DESERET EVENING NEWS.

DESERET NEWS PUBLISHING COMPANY, LESSEES.

MONDAY, A. D. JANUARY 29, 1894

THE DESERET EVENING NEWS is published every evening (except Monday) at the Deseret News Building, 104 Main street, Salt Lake City.

TERMS: DAILY, $6.00 PER YEAR.

THE DESERET NEWS WEEKLY TERMS are published on Tuesday and Friday of each week.

THE DESERET WEEKLY is issued every Wednesday morning.

THE NEWS will be sent to any address in the United States or Canada for one year for the price of one dollar.

Address all communications and remittances to DESERET NEWS PUBLISHING CO.

Telephone No.

CONSOLIDATION IN THE WORD.

Though the present Legislature should not find all the conditions bearing upon the union of the Agricultural College with the University of Utah favorable to the immediate passage of a bill for that purpose, the policy of eventual union has been thoroughly vindicated. When the proposition first appeared in the News to bring these two expensive institutions together, neither the people nor the legislators were prepared to give an intelligent opinion of the complicated question. It has now been ventilated and discussed as thoroughly as it could be, and we have the most convincing proof that the Territory has been thoroughly converted to the idea. The labor that has been devoted to the subject has not therefore been in vain. With this consolidation the News is content to waive the proposition of absolute union until it can be carried out with a more general approval of the political leaders. In the meantime there is one thing in the problem which might be accomplished without antagonizing any one who has any intelligence on the subject. By uniting the management of the two institutions, and placing them under one general authority, a large proportion of least of the objections to the present system will be removed. Such a measure will place University and College in a position to harmonize their courses with a single educational policy and under the direction of a united administrative head they will be able to avoid themselves of very many of the advantages of a consolidated institution. The people north could put forward no reasonable opposition or objection to such a measure. It would take from Logan nothing that it now enjoys, and would involve no question of title either there or in Salt Lake. Unless this much at least is done by the present Legislature, there will be utter stagnation in both institutions until final action is taken.

A TRIPLE STANDARD.

In these days when financial science is being discussed as never before in modern times, if at all in the world's history, data that will help to elucidate its problems is being sought for everywhere. Financial, like political science, must depend largely for its development upon lessons drawn from the experience of mankind, and its study must consist mainly in ascertaining what those lessons have been. One of the strongest arguments in favor of the use of silver as money is drawn from the history of our race, which shows that, from the most remote ages of antiquity to the present, it has been so used, generally if not always in connection with gold, and with beneficent results.

There is in existence an authentic history of an ancient people who had not only the double standard of gold and silver with which to measure values, but a third standard, viz. grain. The nation here referred to flourished on the American continent, before the Christian era, and was called Nephites. Some account of their fiscal system is given in the eleventh chapter of Alma, one of the Book of Mormon writers, from which we quote the first nineteen verses:

Now it was in the law of Moroni that every man who was a judge of the law, or those who were appointed to be judges, should receive a certain portion of the time which they labored to judge those who were brought before them to be judged.

Now if a man owed another, and he would not pay that which he did owe, he was brought before the judges and the judges exercised authority, and caused that others that the man should be brought before them, and he should be dealt with according to the law and the evidence which were brought against him, and then the man was compelled to pay that which he owed, or be sold, or he might be cast into prison among the people as a thief and a robber.

And the judge received for his wages according to his time a certain of gold for a day, or a certain of silver, which is equal to a certain of gold; and this is according to the law which was given.

Now these are the names of the different pieces of their gold, and of their silver, according to their value. And behold, it was given by the Nephites, or they did establish a law in the land of the Jews, who were at Jerusalem, before they brought away the plates of brass, that they might have the records of the Jews, that they might have the commandments of the Lord, that they might have a portion of the judgments of the Lord, according to their law, handed down from Moroni.

Now the accounting is thus: a senine of gold, a seon of gold, a shum of gold, and a limnah of gold.

A senine of silver was equal to a senine of gold, and either for a senine of gold, and then for a senine of silver, they gave of their grain.

Now the amount of a senine of gold, was two times the value of a seon.

And a shum of gold was twice the value of a seon.

And a limnah of gold was the value of them all.

And an senine of silver was as great as the seon.

And an shum of silver was as great as four seons.

And an limnah was as great as them all.

Now this is the value of the lesser coins of their accounting:

A shelem is equal to a senum; and a senum is equal to a senum; and a senum is equal to a senum; and a senum