

general satisfaction. The gold market would also be relieved, as only European appeals will be made thereto for a long time, and as South Africa is increasing her output of gold the arrangement suggested would enable Russia and Austria to complete their purchases without unduly interfering with the money market. If the conference adjourns without having accomplished any definite result it will cause a fall in silver frightful to contemplate. It will cause a monetary panic, added Rothschild, of which it is impossible to tell the far-spreading effects. After discussing the proposals were referred to a committee to consider. The committee includes Sir G. Freemantle (British), Guilford Molesworth (India), H. W. Cannon (United States), M. Foville (France), Sig. Simonelli (Italy) and M. Raffaelovitch (Russia), with Alfred De Rothschild and M. Levi (Belgium) as ex-officio members. The conference adjourned until Friday. The American delegates authorized the Associated Press representative to state they are thoroughly satisfied with the turn of events and consider Rothschild's plan and today's action of the conference as amply justifying the convoking of the conference.

THE SILVER CONFERENCE.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 29.—The committee appointed yesterday by the international monetary conference to consider the proposals of Alfred Rothschild is made up as follows: Sir C. Fremantle, Great Britain, Sir Guilford L. Molesworth, India; Henry W. Cannon, United States; De Foville, France; Simonelli, Italy; O. F. Tieljen, Denmark; N. P. Vanderberg, Netherlands; Hans L. Forsell, Sweden and Norway; Osma, Spain; Cramer Frey, Switzerland; Saintclot, Belgium, and Raffaelovitch, Russia; Alfred de Rothschild, Great Britain and M. Montefiore Levi, president of the conference, as ex-officio members. The committee will also consider the plans suggested by Levi and Professor Adolph Soetbeer. Professor Soetbeer's plan is to establish one gramme of fine gold as the international unit of value, and stop the minting of coins containing less than 5.8065 grammes of pure gold. The circulation of coin of foreign countries of less than the new standard shall be prohibited by the countries signing the agreement, and gold coin of inferior value shall be withdrawn within five years. Private individuals shall be allowed to coin gold upon the payment of the agreed seignorage. Gold certificates may be held against gold held in reserve. Soetbeer's plan also includes the coinage of silver in proportion to twenty value units of that metal to one of gold, but private individuals shall not be allowed the free coinage of silver. Of the committee that will consider the proposals, five of the members are avowed bimetalists, six monometalists and one doubtful. The committee will sit twice each day. It is the general expectation that Rothschild's proposal will be accepted by the committee and then referred for adoption or rejection to the conference and the governments represented, with modifications suggested by the schemes of Levi and Soetbeer. One of the modifications

Soetbeer will undoubtedly be that all gold coins below the value of 20 francs be withdrawn from circulation and replaced by silver notes.

The adhesion of the German delegates is considered certain as Doctor Bend, formerly president of the Reichsbank, has approved the main lines of Soetbeer's proposal. The French representatives will also accept the plan of Soetbeer, which was communicated by Tirard, French ex-minister of finance. This plan was favorably received by all the French delegates before being submitted to the conference. With the prospect of an early agreement being achieved, nobody now talks of the failure of the conference, which at first was the only prediction made as to the outcome of the meeting. So rapidly has the optimistic feeling grown that it is reported the conference is likely to conclude its labors next week. It was said last week that the session would last until after Christmas. The American delegates have strong reasons to be satisfied with the recognition by the advocates of monometalism of the seriousness of the dangers arising from a further fall in silver. They are disposed to support Rothschild's proposals on the principle that half a loaf is better than no bread. The Indian delegates are also pleased with the proposals, as they will assist the conclusions of the Indian currency committee, and their acceptance will free India from fear of a large fall in silver. The American delegates believe the continuous absorption of thirty million ounces of silver by the European powers would bring about artificially a condition of the silver market which international bimetalism could establish permanently and scientifically.

The delegates are combining some pleasure with work. Interchange of dinners proceeds almost nightly. The American and British representatives have been to the performance of an English company playing "Faust up to Date." In Brussels, at the conclusion of the conference, the burgomaster contemplates giving a grand municipal ball in honor of the delegates.

PRESS COMMENTS.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—Referring to the proceedings of the monetary conference the *Daily News* says: Rothschild's plan which seems to have saved the conference from collapsing, turns out to be a mild palliative and in no wise heroic. Theoretically, it would be best to let silver alone, but when we find that Rothschild is trying to oath and nail the evident collapse of the conference, it may be supposed that such a result would be disastrous. We cannot suppose it to be remotely suggested that five-pound notes be made redeemable in silver. The most striking part of the plan is the implied belief of the first class of financiers, that unless something is done America will discontinue the purchase of silver. America perhaps is the richest country in the world and cannot be ignored. Were she to sell silver we might be compelled to close the Indian mints. Even then we might be terribly hampered if America raised a big gold loan. It is not in England's interest to precipitate a currency crisis in America. The disturbance of the trade would amount to a catastrophe.

PROVO LETTER.

PROVO, Nov. 29.—On Sunday afternoon, while playing at the top of the second story of the unfinished Southworth building, Johnny Freshwater, a boy thirteen years of age, fell through a skylight to the ground floor, striking the joists of the second floor on the way. When picked up he was unconscious, and remained so until one o'clock Monday morning. No bones were broken, but he sustained some ugly bruises on the right side of his head and body. At last reports he was very irrational in his talk.

J. T. Jakeman has been brought down from Salt Lake to answer to the charge preferred against him by R. A. Barney, of obtaining money under false pretenses. This morning his attorney, A. G. Sutherland, argued a demurrer to the complaint in Justice Gash's court.

Dr. A. J. Shores and family, of Payson, departed for La Plata, Missouri, this morning, their former home. The trip is occasioned by the serious illness of Mrs. Shores' father.

Mining men feel confident that rich mines will yet be discovered not far from this city. Mr. Kraupa reports an assay of ore coming from the vicinity of Castle Springs which went 41 oz. in silver and \$3.50 in gold.

Bishop Scanlan of Salt Lake was in the city yesterday on business; connected with the Catholic church which is to be built.

The regular county organization of the World's Fair holds a meeting on Wednesday evening next, at which all citizens are invited to be present.

A session of the city council was held last night and considerable business transacted. T. O. Jones was granted the privilege of having a refreshment stand at the bank corner. Several repairs of bridges, etc., were ordered made, and a number of claims were allowed. But the really interesting portion of the meeting was the making of a number of fiery speeches by several of the members concerning an editorial which appeared in the *Enquirer* of November 17th, 1892. I quote: "Yea, more, our Democratic city council has adopted a plan which excludes from the public the amount paid, or donated, to their party organ. The city officers all allowed a contingent fund, so called, and then they are instructed to pay for their own printing. For example, \$100 is appropriated to the recorder, another hundred to the marshal, etc. These gentlemen pay the *Dispatch* whatever may suit their purpose, even though double what they could get the same work done at our office for, and the public never gets to know of it. The account of the officers every month or every three months, as the case may be, is settled as 'contingent expenses,' the *Dispatch* robbery included. If the printing bills came before the council, there are Republican members who would show up the enormous cost compared with what the *Inquirer* Co. charges. That would not suit the purpose of the *Dispatch* stockholders, who are members of the council, so they propose to do their dishonest tricks in the dark, like the common thief."

The city marshal and the recorder