

meeting of the Bannock Stake of Zion convened at 11 a. m., April 1st, with a very large attendance of Bishops, High Priests, Seventies, Elders and lesser Priesthood from all parts of the Stake. Encouraging reports were received from all parts of the Stake, and some very valuable instruction given by the Stake presidency and other speakers. Among the subjects treated upon were the Word of Wisdom, sustaining the poor, showing the great necessity of each ward sustaining its own poor and not having to call for help; Sunday school matters, Stake Academy and several other kindred subjects. IN LOCO.

ON RAILROAD LAND.

The Union Pacific has leased 300,000 acres of its land to cattlemen in Wyoming, and hereafter the Utah sheep owners who have been tending their flocks upon the railway sections can do so only upon leasing them from the Union Pacific land and water company, which, notwithstanding its name, really has no interest in the railway, but is an aggregation of cattle-owners. The land embraced in the lease to this company includes all the railway sections west of Hilliard on the south side of the Union Pacific track, and west of Carter station on the north, to the Utah line, except four sections around each station and a strip on the south of the railway track, which the Union Pacific land department has reserved for shearing grounds and other benefits to the sheepmen.

For some years past the railway has been paying taxes on this land, and about 2,000,000 acres farther east, so the railway men say, and they have concluded to get some benefits out of it. The controversy between sheep and cattlemen helped them to do this, for both have been roaming over that part of the country. The cattle owners were getting the worst of it, for the sheep destroyed the range, therefore they were only too glad to accept the railway offer to lease all the Union Pacific lands in the disputed districts. Of course the alternate government section is still open to all parties.

The railway company, however, has evinced a desire to be fair to both cattlemen and sheep owners; hence the leasers of the land are advertising to sublet the whole or any part to those now occupying it. This is in accord with an express provision in the original lease, by which the railway company insisted that sheep owners who had regular berding grounds there should be protected in the same. By this provision the sheep owners—and most of them in that section are Utah men who keep their herds on the Wyoming range, paying taxes therefor to the state—have the privilege of leasing sufficient land at a low figure. It is believed that this movement will prevent the closing of the cattle and sheep interests, because both will be confined to their respective localities.

Indirectly associated with the same subject is the recent rise in the cattle market and the effect it will have on the price of sheep. A short time ago a business man, who was one of Salt Lake's councilmen, made a trip to Texas. On his return he advised

Utah and Wyoming cattlemen to hold for better prices, as he felt sure they were coming soon. Some heeded his advice and profited by it; others thought it was "boom talk" and sold before the raise in price—a proceeding which they are now lamenting. This gentleman now declares that cattle will go up still further in price, and that within ninety days beef will be shipped into Salt Lake to supply the home demand.

Even if this latter should not take place, the rise in beef is sure to benefit the sheep interests. Upon this basis the declaration is made that within a few weeks the Utah sheep market will find itself in a better condition for flockowners than has been known for years. And as the mutton raisers' prospects go up, so will the prices of hogs and poultry. So there will be a rise in food-flesh all along the line.

The prospects thus presented are quite flattering to the stockraisers, and receive their force from a strong probability of being well founded. They will revive new hope in many who have been long under the ban of discouragement.

CLEVELAND'S LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D.C., April 14.—The following is the text in part of President Cleveland's reply to the Chicago committee inviting the President to a banquet in that city:

Executive Mansion, Washington, D.C., April 13, 1895.

Gentlemen—I am much gratified by the exceedingly kind and complimentary invitation you have tendered me, on behalf of many citizens of Chicago, to be their guest at a gathering in the interest of sound money and wholesome financial doctrine.

If the sound money sentiment in the land is to save us from mischief and disaster, it must be crystallized and combined and made immediately active. It is dangerous to overlook the fact that a vast number of our people, with scant opportunity, thus far, to examine the question in all its aspects, have nevertheless been ingeniously pressed with suggestions which, in this time of misfortune and depression, find willing listeners, prepared to give credence to any scheme which is plausibly presented as a remedy for their unfortunate condition.

What is now needed more than anything else is a plain and simple presentation of the argument in favor of sound money. In other words it is a time for the American people to reason together as the members of a great nation which can promise them a continuance of protection and safety only so long as its solvency is unsuspected, its honor unsullied and the soundness of its money unquestioned.

If our people were isolated from all others, and if the question of our currency could be treated without regard to our relations to other countries, its character would be a matter of comparatively little importance. If the American people were only concerned in the maintenance of their precious life among themselves, they might return to the old days of barter, and, in this primitive manner, acquire from each other the materials to supply the wants of their existence. But if

American civilization were satisfied with this it would abjectly fall in its high and noble mission.

In these restless days the farmer is tempted by the assurance that, though our currency may be debased, redundant and uncertain, such a situation will improve the price of his products. Let us remind him that he must buy as well as sell; that his dreams of plenty are abated by the certainty that if the price of things he has to sell is nominally enhanced, the cost of the things he must buy will not remain stationary; that the best prices which cheap money proclaims are unsubstantial and elusive, and that even if they were real and palpable, he must necessarily be left far behind in the race of their enjoyment.

It ought not to be difficult to convince the wage-earner that it would reach him least of all and last of all. In an unhealthy stimulation of prices, an increased cost of all the needs of his home must belong to his portion, while he is at the same time vexed with vanishing visions of increased wages and an easier lot. The pages of history and experience are full of this lesson. An insidious attempt is made to create a prejudice against the advocates of a safe and sound currency by the insinuation more or less directly made, that they belong to financial and business classes, and are, therefore, not only out of sympathy with the common people of the land, but for selfish and wicked purposes are willing to sacrifice the interests of those outside their circle.

I believe that capital and wealth, through combination and other means, sometimes gain an undue advantage; and it must be conceded that the maintenance of a sound currency may, in essence, be invested with a greater or less importance to individuals, according to their condition and circumstances. It is, however, only a difference in degree, since it is utterly impossible that any one in our broad land, rich or poor, whatever may be his occupation or whether dwelling in a center of finance and commerce, or in a remote corner of our domain, can be really benefited by a financial scheme, not alike beneficial to all our people, or that any one should be excluded from a common and universal interest in the safe character and stable value of the currency of the country. In our relation to this question we are all in business, for we all buy and sell; so we all have to do with financial operations, for we all earn money and spend it. We cannot escape our interdependence. Merchants and dealers are in each neighborhood, and each has its shops and manufactories. Wherever the wants of man exist, business and finance, in some degree, are found, related in one direction to those whose wants they supply, and in another to the more extensive business and finance to which they are tributaries. A fluctuation in price at the seaboard is known the same day or hour in the remotest hamlet. The discredit or depreciation in financial centers of any form of money in the hands of the people is a signal of immediate loss everywhere. If reckless discontent and wild experiments should sweep our currency from its safe support, the most defenseless of all