

the mound stands was sold by Ebenezer Martin after his failure in 1852 to Dr. Oliver Jones of Pittsburgh, who sold it to Joel Wood, the founder of the Wheeling and Lake Erie railroad and at one time its president. It is now on his estate.

An Ohio city is the namesake of the original owner. Within twenty rods of the rapidly disappearing mound is an old cemetery, in which lie the remains of Elizabeth Zane, Ebenezer Zane and others who figure prominently in history.

PARTIAL BIMETALISM.

George Augustus Haig, an experienced English financier, has written an open letter to President Cleveland, in which he suggests a plan by which, in the international monetary conference to meet at Brussels on May 30th, the co-operation of England might be obtained to such an increased use of silver as would make it possible for the United States, Mexico and India to reopen the whole of their mint for the unlimited coinage of both silver and gold at the old European ratio of $5\frac{1}{2}$ weights of silver as the equivalent of 1 weight of gold.

He cites the danger which forces England, France, Austria and Germany in adopting a bimetallic standard because of the great financial loss it would cause them in making the change and in being subject to the peril of fraudulent coinage. He then proceeds:

"Now, my suggestion is that the United States government should propose to the British government as follows:

"1. Extend the legal tender to silver coins from £2 up to £5, and make your silver coins full weight—that is, one pound in silver coins shall contain as much 'pure silver' by weight as $15\frac{1}{2}$ sovereigns contain of 'pure gold' by weight.

"2. Call in all your gold half sovereigns, and issue a new full weight silver coin worth ten shillings to the number of 40,000,000 (£20,000,000 sterling,) and order the Bank of England to lock those up in the issue department, and to have all the half sovereigns which come in coined into gold pieces of £5 each and not into sovereigns.

"3. Call in 10,000,000 sovereigns (to be coined into £5 gold pieces), and against them issue £10,000,000 worth of new full weight silver coins (5s. or 10s. pieces) to be locked up in the Bank of England, and order her to issue £10,000,000 of notes against them £1 or £5 notes as pleases yourselves.

"4. As England will thus be called on to make a very heavy purchase of silver bullion—she will need more than one hundred and twenty million ounces—I would recommend the United States government to offer to supply the British government with one hundred and twenty million ounces of pure silver at ninety cents per ounce. It will sugar the pill, and make it more easily swallowed. You have plenty of silver bought a long way below 90 cents, so you would make money by the transaction.

Now, as to Germany and Austria-Hungary, I think it would be a prudent thing to propose (if they adhere to their gold standard—Germany has

taken silver coins) a somewhat similar arrangement. Ask them to call in all their small gold coins, and to coin full weight silver coins to the same amount as those called in at $15\frac{1}{2}$ to 1. Germany has gold coins of 10 marks and 5 marks which should be called in. The twenty marks are a trifle less than the English sovereign. Austria-Hungary has gold coins of 8 and 4 florins worth 20 and 10 francs each—the 4-florin coins should be called in. She also has the gold ducat, worth 11 francs 55 centimes, which should be called in; and also the quadruple ducat, worth 47 francs 41 centimes, which of course would remain. And they likewise should be asked to coin the small gold coins in the largest sized gold coins they have (as suggested for England), so as to take them out of circulation, and to have them locked up in the bank as part of the gold reserve. They both have more silver than they want, so would not want to buy silver of the U. S. A. treasury as I suggest for England.

"The Indian empire has almost no gold coins, but the gold mohur (15 rupees) is exactly the same weight and same alloy (one-twelfth alloy) as the silver rupee. Her ratio is therefore out of order. They should be called in and demonetized, and she should be asked to make her ratio conform to $15\frac{1}{2}$ to 1, and not to coin smaller gold coins than 50 rupees (nearly £5.) Which would prevent any gold circulating.

"Now if all the foregoing could be arranged, I venture to think that the United States and Mexico might ask the Latin Monetary union, and all the other states of Europe (except England, Germany and Austria-Hungary), as well as the Indian empire, to join them in simultaneously reopening all their mints to the unlimited coinage of both silver and gold at the old French ratio of $15\frac{1}{2}$ kilos. of pure silver as the equivalent of 1 kilo. of pure gold, charging in each country a uniform mintage of three quarters of a per cent on silver, and a quarter of a per cent in gold (silver is more work than gold), and each country making its gold and silver coins conform to the agreed ratio. But in order to secure the frank adhesion of the Latin Monetary union and the rest of Europe, I venture very respectfully to suggest that the United States should come to an agreement with Mexico, so that six months after the mints are open no silver shall be sold in any part of their dominions at a less price than 16 ounces of pure silver for one ounce of pure gold, with a discount to the buyer of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Now, how is this to be done?

"Well, let each republic pass a law that all silver produced in their dominions shall be deposited in certain convenient store-houses provided by each government, and under the control of government officials. Further, that when silver is deposited there, the owner shall receive, as soon as it is assayed, legal tender notes of that government at the rate of 85 cents for each ounce of pure silver deposited, and also a certificate, numbered and dated, that such a weight of pure silver had been that day deposited, and so much advanced thereon, and that when such silver should have been sold, the holder of that certificate would be entitled, on presentation, to receive the difference between the

advance made and the net amount the silver produced, but subject to a deduction of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the whole value to cover cost of storage and of management.

"Such an arrangement, I venture to think, would be satisfactory to the present mine owners, because for a long time past they have not received so much as 85 cents per ounce of pure silver; and if, as is probable, this arrangement raised silver to its old purity (16 to 1), it would be worth 129 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents, but they have expenses of sale to deduct therefrom. Now, in the arrangement I suggest, they would ultimately receive 1 ounce of gold (less 5 per cent for discount and expenses) for 16 ounces of silver."

He then gives further details, and takes up the question, Can the United States Do It? to which he makes an emphatic affirmative reply.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

The teachers of Salt Lake county met at the university building Saturday, Superintendent D. R. Allen in the chair. Mr. Marks, chairman of the committee on World's Fair rates, reported that nothing definite had yet been done but he expected an answer from the railway officials in a few days.

The program was then taken up and proved interesting and instructive. The subject was How to Teach Arithmetic, and was introduced by Miss Whipple, who had her little class of first grade pupils with her. She spoke briefly on the object of numbers and said it was necessary to use objects for primary work. By having the pupils discover for themselves what can be done with numbers the subject becomes more interesting to them. She thought that numbers as high as ten should be taught the first year, and by the time the pupils have learned the number eight the signs and symbols should be introduced. She then gave a class illustration of her method.

Miss Hamlin followed and treated the subject of second grade pupils. Numbers from 20 to 30, she thought, should be taught the second year. Objects should be used, and she found corn the most convenient. She then gave a class illustration of how she taught numbers.

Mrs. T. W. Bliss took up the subject where Miss Hamlin left off. She said the work should be simple and systematic to be interesting and thorough. The mathematical foundation should be solid so that the structure may be complete. Every number should be so thoroughly taught that it becomes a part of the very being of the child to be used by him as he would use his hands. She also gave a class recitation of third grade pupils. Numbers for fourth grade pupils were spoken on by Mr. Warner Lyon, who treated the subject of fractions. He thought one year should be devoted to that branch. He had a class of fourth grade pupils present and gave a class recitation.

The "Station Agent's Story" was then recited by John Holt, and County Superintendent Allen made a few remarks on the necessity of having trees planted on the school ground.

H. G. Bradford of Murray asked the