

This is just what J. Sterling Morton has done; that is just what W. C. Cornwall, president of New York Bankers' Association, said in his rip-roaring speech before the bankers of Chicago. Many thoughtless people are being led astray by the brazen statements of such men as Morton and Cornwall. Just as they are being led away by the foolish utterances of the silver monometallists, who call themselves independent bimetallics.

They are nothing of the kind. They are sure as anything can be to put our country on a silver basis alone. All history shows unerringly that bimetallicism can be maintained—for it was maintained from the dawn of civilization—from 700 years before Christ till A. D. 1873—by a substantial agreement among the commercial nations on a ratio—and that for a thousand years it never varied more than from 12 to 1 to 13 1-3 to one. But it takes an agreement among some of the principal commercial nations. No one nation can do it.

SUMMER SCHOOL AT RICHFIELD.

The people of Sevier are alive to the spirit of the times in educational matters, as in other things. This is abundantly proved by the interest taken in the summer school now in session at Richfield.

The teachers of Sevier county have for years appreciated the benefits derived from attending summer schools. They have, at a heavy expense, freely patronized the schools at Provo and other places, until they look upon the training thus received as being almost indispensable to their success in the schoolroom. With that idea in mind Superintendent H. N. Hayes called the teachers together to determine on the propriety of holding a school in Sevier county. The vote was unanimous in favor of the proposition, and a committee was appointed to take the matter in charge and commence operations. The reasons advanced favoring so important a move are: First, a summer school now seems to be almost a necessity to the progressive teacher; second, it has cost about one thousand dollars per year to send our teachers elsewhere to summer schools in the past, and then only a part of them have gone; third, by maintaining a summer school at home it not only places in circulation in our own county the money that would otherwise be carried out, but it also places so important a training within the reach of every teacher in the county as well as of many others whose desire is to take some special branch; fourth, if summer schools in general are a blessing to other localities, why should not one prove so to us?

Nor are these the only advantages accruing from the summer school now in full blast in Richfield. The ever-vigilant committee, having in mind the interests of the entire public, have arranged for a course of lectures in addition to the general summer school work, to be given in several of the leading settlements of the country—thus laying at the very doors of the masses much valuable instruction. In this the committee has been eminently successful in securing some of the best known speakers of the Territory, among whom are Dr. James E. Tammage, Commissioner T. B. Lewis, Dr. Karl G. Maeser, Prof. B. Cluff Jr., Dr. J. M. Tanner, Prof. C. E. Whiting, Prof. Wm. E. Stewart, Prof. N. L. Nelson, Hon. Wm. H. King, Miss Maud May Babcock, Prof. J. H. Paul, Hon. O. W. Powers, Hon. John M. Zane, Hon. B. H. Roberts, Rev. Dr. Illiff, Gov. Caleb W. West and Prof. G. H. Brimhall.

School was formally opened May 27, and will continue five weeks. After being called to order by Supt. Hayes and the offering of an opening prayer, Mayor Theo. Bradley delivered a brief address of welcome. His address was followed by short talks from ex-Supt. Wm. H. Seegmiller and Judge I. K. Wright. The instructors then each in turn gave a brief outline of the work he proposed to accomplish. The principal members of the faculty at present are: Prof. N. L. Nelson, Prof. J. L. Horne, Supt. H. N. Hayes, Mr. P. D. Jensen, Mr. O. M. Bean, Mr. E. W. McDaniel, Mr. I. J. Stewart, Mrs. Lexie Harris, Mr. John Meteor, and Miss Helen

Winters—to which number will be added later the services of Prof. G. H. Brimhall, Prof. D. K. Augsburg and Miss Lillian Hamblin.

With an enrollment already of eighty earnest pupils, and under such proficient instructors, we cannot but look for good results. And while we do not feel to boast over other less favored communities, or envy those more blest, we do feel to rejoice in our successful initiatory step in so important prize-worthy a cause.

MAY DAY AT SPRING LAKE.

SPRING LAKE VILLA,

May 19th, 1895.

Crops are very good here also fruit. The health of the people is good except chills and fever, with which nearly every family that lives around the lake has been afflicted more or less this spring. The people think and say that the cause is the carp in the lake, as they stir up the decayed moss which rises to the top and fills the air with malarial. The disease was not known before the fish were put into the lake. Will somebody tell us if we are right, and if so what will be the remedy?

But with all our troubles, Spring Lake Sunday school had one of the best May day celebrations last Friday, May 17th, that has ever been witnessed in these parts. Payson held their Mayday about a week before us, and it was there said that Utah beat the world for Mayday celebrations; and that Payson beat all Utah; but now Spring Lake has outstripped Payson as was acknowledged by a number of people from Payson, of which there was about 100 present. The programme was well gotten up by our committee. It consisted of songs, recitations, speeches, etc., May queen and maids of honor who performed their parts with dignity, and it was said without a single mistake, and the young men in uniform with the queen and maids danced around the Maypole—it was said by those who witnessed it, better than they had ever seen it done. A large number of people from Santaquin spent the day with us, also their silver band, who gave us some sweet music. In the afternoon there was a match game of baseball, foot-racing, etc., a dance for the little children, and a dance at night for adults. The celebration was held in the shade of trees planted by Patriarch B. F. Johnson, who use to live here.

L. S. H.

WEATHER AND CROPS.

Weather-crop bulletin of the Utah Weather Service, for the week ending Monday, May 27th, 1895. Central station, Salt Lake City, May 29th, 1895.

The weather during the past week was almost a repetition of the conditions which prevailed during the preceding week. The temperature averaged slightly below the normal, and the sunshine was considerable less than the usual amount. High southerly winds prevailed on 25th and 26th, doing considerable damage to fruit and shade trees in the southern portions of the Territory. As the week closes a heavy rainstorm is in progress and telegraphic reports received by the local press state that the rain is