

and demanded a nickel, but the plaintiff told him that the pennies were a legal tender for any debt. The conductor said he would have his fare in some other form or the plaintiff would get off the car. Vizansky refused to get off and the conductor, he says, put him off and threw his basket of wares into the street.

TOPEKA, Kas., June 18.—In his telegram regretting his inability to attend today's silver conference, Senator W. M. Stewart says: "Am enlisted in Kentucky silver fight; can't be with you. Restoration of silver the only hope to stop falling prices and destruction of American homes. No other issue of importance compared with the necessity of breaking the gold corner. One more gold President will down the Americans to servitude, perhaps for all time. Four-fifths of the American people are opposed to any kind of money the purchasing power of which grows in a safe."

"The growing purchasing power of money must be stopped. We can do it with silver and with nothing else. The government is in the hands of the enemy. Give it no more until the people acquire control. Let Kansas lead and enough will follow to restore the government to the people."

WASHINGTON, June 18.—Ex-Representative George W. Cooper, of Indiana, says he believes the Democratic and Republican parties will go before the people next year on gold platforms and expects the silver Democrats to support the nominee of their party. Mr. Cooper admits the free silver sentiment is strong in Indiana, but says many Democrats who are inclined to that policy have been driven to the support of the administration by the abuse heaped upon the President and Secretary. He says the drift is in favor of the gold standard, and that the campaign of education is showing the free silver men the error of their ways.

"I will admit, however," said he, "that if a vote was taken today on the coinage of silver, the South and West would favor the proposition, but we have before us a year in which to educate the voters."

STOCKTON, Cal., June 18.—A number of Stocktonians are on the qui vive over the reported find of over \$1,000,000 of treasure on the island of Cocos, near Veraguas, in the department of Panama. There are some thirty citizens who think they have an interest in the millions of Spanish doubloons supposed to have been hidden on the island.

### THE GRAIN CROP.

The condition of crops for 1895 should be a most interesting and suggestive feature for those who dwell among these mountains. From north to south, through the entire chain of valleys, there exists the most gratifying condition so far as the staples of life are concerned. In localities there are reports of some damage or loss to tender vegetables and fruits, but as a whole even these are more abundant than for years; while for wheat and other grains there never was a prospect for such a bounteous yield. The husbandmen have done nobly in the area brought under cultivation, and nature seems determined to surpass his best efforts by bestowing her richest re-

ward. From present indications, 1895 will be marked as a banner year in the fruitfulness of the soil with which to fill granaries and storehouses to overflowing.

In connection with other circumstances which affect that department of business, abundant crops this year means that prices will be down, thus affording, even in this time of scarcity of money, some opportunity of laying in a store of supplies. This with the promise of the heaviest yield of grain this locality has ever known, and the reasonable certainty of its quality being of the finest, furnish the most complete indications that this is the special year in which to lay in a store of the staff of life. Unsatisfactory as it may be in many ways, there is every reason to believe that the market price of wheat this year will reach the lowest point yet known, or that may be known for some time to come. If this be the case, wisdom suggests that the advantage of the occasion be made available as far as practicable for the storing of the grain.

One of Utah's most estimable leaders once suggested to the people that they should form the habit in families of having at least two years' breadstuff on hand. As a financial investment, he pointed out that such proceeding would be profitable in this region where regularly recurring dry seasons come to send up prices to large figures. The force of the remark should be recognized by every head of a family this season, and the advice given be followed as far as practicable. We are not sure of always having such fruitful years, and even if several more were to come, the counsel for this season is beneficial; if there should be a falling off in crop next year it would be of inestimable value.

As a preparation for times of famine which occur occasionally, the Saints have been warned to store wheat. Where this has been done intelligently, turning it over by replacing with new grain as occasion required or favorable opportunity offered, the result has shown steady profit. A word to the wise may be sufficient in this connection: The grain-storing process should receive special attention at this time. And for those farmers who are not compelled to dispose of their wheat at the low prices expected to prevail, it will be wisdom for them to fill their granaries. The advice of the NEWS this year, both to city and country people, is to lay in a good supply of breadstuffs even at the sacrifice of many of the little luxuries that are enjoyable yet not absolutely essential to comfortable existence.

### A WATERLOO RELIC.

This 18th of June is the eightieth anniversary of the battle of Waterloo. John Thomas, grandfather of Prof. C. J. Thomas, of this city, was an active participant in that great military event. He was Schoolmaster Sergeant of the First King's dragoon guards. That regiment, in which, by the way, Prof. Thomas was born, took a conspicuous and valorous part in the tremendous conflict.

Sergeant John Thomas has left a relic of the battle, in the shape of a letter written on the field. It is yellow with

age, but still legible, except where it has come in contact with water. It is in a clear hand and good English, and will be placed in the Deseret Museum.

A copy of the unobliterated portion is herewith presented:

CHENNEIERRE, 3rd July, 1815.

I suppose you have heard by this time of the engagement of the 18th of June, and of the heavy loss we sustained, but I don't know what is thought of it in England, as we can get no newspapers and there is no regular communication by post or otherwise. The particulars are as follows:

On the 16th we received orders at three o'clock in the afternoon to march immediately to Ninove, near which place the brigades of heavy and light cavalry were formed. We of course joined ours and proceeded until about six in the evening, when we began to hear a heavy firing in front, and soon afterwards found the road full of forage thrown away by the bussars and light cavalry, who were in advance of us. Between seven and eight we arrived at—, and found it full of wounded, with Germans and British. After passing through the town into a wide road with lofty trees on both sides, the number of wounded men surprised us. They were going to the rear assisted by their comrades, and the poor foot guards told us they were sorry they had not our assistance. They had been charged by the French cuirassiers (men in armor), and had been terribly cut up, having lost more than half their force in killed and wounded. But mark it dragons, said they, you will help us out tomorrow, and we don't care for them when we have horsemen as well as they.

We crossed a part of the field of battle by dusk. The French had retreated to a strong position in a wood, taking with them their wounded men and most of their killed. We passed this night in the field, and were ordered the next morning, the 17th, to cover the retreat of the British, and a masterly retreat it was, made in front of a superior number of the enemy, on whom the bussars were charged and driven to us. We supposed the French cavalry to have steel jackets, which we afterwards found to be true, and that they overpowered them (the bussars) by superior size and weight. Our brigades instantly formed close columns of half squadrons and advanced to the attack. The 1st lifeguards made a brilliant charge and overthrew a much superior body of men, cuirassiers and lancers. The blues, who were next in succession, were refused the chance of attack by the French, who seemed to have no relish for the household troops, but they opened a heavy cannonade upon us by which the blues sustained some loss. We afterward held them in check by occasionally showing them a front until all was clear and we arrived at a strong position.

This is all that now remains of the letter, the closing part relating to the decisive engagements of the following day. Its writer soon thereafter learned what was thought of the victory in England, where for a quarter of a century afterward the Waterloo parades were observed in honor of the event, and were finally abandoned because it was deemed an unnecessary reminder to the French of the terrible defeat they suffered on the memorable field which saw the close of Napoleon's career as a kingly warrior.

Trout are so numerous in the streams of Harny county, Or., that many barrels of them have been pickled in brine by farmers and campers.