

including class exhibitions by the children, reports from local and Stake superintendents, remarks by the presidency and Bishop, also instructions by the visiting brethren. The last meeting held on Sunday evening was devoted to a lecture on Church school and religious class education by Brother Karl G. Maeser.

Uintah Stake comprises Ashley valley, and contains about 300 families of Latter-day Saints and about 100 outsiders. There are six wards, Vernal being the largest. There are eleven Sunday schools. About nine miles by twenty cover the land occupied by the Saints. Samuel R. Bennion is president of the Stake. There are two Pioneers here, George Wardle and Harley Morley, also several of the Mormon Battalion. Neighbors live at magnificent distances from each other, varying from 10 to 160 acres apart. Ashley river gives them plenty of water. Crops look well—oats, wheat, corn and lucern; there are easy facilities for reservoirs. The altitude is about the same as Utah. The health of the people is good. There are 1,259 teachers and children enrolled in the Sunday School register. The Church academy will be reopened the coming season, with good prospects for its continuance. Honey constitutes one of the leading products of the people—between 90 and 100,000 pounds being produced last year, and finding a ready market at $6\frac{1}{2}$ to $7\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound; one-third of that amount was produced by our worthy host James Hacking. Every family in Uintah lives on its own land.

Eighteen years ago the first settlement was made. The region was previously occupied by Pardon Dodge and Abram Hatch as a herd ground or stock ranch. Their comparative isolation is accounted for from the fact of being so far from railroad communication. The Indian agency is about thirty miles south and west of Vernal, the chief settlement. Uintah can be reached from Price and P. V. Junction, with about 135 miles travel per team; also from Heber City, by way of Strawberry valley, and 150 miles per team; also from Green River city, or Carter station, 95 miles per team; hence, visits from the leading Elders of the Church may be compared to angel's visits, few and far between. A warm and generous hearted people live there—our conference was thronged with visitors from all the settlements, young men on horse back, families in wagons, young ladies on barebacked horses, etc. Our visit was a joyful one; the spirit of the Lord kindled a warm and affectionate feeling throughout, and it will long be remembered.

On Monday, August 5th, we bid adieu to our Uintah friends and after traveling over the same 135 miles per team, we reached Price station in time for the train which landed us at our respective homes about midnight on Wednesday, August 7th, having traveled near 300 miles per team and 250 per train. GEORGE GODDARD.

THE SILVER SPEECH.

A large and enthusiastic audience greeted Hon. William J. Bryan at the Theater Friday night, and listened with the greatest interest to his speech on

the principles of bimetallicism. The stage and lower part of the building were filled to their utmost capacity and the number in the second and third circles was great. The address was given under the auspices of the Bimetallic Union.

Hon. Joseph L. Rawlins introduced the speaker in a neat little speech. He said that Mr. Bryan was considered a dangerous man by those opposed to the interests of silver, because they knew him to be so honest in his beliefs that money in any quantity could not swerve him, and because they knew him to be working in the interests of the people.

Great applause greeted the speaker at the beginning of his speech and frequently as it continued. He stated that he had pleasure in addressing an audience upon the subject so dear to his heart, and the greatest economic question, he believed, that had ever come before the nation during its existence. He said that he would tell those assembled the condition of the fight at present, and they need not be discouraged by the prospects of the future.

He said that although the question is so great, the people of the East look with contempt upon those who advocate the free and unlimited coinage of the white metal. They call it a craze and the advocates lunatics. They think that those who entertain views on this subject contrary to their own are dishonest. They say the western people are in favor of silver because they are in debt and want a cheap money to avoid their obligations. It does not occur to them that creditors are dishonest by seeking to collect their debts in dollars worth \$1.50 each. They think that the mining states are the only ones interested, but if this question were not greater than the mining state there would be no hope for the restoration of silver. It is as great as the ocean.

Numerous instances of the ignorance of prominent eastern people on the silver question were shown. The simplest terms were misunderstood. The speaker was asked at one time to debate with Richard P. Bland, because Bland was a free silver advocate while the speaker was a bimetallicist. Definitions of different terms were then given; 16 to 1 did not mean that every one person should receive \$16, but that they should stand in that ratio of value by weight. Bimetallicism means that gold and silver shall exist in a fixed ratio and both be made legal tender for public and private debts. Free coinage means that the owner of silver or gold bullion can have that minted without any expense to him, and the weight of a silver dollar in bullion would be worth \$1. Gold under the present law is worth as much melted as in coin, and silver would be the same if the law applied to it.

If the free coinage were allowed, nobody would sell the weight of a dollar in bullion for fifty cents, for he would sell it at the highest price.

Unlimited coinage is practicable and should be allowed. There is no fear of there being a flood of silver. No particular advantage can be gained by an Englishman bringing his bullion here and carrying back the amount coined because the bullion is worth as much as when

coined. It will not hurt us either if he exchanges his money for what we can sell him.

The amount of gold in this country, one of the government treasury officials stated, was \$600,000,000; \$300,000,000 of this was in the treasury department and the remainder in circulation. Since there are only \$52,000,000 of silver in circulation, it is not possible that there are six times that amount in gold.

The law at present makes silver a legal tender except where contracted against. The bimetallic system, if adopted, will make gold and silver legal tender in all cases, and silver will not be used to pay a debt which should be paid in gold.

Mr. Bryan denounced the recent bond deal in the strongest terms, and said that though the infamous action was under a Democratic administration, yet the prominent men of the other party sanctioned it.

The use of silver is necessary to carry on the business of the world. If the United States goes to a gold standard India, Japan, China and other nations using both metals as coin will be driven to the same course, and gold would become so scarce that capitalists could easily corner it and have us at their power. The acts, it is estimated, consume or will in a short time all the gold produced, and all we have to go on with is now in use.

In 1869 Sherman said that the contraction of the currency would only benefit the capitalists, out of debt, and those who have a fixed salary or annuity.

The currency is contracting continually, and upon Sherman's own words, it is a serious thing for the people in general.

By simple reasoning it was shown why the ratio cannot be anything but 16 to 1.

Mr. Bryan, in conclusion, urged Democrats, Republicans and Populists who were patriotic to join in and fight, fight, fight, and they would eventually receive success.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Dr. W. K. Beans, of this city, has received the following letter of inquiry from Rev. G. H. Fesse, of the Epworth church, Tacoma, Washington, to either of whom, or to the address mentioned in the letter, information may be sent:

Mr. Joseph Newham, of Kent, Ohio, had a sister by the name of Mrs. Wm. Bancroft who, with her husband and children, moved to Utah, probably, Salt Lake City, in the latter part of the fifties or early part of the sixties. If the parents are dead the children yet may be living there. They evidently were of the Mormon faith. He is very anxious to gain reliable information about them. He has written several times but has received no reply. I take it that you might furnish him with the information desired. Address Mr. Newham at Seattle, 219 Market St., Wash.

Eastern Utah Advocate: To us comes a well authenticated statement that the entire west end of the Uintah reservation is overrun with sheep whose owners refuse to recognize the legality of the grazing lease which Preston Nutter holds.