

soldiers, sailors and other employees of the government, paid for ammunition, fire arms, horses, ships and other government necessities for prosecuting the war, all being of a perishable nature, have long since ceased to exist and of course cannot be represented, thus depriving the greenback of an essential money qualification.

This department money is always a true representative of value, as it is all loaned upon durable property which is held by the government for the redemption of the money it loans, the same as it now holds government bonds to insure the redemption of the national bank notes. As long as there is a dollar of this money in circulation so long will the property the money represents be held for its redemption.

5. This public money is all surely acceptably and finally redeemed by the borrower or his property, without government gold, government bond or other government aid. Not so the greenback, as over one thousand million of them including other treasury notes were redeemed by government bonds and they (the bonds) are yet a burden upon the government, and one hundred million dollars of gold coin has been hoarded at great expense in the treasury ever since, to redeem the remaining part.

6. This public money would yield the government yearly, a sum variously estimated from sixty million dollars to one hundred million.

The greenback as shown above is a continual expense.

7. This money could always be borrowed at about an equitable interest of three per cent. per annum. The greenback if it can be borrowed at all is like the coin, demand all a usurer can get out of it, ranging from six per cent per annum to three per cent per month.

8. The greenbacks are bills payable by the government in gold coin. This money is payable by the borrower to the government. A big difference truly.

9. The greenback was put in circulation without security, save government credit. This money is secured upon specific property of the most durable kind, as well as government credit.

10. The greenback is not elastic, has no power to increase or decrease to accommodate the increase and decrease of trade. This money would have those powers without limit. It will increase upon demand and decrease when no longer wanted in production and trade channels without rendering its withdrawal a disturbing element. 11. Whether gold and silver or other private money be scarce or abundant, there would always be enough of this public money available for all domestic money purposes, never too much or too little. Of greenbacks this cannot be said.

12. The greenback is just now an onerous burden upon the government by its being compelled to provide gold to exchange for greenbacks when demanded. This in addition to the yearly expense of retaining one hundred million of gold in its treasury for greenback redemption. This public money instead of being a burden will yield the government a perpetual revenue.

The greenback was issued as a temporary measure to relieve the government's pressing necessities. This public money will be a permanent

currency and will relieve both the government and the people, and will surely settle the money question.

To one acquainted with the plan proposed for producing, distributing and redeeming public money, the above claims may seem overdrawn; but when he understands it he will say and say truly, the claims are not overdrawn and all advantages are not stated, and when he looks deeply into the subject he will say with me the money question can be settled only by the issue and distribution of public money as above.

JNO. M. HORNER.

HAD A TREAT.

HOLDEN, Millard County, Utah.

July 20, 1895.

Right in the busy season of haying and harvesting the people of Holden last night had a most enjoyable time.

It was known to some that the News correspondent "Phoenix," Elder Ben Goddard, recently returned from the Australasian mission was in town on his way back from a visit to his friends in Meadow, and that his wife Emma was with him; also, that W. D. Owen, of Z. C. M. I., has arrived here. Without consultation someone wrote notices and placed them at the post-office and store, calling upon the people (not to fail) to come at 8 o'clock p. m. to listen to a lecture by Elder Goddard, with songs and recitations also by Mrs. G. and Elder Owen. The house was well filled, a full choir responded to the call and rendered very efficient assistance to the pleasure of the evening.

The lecture was unusually interesting. The speaker gave the topography of the various islands, also the manners and customs of the Maori people, and their faith and devotion to the Elders, etc. Their mode of affectionate salutation was illustrated by the speaker suddenly turning around and selecting the most suitable object to kiss, in the person of the writer. This consisted of grasping the right hand and gently pressing noses and forehead together, a rather graceful act, according to the length of nose and the prominence of the perceptive faculties. But we still prefer the home custom, and feminine lips.

Bishop Stephenson presided. Elder Goddard spoke and sang two verses of the hymn "We thank Thee, O God, for a Prophet" in the Maori tongue, and related many humorous incidents in connection with his missionary experience. Mrs. G. responded to the call upon the program and gave two recitations, and W. D. Owen filled the house with rich melody, giving in response to an encore, a recitation, which caught the boys and sent them braying home with delight.

I must not forget to mention the ever ready professor, O. A. Bates, whose name got slipped onto the program. This gentleman rendered the song "Evangeline" in his ever charming style.

This people are full of good things if you can only get them to stop work long enough to enjoy them. The audience went home about 11 o'clock refreshed with the pleasurable relaxation from labor and have told all who happened not to be there how they missed a treat.

A. BRID.

JOSIAH W. CLUFF.

Last Saturday, at about 12 o'clock noon, Josiah W. Cluff, of Provo, departed this life, after several months' severe suffering from enlargement of the spleen. Elder Cluff was born in Parowan, Iron county, September 10, 1857, and was the son of David and Sarah Ann Fleming Cluff. In 1859 his parents moved to Provo, where the deceased has since resided. In 1879 he married Agnes Ann Farrer, who with three children mourn the loss of a kind husband and father.

Elder Cluff has been actively engaged in good works from his youth, and has lead a most exemplary life. He was an alternate member of the High Council and a member of the Stake presidency of Y. M. M. I. A., and also held the position of president of the city council at the time of his death.

The funeral services were held at the Tabernacle this afternoon at 2 o'clock where a large number of citizens, including the city council in a body, paid their last tribute of respect to the departed. Members of the High Council acted as pall bearers.

A number of speakers made consolating and appropriate remarks. According to a promise made between Brother Cluff and Doctor Talmage to the effect that the survivor would speak at the funeral of the one who died first it was expected that Doctor Talmage would have been one of the speakers, but his absence from the Territory prevented the fulfillment of the promise.

SALT LAKE COUNTY MINES.

Salt Lake county's mining report for 1894, as prepared by the bureau of statistics, gives the following information: Patented, 82; not patented, 125; total, 207.

Number of employees, 433.
Total wages paid, \$340,253.
Output in tons, 39,125; value of output, \$442,649.
Value of plant, \$681,195.
Tons of ore concentrated, 17,794.
Total value of all development work up to 1895 (partly estimated), \$4,507,927.

Patented, 87; not patented, 82; total, 169.
Character of Product—Gold, 13; lead, gold and silver, 88; gold, silver and copper, 23; gold and silver, 20; lead and silver, 25.

Value of plant, \$109,725.
Total value of all development work up to 1895 (partly estimated), \$593,926.
Total Number of Mines—Patented, 169; not patented, 207; grand total, 376.

Character of Products—Gold, 27; lead and silver, 267; gold, silver and copper, 37; gold and silver, 20; lead and silver, 25.

Total value of plant, \$790,820.
Total value of all development work up to 1895 (partly estimated), \$5,101,853.

The report of the smelters operating in this county have not yet been received, although Colonel Squires, chief statistician for the county, has made urgent requests to have the reports sent in, but as yet they have not materialized.