

time become a great burden to the American people, not only from the expense of coining, but also for constructing buildings for storing such vast accumulations, and the storing and guarding of it.

The government cannot use it, is not compensated for its coinage and care, and the metal will be as useless as it was in its native bed, a loss to the country. Yes, it is a partial security for the certificate, but if paper money is wanted it could be issued by the government and secured by mortgage on real estate, state bonds or by government bonds as national bank notes are now secured and at its full face value. If this money was properly issued the government would reap a revenue for it, and with no risk or burden as would be the case in coining and caring for the coin. If a law should be enacted for free coinage, silver bullion may not rise in value, as some believe, as with new mines opening and old ones being worked, who shall say that silver may not become as valuable in America as it was in Jerusalem in the days of Solomon. "And the king made silver to be in Jerusalem as stones * * * it (silver) was nothing accounted of in the days of Solomon." There, silver was so undesirable and abundant Solomon would not have even his drinking vessels made of it.

Silver depreciated in value during the life of the Sherman silver law, notwithstanding fifty-four million dollars was yearly coined under it. The coining and storing it in vaults may for a time increase its value, but it must eventually continue its down grade, as the storing such great bulks as must accumulate under a free and unlimited coinage law, in a decade or so must act as a menace to the silver market of the world, as, like the Johnstown reservoir, its contents must continue to increase and the barrier that holds it in place to weaken more and more, and burst it must, sooner or later and precipitate its contents upon the silver market of the world. This being always feared, will act as a wet blanket to any rise in the price of silver.

The throwing upon the market 25,375 tons of silver bullion by Germany in 1871-2 and other causes at work about that time, knocked the bottom out of the silver market, and it has been on the down grade ever since. Notwithstanding the United States coined 588 million dollars during the time and the world at large very much more.

The 25,375 tons of silver thrown upon the market by Germany, was only a small washout, in comparison to the great flood that will be precipitated upon the market upon the bursting of our silver reservoir, after a few decades of storing under a free and unlimited coinage act in the United States. A large amount of silver, coined and uncoined, is already on hand. There appears to be more silver produced than is wanted for use as money, which is one reason why all should not be coined. The justice of a law may be questioned that requires silver to be coined and cared for at public expense, seeing nothing would be produced by it but private money and millionaires.

If it is right for the government to make every sixty cents worth of silver

into a legal tender dollar for private gain, it would be also right for the government to make every bushel of wheat worth one dollar although now worth only sixty cents.

Perhaps I have said enough upon this other view of the subject under consideration, but I will add that the free and unlimited coinage of silver, the further issue of national bank notes or any other addition to private money will never settle the money question.

The people have been forced to use exclusively private money since the first formation of our government, and in consequence have been cursed with money flurries or money panics, on an average of about ten years during that whole period, and the logical conclusion is, if there is no change for the better in our monetary system, there will be no improvement during the next hundred years—a thing much to be regretted.

I will further add: The money question never can be settled until private money is supplemented by public money. In my next I will endeavor to show the difference between them.

JNO. M. HORNER.

A MISSIONARY'S LETTER.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., July 13, 1895.

A few words from the East Tennessee conference to your valuable paper which reaches us regularly as a sweet morsel, bringing news from our beautiful Zion, our loved ones at home and from our fellow-laborers in the various parts of the missionary world, we trust will be read with interest by some of your many subscribers.

We are pleased to report the conference in a very good condition and with the force of twenty-two energetic and humble workers which we now have we intend that it shall not retrograde, but continue to advance until every son and daughter of God in East Tennessee shall have had the opportunity of hearing the Gospel and be left without an excuse in that regard.

The new counties recently opened up, bears fruits encouragingly indeed; in many places the Elders are received into the homes of the most influential and prosperous citizens, whose financial conditions are such that the Elders can be well cared for. Fears of molestation from vile individuals are almost if not entirely, a thing of the past. The recognition that the Latter-day Saints have so long merited and today demand, by letting "their light shine" forth in virtue and honor, is fast being obtained, and when the falsehoods, misrepresentations and unwarranted prejudice sown in times past are brought face to face with truth and reason, the Elders have no trouble in convincing the people of the untruthfulness of their assertions, leave those who "desire darkness rather than light." And though sometimes confronted with accusations of immoral practices, heathenish ideas and treacherable intentions, we are pleased to be able to hold up before them the true, patriotic, educational and moral standing of our people. There are thousands of good, kind and honest hearts among the people here and it is for those that the Elders are searching, bearing "a message of everlasting joy."

The writer only a short time ago had the privilege of forming the acquaint-

ance of a wealthy land owner here, who visited and worked in Utah and had occasion to become acquainted with our people pretty thoroughly, having been in all the towns from Logan to Beaver, and the glowing terms in which he spoke of the people of Utah, the kind treatment he received, was very gratifying to an Elder laboring abroad.

Says he: "If ever there was a band of Christians, who are honest, and display that Christian spirit so conspicuously set forth in the teachings of our Savior, surely the Mormons deserve that honor. They treated me well and my doors are ever open to them."

This man is influential and does us much good, ever raising his voice in our defense. And none like a travelling Elder can fully sense the joy it is to us in hearing our people eulogized in such high terms, and reminding us that not only is it possible to promote the interests of Zion by traveling in the missionary field, but at home in our business associations of life, and in civility and charity to strangers we can sow seeds which at a later date may bring forth fruit.

As a rule the health of the Elders remain good. However a few have been suffering with lung troubles, but these have been released to return home. East Tennessee is noted for its healthy climate and its excellent water and were it not for the extra amount of moisture which the air contains, its climate would vie with that of our mountain home; as it is the country is conspicuous for its many elderly people, over the age of four score years. Pretty well only the pensioners and those endeavoring to obtain pensions, proclaim sickness and they are "paw'ful" sick.

Fruits are here in great abundance this year, and in most parts black, due and buckwheat berries are growing wild in great profusion, and with the excellent prospects for large crops of farm products, the people of east Tennessee feel jubilant.

The Elders have already suspended their labors of active canvass, and are spending the months of July and August among Saints and friends, after which time a number of new counties will be opened, and the work of canvassing resumed.

Reluctantly we are forced to chronicle the release of our worthy president, W. L. Hayes, with that of Elder James C. Orme, effective June 24, 1895, but on account of sickness were unable to start home until well along in July. Together they entered the field August 18th, 1893, when this conference consisted of only six Elders, and having done honest work, and leaving a host of dear friends who are loth to part with them, we give them the farewell hand shake, bidding them "God speed." To fill the vacancy made by the release of President Hayes, J. R. Halliday has been selected.

The arrival of John H. Hinckley, of Rexburg, Idaho, and Joseph Dunkley, Whitney, Idaho, occurred July 5th and we welcome them in our midst. Wishing the NEWS prosperity unbounded, and desiring ever to be found with it fighting for truth and the welfare of Zion, I am, respectfully,

J. R. HALLIDAY.