

general of the Fair, General Davis, the choir met yesterday in the rotunda of the Administration Building, within the grounds and sang the song "Americas" for him as he came from his office upon the balcony overlooking the rotunda. After the singing, which was listened to by an immense crowd who had assembled in the rotunda, Bishop H. B. Clawson introduced Bishop O. F. Whitney to the general and Bishop Whitney in behalf of the choir presented him with a cane turned by Brother W. H. Foster, a member of the choir, from Utah mahogany of the same material used in the inside finish of the Salt Lake Temple.

While the people below were looking on and wondering what was taking place above them, Bishop Whitney, stepping up to the general, presented the cane in the following words:

General Davis:—The pleasant duty devolves upon me, in behalf of my friends and associates, the Tabernacle choir, of presenting to you this cane, a slight token of our warm, personal esteem, and an equally slight recognition of your great kindness and courtesy unto us as strangers within your gates, particularly the kindness that you have shown to our venerable President and his associates, the leading spirits of our community. We realize, in making this presentation, that the honor is all our own. It will perhaps not lessen the interest which may attach to this little gift for you to know that the wood composing it is a specimen of native mahogany, grown upon the mountains of Utah, and that the hands which fashioned it into its present shape are those of a member of the Tabernacle choir; also that it is of a material which enters largely into the construction of the great Salt Lake Temple.

The cane is an emblem of support, and as you look upon this and perhaps lean upon it in future years, may it serve to remind you, by its symbolism, of the support of our friendship and admiring sympathy,—those kindly feelings which we now entertain for you, and of which I doubt not you will ever be the recipient.

General Davis responded briefly but in a happy vein, expressing his grateful appreciation of the honor conferred upon him and his good will toward the people of Utah. He said that he had visited the Territory, where he found much to admire both socially and materially. He was pleased that Utah was so well represented at the great Fair, and, closing, again thanked the choir and the territorial representatives standing near for their kindness and consideration on the present occasion.

After the choir had rendered with stirring effect another of their favorite pieces—"Light and Truth"—General Davis addressed them briefly from the balcony. Said he: "We thank you, friends for your kind consideration. We bid you welcome to the White City, and wish you success in the contest that is approaching." Three cheers were then given for General Davis and the choir and multitude dispersed. Gen. Davis returned to his office where a few moments later, he received Presidents Woodruff, Cannon and Smith, Bishops Clawson and Whitney and others of the Utah party. A brief but pleasant interview ensued, after which the visitors took their leave.

The male chorus sang in competition with five similar choruses from America and two from Wales on the 5th, and while all agree that the prizes were fairly carried off by the choruses from over the water, it is generally conceded that our boys take the lead on this side.

Governor West and party have arrived and also the Chamber of Commerce party, so that many familiar faces from Utah are seen on the grounds. Utah will be well represented on our day which is tomorrow, and the choir will add not a little to the dignity of the occasion. M. E. P.

HERE'S A GOOD SUGGESTION!

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, September 18th, 1893.

The present state of affairs, with over ten thousand idle men in our Territory, with great depression in all branches of trade through the discarding of silver, together with the near approach of winter justifies active search for a remedy to better our condition as a people and at the same time to exemplify our faith in our own resources by using them.

I see by the *Rocky Mountain News* of yesterday, that a correspondent advocates a medium of exchange representing ingots of from one to five ounces of silver.

Now, since probably 80 per cent of our circulating medium would be used within our Territory, and as fully 75 per cent of all our money is either in the banks or in safety deposit vaults and is not interchangeable for securities without great sacrifice to the borrower, it seems to me to be well to take up the thought of this correspondent and to establish, if possible, an interchangeable currency in which the entire Western people will have confidence, and which they will stand together to sustain. In order to do this it will be necessary to guard against counterfeiting and against the necessity of having the purity of the ingots tested at the expense of the possessor. To obviate this, I would like to make a suggestion, i. e., that we establish a currency based upon a substantial foundation, a currency that will circulate without fear or danger to its possessor.

My plan would be to call a convention to outline such financial action as would endow this medium of exchange with all the legal functions possible to confer. To have a convenient and interchangeable currency, readily discerned to be genuine, and sufficient to foster all our industries and create new ones, I believe to be clearly within our province. This may be based upon the following plan: We want a regularly constituted board of trustees representing each of our various industries, chosen by the people and empowered by subscription fund to erect a warehouse for the storage of our silver, which will be cast in as large ingots as possible and stamped with the fineness, number of ounces, etc., against which silver certificates or receipts may be issued in all denominations from one-half ounce to ten thousand ounces, the certificate or receipt to read that "the bearer is entitled to so many ounces of silver of a given fineness on presentation at the bullion treasury;" and to so frame all

contracts and agreements that those receipts or certificates will be receivable for all debts except where otherwise specially provided. That such certificates would be taken by miners and all other kinds of labor after receiving the territorial indorsement goes without saying. There should be, however, a provision enabling the mining and smelting companies to sell a graduated amount of silver so as to enable them to purchase eastern supplies and pay the miners and employes a given percentage of national currency, and to liquidate present indebtedness.

It is a fact that a large amount of the mining stock is held east, and that monthly dividends are asked for by the stockholders in such cases. The advantage of issuing the receipts for the greater portion of the running expenses of the mine, together with the fact of storing the bullion when properly represented to those stockholders would, I feel sure, induce them to refrain from demanding a sale of the bullion, inasmuch as a concerted co-operation of the mines and smelters in this direction, through withholding the bullion from the speculator, would put silver above \$1 per ounce within a year, and with the other silver-producing states joining us, I feel convinced that silver could be put where it was in 1873 within three years.

The plan, I believe, would meet the approval of the merchant, since a certificate for an ounce of silver when made interchangeable, and a money which would pay 90 per cent of the home indebtedness, and have beyond a quibble or a doubt an ounce of silver at its back, besides increasing the ability of his customers to become purchasers and so increase his profits, would as a matter of course receive his indorsement. It would meet the approval of the bankers because their securities would be made more valuable.

It would meet the approval of the real estate owners because their property would be enhanced in value.

To the workingman and to the miner it would recommend itself, because his labor would again be made valuable.

No restrictions should be placed upon the merchant, banker, or anyone holding such receipts or certificates from placing the same for national currency since the necessity of replenishing their stock of goods is obvious.

It can be taken for granted that the entire west will sacrifice as little bullion as possible, since they are all made directly owners of it, and that probably 50 per cent of the production will be withheld from the world's market, and used by us at home.

It can be readily seen how much more advantageous it will be for us to trade as much as possible among ourselves under this system and "trade makes thrift." Respectfully,

W. B. LAWLER.

DENVER'S THREAT to send provisions to the unemployed in New York was doubtless meant for fine irony. It would be more enjoyed by other western cities, now supporting or imprisoning Denver's expelled crowd, if this bombastic charity had begun at home—and ended there.