

remarks by urging upon the Saints the necessity of honoring those who were called to preside.

Sister Lillie T. Freeze next spoke. She said she looked upon the large congregation assembled as a most fitting tribute to the Pioneers, who had paved the way for the scene at present presented. It indicated in all clearness that the sons and daughters of those noble men and women were willing to perpetuate the glorious principles which their fathers and mothers had suffered so much for. This was as it should be. It portrayed a regard for the principles of obedience and although at times the sons and daughters of Zion seemed a trifle careless and indifferent, the planting of the seeds of righteousness in the minds of the youth, would in the due time of the Lord bring forth blossoming fruit. Parents should exercise patience with their children and thus encourage them to rally round the home fireside. Too exacting ideas should not be set by the young men and women of the Church as the best of mankind, exhibited some little traits that were not over-pleasing, despite their attempts to live lives of purity and holiness.

Sister Freeze spoke at some length on the duties which the young men owed to the young women, and vice versa. The young women were being taught to live lives which would make them noble and Godfearing wives, while it was the duty of the young men to conduct their lives similarly, that they might become loving and devoted husbands.

Sister Agnes Olsen-Thomas then sang the solo Calvary, and after singing by the Harmony Glee Club, benediction was pronounced by Elder B. H. Roberts.

Separate officers' meetings were held by the associations this morning and a joint meeting took place in the Assembly Hall this afternoon.

### TELEGRAPHIC NEWS!

BERLIN, July 19.—According to a special dispatch received here the Emperor Nicholas has telegraphed the sultan demanding immediate evacuation of Thessaly and threatening that otherwise Russian troops will cross the Turkish frontier.

It is said here semi-officially today that all the powers except Great Britain have assented to this course.

The ambassadors have informed the Porte that they wish a written declaration as to the intentions of the Turkish government which have hitherto been communicated orally by Tewfik pasha. The ambassadors have stated that if this is not forthcoming they will suspend the peace negotiations and refer the whole matter to their respective governments with a view to adopting coercive measures.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 19.—The terms of the Turkish government as submitted to the ambassadors by Tewfik Pasha on Saturday not only proposed a change of frontier but fixed the amount of indemnity at four and one half million pounds, (Turkish,) and renewed the demand for abolition of the capitulations granted the Greek subjects in the Ottoman empire.

This is regarded as clear proof that

ambassadors of the powers will be unable to effect anything by more diplomatic negotiations.

NEW YORK, July 19.—The World says:

Daniel Guggenheim of the firm of Guggenheim & Sons, who has large smelting interests, when seen at his Long Branch cottage, confirmed the reported discovery in the Yukon country, and said that the new fields would yield far in excess of even the present rosy indications.

"For some time my firm has had expert mining engineers at work in Alaska," he said, "and their report says Yukon gold fields will prove the richest in the world. My opinion is that as soon as the country has been opened up and shipping facilities furnished, the output of gold will be simply enormous. As the production of gold increases, silver will be enhanced in value. This I regard as certain."

Mr. Guggenheim declined to give in detail the reasons for his faith in higher values for silver.

There are well informed men who look upon the reported discoveries as exaggerated. One of these is F. H. Hart, associate editor of The Engineering and Mining Journal.

"Yes, I have read these stories," he said, "but to be frank I do not credit them. Our information which is detailed and positive makes it impossible for me to accept the repeated announcement that the Yukon runs over a bed of virgin gold. As a matter of fact some persons have struck fairly rich placers in the Yukon district. But the large majority of gold seekers in that barren country have been stranded. There is only a placer yield for this section. No quartz has been discovered—not a fragment. Of course it is led out and worn out during ages from the mountains and indicates the existence of rich quartz deposits. Along the coast conditions are different. There we have quartz mines in Douglas Island, Bernols Bay and Sumnum, all rich, and one—the Alaska Treadwell—ranking as the largest in the world.

Our latest advices from the Yukon country are far from rosy.

Miners have been arriving in numbers all through the spring, but only at a few points have the placers paid well. Now comes the stories that the waters of the Klondyke run mingled with gold dust. I cannot credit it. I have direct information from the Klondyke mines and know that some of them have been fairly successful but I cannot say positively. I am behind these "boom stories." About two years ago hundreds of venturesome miners drawn to the Yukon by false reports of its fabulous wealth, were quietly brought home free of charge by the transportation companies. But even if the Yukon fields prove to be peculiarly rich, it would mean comparatively little to the world. Only the hardest and most experienced miners could hope to prosper in that desolate land. For eight months out of each year no work can be done. The long winter is of arctic-like severity. Into four months the miners must crowd a year's work. Those who rush to the Yukon country will court hardships of which they do not dream. I they start now they will barely reach Alaska before winter sets in. Without

money and plenty of it their position would be terrible.

"Winter there means no work, costly provisions and a life-destroying climate."

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Quite a number of statesmen were asked what would be the effect of the Alaskan gold discoveries on the silver question. Most of them were inclined to the belief that the possible production of the new gold country had been greatly exaggerated for the benefit of the transportation companies and local supply companies. Senator Allison when asked about the situation said: "If the product of gold in Alaska is really enormous it would of course tend to approximate the value of gold and silver but the output would have to be unprecedented to have much effect for our output of gold is very large, you must remember."

Another authority said without hesitation that there could be no possible effect upon the monetary situation unless the discoveries of gold were so stupendous as to take gold out of the list of precious metals. He explained the situation by saying:

"Speaking in round numbers, the gold product of the world from the discovery of America until now is about \$8,000,000,000. The actual coinage of gold now amounts to about \$4,000,000,000. There are \$2,000,000,000 approximately used in the arts but obtainable for coinage purposes. Therefore it will be seen that there is about \$6,000,000,000 worth of gold in the world. From the foundation of the government to Christmas, 1894, the entire production of the U. S. has been two billion. The highest rate of production in any one year was \$65,000,000 in 1853, following the discovery of gold in California. For the year 1894 the United States, Africa and Australia were about on a par in their gold production, each representing about \$40,000,000. If Alaska does as well any time within the next ten years it will be extraordinary. That would be about one per cent of the present gold coinage and a still smaller proportion of our present gold stock. The difficulty in expecting any change in the ratio between gold and silver from new fields like Alaska is that the production of gold and silver by weight is so disproportionate that it would take mountains of gold to make up the difference. The gold production of 1894 for the whole world was less than 9,000,000 ounces. The United States alone the same year produced 40,000,000 ounces of silver and the world's product of the white metal was over four times that amount or twenty times as much silver as gold, weight for weight. If Alaska should prove as much of a gold field as South Africa the United States and Australia put together—something altogether improbable—it would help us to keep up the gold exports and maintain the reserve but it would not disturb materially the relations between gold and silver.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., July 19.—An interesting letter telling of the recent trip of the steamer Excelsior to Alaska has been written by Captain J. F. Higgins of the steamer to a friend in this city. He says:

"The word Klondyke means deer