

will get his money back. The money in each case disappeared from packages of old money sent in for redemption, first a \$1000 note, next a \$50 note and last a \$5 note.

The embassy business is catching. Following the lead of Great Britain and France, Italy, which has for years kept its minister to the United States housed in a cheap suit of rooms, has notified the state department of its intention to raise its mission here to an embassy. This means another American ambassador abroad, and it is expected that Germany, which has just purchased a new building in Washington for its legation, will also send us an ambassador. The next thing in order will be a demand for increased salary to enable our ambassadors to live up to their titles. Then look out for a general protest against the whole business.

The gold reserve fund has been again encroached upon to the extent of nearly \$5,000,000, but treasury officials treat the matter lightly and say they apprehend no trouble.

There are some very ugly rumors floating around Washington about a combination between bankers and politicians to bring about such a financial stringency that Congress will be compelled to repeal the Sherman silver law. So very ugly are these rumors that your correspondent will not add to the unrest of the public by giving them in detail. Such things are dangerous even to talk about; they destroy the very corner stone of national prosperity—public confidence.

#### SAN JUAN CONFERENCE.

BLUFF, Utah, May 26th, 1893.—The quarterly conference of the San Juan Stake of Zion was held at Moab on Saturday and Sunday, May 20th and 21st, 1893.

There were present at the opening of the conference President F. A. Hammond and counselor Wm. Halls of the Stake presidency, members of the High Council and Bishops of all the wards in this Stake except Burnham. N. M. Elder Brigham Young arrived from Salt Lake on Saturday evening in time to attend the Y. L. M. I. A. conference, and was with us through the remainder of the conference.

The usual business of hearing reports from the wards and sustaining the general and local authorities of the Church was attended to.

The Bishops reported the Saints of the various wards to be in a prosperous condition generally, the spirit of brotherly love and forgiveness being more prevalent now than at any previous time.

The speakers were Elders Young, Hammond, Halls, Jens Nielsen, R. H. Stewart, F. J. Jones and Leo Halls, J. B. Decker, John Allan, Mons Petersen and H. J. Nielsen, the last named a departing missionary to the United States. The Spirit of God was poured out upon the conference and the Saints were instructed in their duties and were especially exhorted to cultivate a spirit of love and to forgive each other their trespasses.

The Y. L. M. I. A. held their conference Saturday evening and the Primary Associations on Monday forenoon, creditable programs being rendered and timely instructions given.

PETER ALLAN,  
Assistant Stake Cler.

#### ROUSE, YE SILVER MEN!

*Editor Deseret News:*

Having just completed three years' education on the free and unlimited coinage of silver, and as a laboring man, I want to take one more degree.

Is it not a fact that silver can only be on a parity with gold when the values of the relative weights of the two metals are equal? This equality can only be secured by co-operative action of the commercial nations of Europe and America. Senator Sherman and all the bimetallicists of the East who are friends of silver are anxious to see the parity established; recognizing the fact that efforts in the direction of bringing around such action are the only ones which can be successful. But the goldites and the free coinage advocates of the Rocky Mountain states do not want such a parity and are not working for it. What they are aiming at is a monometallic currency, composed entirely of silver, which necessarily will drive all the gold out of the country and send it abroad in exchange for the cheaper silver, which would Mexicanize our currency, put it away below par, and so far beneath parity with gold that the latter will refuse to circulate by the side of it. They want to debase the 100-cent dollar into 68-cent money.

The silver bullion in a dollar is worth only about 68 cents. It necessarily follows that the first effect of free and unlimited coinage would be an exchanging of all the available gold and gold certificates for silver bullion of other countries at the market price for the latter, which would then be carried to the United States mint for coinage into legal tender dollars, declared by the United States stamp of the mint to be worth one-third more than the actual value of the metal they contained.

This would be good for the speculators as long as there was any profit in the business of importing silver bullion and exporting our gold coin, which would be only until our gold was exhausted and the sellers of silver bullion were obliged to take their pay in silver dollars. Then these coins would buy all other commodities besides the metal at their bullion value—no more and no less.

What good would that do to Utah after the first profits had been skimmed off by the speculators? A miner who had silver to sell would have to dispose of 65 cents worth of bullion in exchange for a coin worth 65 cents, just as the silver miners of Old Mexico have to do today. Would Utah be any better off under free coinage than under the present arrangement by which they sell their silver bars at their bullion value and get one hundred-cent dollars in exchange? An act of free and unlimited coinage on a ratio of 16 to 1 would seriously disturb the finance of the country and deprive millions of men out of one-third of their money and credits and dues. None would be any the better off except the dishonest debtor; and all the rest would be poorer. Does any working man think that our senators or congressmen from the Rocky Mountain states who are mine owners and millionaires, and are backed by a gold clause in their state laws, would

pay off their miners in gold at a ratio of one to sixteen? I say no; they would just take the ounce of gold to the first bank and exchange it for twenty-three ounces of silver, run sixty-five cents worth through the mint and make it pay 100 cents to the hired miner, just as the miners of Mexico are paid now. The act of 1873 has been denounced for demonetizing silver, which it did not do. It retired no silver coin from circulation. It caused no coin to be sold for bullion. It withdrew the full legal tender equality from no silver coined. It did limit monetization to treasury purchase for fractional coin.

D. D. ROMINE.  
SALT LAKE CITY, May 30th, 1893.

#### ON BEAR LAKE'S SHORES.

LAKE TOWN, Rich Co., Utah, May 25th, 1893.—Our crops—that is the grain—are in, but are greatly retarded by the very cold weather we are having hereabouts. At this writing the atmosphere is so cold as to make one wish he had not cached his winter clothes. Overcoats and overboots are more to be desired than great riches, indeed.

Dr. K. G. Maeser delivered a very effective address here the other evening to a large and appreciative audience, on the necessity of all using their gifts, graces, opportunities, etc., for the benefit of mankind, and to the glory of our heavenly Father. He elaborated very instructively and definitely on the parable of the ten virgins, and specially impressed his hearers with the great responsibility that rests upon all the elder people to set the young such examples, by practice as well as by precept, as will be safe for them to emulate in the formation of their characters. Dr. Maeser was accompanied by Bishops McKinnon and Calder, who added a few well-chosen endorsing remarks. The visiting brethren departed on the morrow for Randolph, where they visited the L. D. S. academy with excellent results.

At a meeting of the water owners held here last Wednesday, Christopher Kearl was unanimously elected water-master for the ensuing irrigating season. The "boys" got down to business and no nonsense, and it was the best water meeting we ever remember attending. We hope everything will work like a charm now we have so well begun.

Hoping that ere we shall next write you, a warmer climate, and not too uncomfortably so, will be our lot, we remain,

Yours truly,  
JOSEPH IRWIN.

IT WILL be well for the English, and for everybody else, if they shall accept the recent prize definition of "gentleman," called forth by the invitation of a London paper: "A knight whose armor is honor, whose weapon is courtesy."

IF JOHN CHINAMAN is as imitative as people say, he oughtn't to feel so backward about the photograph requirement of the Geary exclusion law. Even Eulalie, the nation's guest, made no fuss about facing an American camera.