THE "BARB-WIRE" BILL.

Why Farmers Should Not Be Responsible for Injury to Stock.

MOSIAH CITY, March 5, 1894.

Editor Deseret News.

I see in the report of Legislative proceedings that Councilor Lund has introduced a "barb-wire fence" bill, (C. B. 119) requiring that owners of such fence keep them in repair and providing that damages may be recovered by injury to stock. Requiring owners of fences to keep them in repair is all very well, because it is to their interest. But to make them responsible for damage to stock is quite another thing. It is a well known fact that this is destitute of winding materials, from the use of razors wire for fencing because so to speak, generally, and there are thousands of miles of such fence in Utah. It is also a thoroughly well known fact in the farming districts, that there are more animals killed by such fences by accident than by any other cause. To make the owner of the fence responsible for the damage that one would do so ridiculous. There is scarcely one which such a law would not be in force, that is noticeable for such and more disabling injuries, might contain cases where great damage. I see no benefit to be derived from such a law, coming from a special judge, caught in by lawyers as well might a law be enacted making a person carrying a loaded gun responsible for the accidental wounding or killing of a person as to make the owner of a wire fence responsible for the accidental wounding of a stock. I believe there are more persons killed by accidental shooting than there are stock killed by wire fences, and certainly the loss of a person is of more value than that of stock animals. Laws continually be made that will apply to every exceptional case which may occur in daily life. Laws are supposed to be made for the benefit of the many, working at little injury as possible to the few. I think it would meet the ideal of the farmers generally to strike out the exacting clause of that bill. But if it should pass, I think a "razor" would be in order.

Yours respectfully,

L. W. POWELL.

Davis Stake Conference.

The quarterly conference of the Davis Stake of Zion was held at East Bountiful on Saturday and Sunday, March 3rd and 4th, 1894. There were present Elders F. D. Richards and H. J. Grant, of the Council of the Apostles, Elders John W. Hess and J. H. Lund, of the Seventies quorum, members of the High Council, with the exception of the Bishops of the various wards in the Stake, and well-established the best attended and interest class the Tabernacle was filled to its utmost capacity all through conference.

Elders F. D. Richards and H. J. Grant in their addresses to the Saints were filled with the Spirit of God, and they gave counsel and instruction which if put into practice by the Saints will make us better men and women.

Elder John W. Hess gave a brief report of the condition of the Stake, saying the Saints generally were living their religion. Superintendent Nathan T. Porter reported the Sunday schools in the Stake as being in an excellent condition, there being a marked improvement in the year that is past. The general and Stake authorities were presented and unanimously sustained.

On Sunday afternoon Elder John W. Hess of Farmington was set apart as President of the Davis Stake of Zion (vice Wm. B. Smith deceased) and Joseph H. Grant of West Bountiful was set apart as first counselor to President Hess. These brethren were set apart under the hands of Elders Heber J. Grant and Francis M. Lyman. Wood, ordained a High Priest and set apart as first counselor to Bishop David Cook, of the North Bowery Ward. Last but not least, much praise is due to Professor Edward Thomas and the members of the East Bountiful choir for the excellent singing and music rendered by them during conference. Altogether it was a very enjoyable time, and will be long remembered by those that were present and listened to the words of encouragement and counsel given. JOHN J. HOYER,

Clerk.

Silver and the Sugarkings.

If there should happen to be twelve of the Bosses of America who are not understood exactly what is meant by Mr. Hanna's proposal to put $50,000,000 into the treasury by "raising the sugarkings," he need not be especially discouraged. There are members of Congress who would like it hard to explain clearly. The sugarkings his usually have spoken to the ears instead of one per cent charges at the value he never has the pause of converting million into cash. A broader definition, however, will one that is explained in the "Century Dictionary," is as follows: "The difference between the cost of a piece of bullion and the face value of the pieces coined from it." Now the Sherman act called on the purchase by the government of 4,500,000 ounces of silver bullion each month at the market price or market price for silver bullion. The government paid for the bullion in special treasury notes. Inasmuch as the price of silver was constantly fluctuating, the volume of these notes issued from month to month was never the same, although such monthly issues were always based upon precisely the same quantity of bullion. Adoption, from the time of the passage of the Sherman act in July, 1890, up to the repeal on November 1st, 1893, somewhat less than $54,000,000 was issued in treasury notes in payment for a great mass of silver bullion (not the government's) bought.

The Sherman act made these notes redeemable in gold or silver coin, and gave the secretary of the treasury authority to issue certificates to him the coin, but it was implied a number of years, working all the digits at full capacity in manufacture the silver dollars, and dollars to which there is no demand. Mr. Hanna's idea is to expand the circulating paper currency by replacement of the mass of silver from the non-coinage issue of Treasury notes to an amount of $50,000,000 gross, or leaving the whole of it as it is, save a portion of coined silver dollars, for which a corresponding paper dollar should be sent out. If this measure would be worth a rap, its effect would be to put $50,000,000 into the treasury of the government to pay the salaries of the officials connected with the mints, to increase in the circulation of the country, and to increase the demand for silver for coinage. But, inasmuch as the demand depends on silver for coinage, the same would be to increase the demand for silver, which would be to put the price up. Hence, it is a matter of some importance to the sugarkings, and hence Mr. Hanna's proposal. Mr. Hanna is a gentleman of great wealth, and he is a man of great influence, and he is a man of great wealth. Mr. Hanna's proposal is a great wealth. Mr. Hanna's proposal is a great wealth. Mr. Hanna's proposal is a