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Tooele, Utah.

CONFERENCE NOTICE.

The Sixty-fourth Semi-Annual Conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints will convene in the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, at 10 o'clock on Friday morning, October 6th, 1893.

The officers and members of the Church generally are cordially invited to attend the meetings of the Conference.

WILFORD WOODRUFF,
GEORGE Q. CANNON,
JOSEPH F. SMITH,
First Presidency.

A CHAPTER ON SILVER.

Mr. W. F. Kenrick of Denver, Colorado, is the author of a pamphlet entitled "Gold, Silver and Debt of the World," in which are contained data of use and importance to those who are interested in the absorbing subject of finance. It contains an catalog of all the gold and silver produced in the world since the discovery of America by Columbus, this being $6,594,305,000 gold and $9,126,072,000, silver of $17,700,375,000 altogether; this statement is not divided into many, the showing made for the later years being quite analytical and exhaustive. The product of the United States during the past year was $33,000,000 gold and $74,000,000 silver, a total of $107,000,000. The output of Colorado shows since 1860 shows a still larger proportion of silver over gold, the totals being $222,411,007 against $104,731,011, practically three dollars of silver for every one of gold, but the returns for last year which the cap to a wonderful extent, as follows: Gold, $5,000,000; silver, $11,000,000, nearly six to one! This is a startling discrepancy, but it is often somewhat by the same kind of the world, there being some places where gold is produced and silver is not, while in many others the product is near an equality.

The United States is shown to be all along the greatest producer. In the first 102 years of its existence it produced nearly one-fourth of all the gold of the world for 400 years, the exact proportion being 24 per cent, and of silver it produced but 11.9 per cent. A table which was recently published in the News appears, showing the amount of gold and silver coin in the world by nations, the totals being, of the former $9,717,000,000, and of the latter, $3,501,571,000, the disparity being so slight as to amount to nothing in a general sense, and to show practically a table of the world's population by grand divisions, the whole amounting to 1,479,724,000, the same account standing—gold per capita $6.61, silver $2.36, total $8.97. Here follow some interesting deductions:

Average annual production of gold in the world for last 10 years is 7.7 cents per capita, of which more than one-half is used in the manufacture and arts, leaving less than 3½ cents per capita for use as money.

Average annual production of silver in the world for last 10 years is 7 2-10 cents per capita, of which more than one-half is used in the manufacture and arts, leaving 3 cents per capita for use as money.

It takes all the annual product of both gold and silver to maintain the annual increase of money per capita for the balance of the world.

These figures are taken from the most liberal estimates of each source of supply.

In giving the annual production per capita, I have used the average yearly production for the last ten years.

The advance in silver bullion, with miscellaneous consumption, has not gone far enough to necessitate, at this, more than one-half of the world's supply of gold and silver being used in the arts, and the demonetization of the gold and silver across from any other period of our world.

Alaska has not produced in the course of its history what the U. S. has made in Pueblo in a year.

It is stated that England issues a paper money for less than $5, or about $25, while the country is flooded with such currency in all denominations from $1 up. Russia has no paper currency. Paper money, so called, is not a representative of actual money and is generally based thereon; it is based for its value of expectation to those who come, sooner or later with realities.

Silver, and we respectfully submit that it is going beyond the requirements of the case to attribute the memory of a person carrying about or keeping account for so purely business purposes—for collars is only. It would seem, therefore, to be an excellent thing if, in a country which produces so large a proportion of the precious metals used in business, a little more reference were shown them by not constricting their use but encouraging it up to a certain defined limit. Enriched is a gold standard country, but the United States is not so altogether, and all things considered it not likely ever to be but England is about if so in the matter of restricting the paper circulation to the lowest point consistent with convenience. In order, however, that silver may assume its rank of money upon this footing with the gold standard, gold coins of the denomination of $5.00 and upward by multiples are minted and circulated, the gold circulation even if it should not bounds upon the paper issues at all being to all amounts of $5.00 and over up to and inclusive of $10, while silver is kept down to some beneath the former figure. But if bills of as small denomination as we have and we were put out over there, the point would be to still further curtail the use of silver, every dollar in paper that was circulated being the place of just as much of the silver money, and we ought to have the fullest consideration while employing Congress exclusively in the task of financial legislation.

If all gold coins below $10 and all paper under $20 were called in and permanently retired, there would be such an increased and continuous demand for silver as would well nigh bring the legal status—now so widely approximate—parity. There would in this be an enhancement of influence of silver bearing the dollar moral into company with the other, and humanness would also be so good, since less than $10 in white coin is not a temptation enough to get along with, gold would naturally be way footed at for a and things would appear more in accord with the normal condition certainly there would be more satisfactory and easy to make more business adjustments.

RECEIVED THE PALLIUM.

Yesterday the pallium was conferred on Archbishop Hennessy at the St. Raphael cathedral at Dubuque, Iowa. The ceremony is referred to in our dispatches as one of greatest ritual in the description.

The pallium is a bit of white wool three inches wide, nicely embroidered. It is worn around the neck and one end falls down over the breast and the other over the back of the wearer. The material is the fleece of lambs which have been blessed and set apart for the purpose of furnishing it. It is perhaps a symbolical allusion to the "good Shepherd," or an illustration of the saying of the Master "My yoke is easy." It is worn by the pope constantly as a sign of the universal jurisdiction he claims. Every archbishop is expected to apply for a pallium soon after his consecration, and he cannot exercise his episcopal duties before it has been granted to him. But he is not entitled to wear it except when in the exercise of his archiepiscopal functions. When he does it is carried with him.

In former times the transfer of the pallium was one of the great sources of income of the head of the Roman church. Rich archbishops would donate thousands of dollars to the pope after having received the little bit of ribbon.

THE STRUGGLE FOR THE POLE.

In spite of reports to the contrary, it seems that Lieutenant Peary is doing quite well in his chilly retreat—that is, as well as a man can who is in spite of what we are constrained by experience all expected to regard as a tolerable hope. His company on the other side of the globe's highest which forms the field of operations, the Daily Nonpareil News, is now out of the world so far as communication of any kind goes, but Peary is pursuing different tactics and does not apparently propose being crowded into the early depths of the unknown with retreat and all means of conveying information to or for relief, and time is well, too, it is greatly in his interest to keep which boating and the rest of mankind on not so anxious to hearing from him. Peary's last trip is shown to have surpassed all others, remarkable as some of them have been, in getting to the Greenland region, having reached his winter early immediately after entering Greenland where he had set as central work making having reached. At this time no such things are in existence ships, reindeer, hot air, dogs and sled relay and were prepared for if and efforts in the line of search for the missing man.

We learn from the New York Sun that Lieut. Peary had arranged with the Dundee whaler to leave a supply of our pudding all ready to fire at Cape Hawes, and the agreement was fulfilled. He will therefore experience no difficulty in finding the pudding, and by the aid of the fuse will be enabled to celebrate the Christmas dinner in the usual way. Lieutenant Peary is now in Fort Saint's Winter were spent comfortably at work laying down sleepers and blocks, closed away against the wall under a lot of [illegible] in Peary's house. The Lieutenant has his residence now nothing made from what you said in Boston, which he by his service, more effectually protected his men against Arctic [illegible]

[illegible] Norway [illegible] which he had taken with him.

We are further advised that Lieutenant arrived in Sweden by way of his time so many days to be had during his whole return to North Greenland in 1891-2, and that he has not yet drawn at all upon the resources of the twenty natives among which he then himself. It is said that a Swedish sound explorer ever before many days together before and, one of all, that those are supplied with food for the entire winter. It is also shown as a noteworthy fact that when on his former trip he killed only four walruses to his first water hunt, this time he has succeeded in capturing twenty-four in one afternoon and when the long, dark night fell before, he had captured but thirty reindeer, while seventeen of these animals rewarded one hard morning. It is given out as an encouraging circumstance that this year the ice is comparatively easy of access, while in September two years ago two vain attempts were made by the men to get far up and make a dash of surplus for a spring sledge journey. All things would thus seem to be propitious—all but one, that grim but grinding enemy of instrumentality and impenetrable mountains which form the pole around and about and which seems to say so plainly as mute one can say anything—"thus far and no farther."

"THE MOTHER OF IRRIGATION."

The two leading articles in the current issue of the *Irrigation Age* are, "The Irrigation Congress at Los Angeles, Its Place and Prospects," with extract and appropriate comments on the importance of this gathering and the necessity for all the commonwealths of the West being properly represented; and "The Exhibits of Irrigated Products at the World's Fair." The News has had opportunities not possessed by the Columbian Exposition, and has thought that no point of local interest has been omitted in these descriptions. But we do not complain to have our anything so satisfactory as the following, which makes part of the Age's well-timed article:

The town of Utah as the pioneer in American irrigation, and which is one of the most highly interesting portions to the world, had prepared the pulpit for an interesting exhibit and there was no disappointment. Among the interesting things which Prof. J. H. Stallcup, who had charge of the collection of Utah exhibits, has seen fit to place in the great horticultural building, are specimens of grain, fruit, vegetables, etc., in and about Salt Lake City, where the Mormons began their irrigation in connection in the for West. The work was done under the direction of Brigham Young and the successor to the presidency of the Mormon Church, Wilford Woodruff. When the pioneers gave the new development included those that during experience at the handling of a canal on an old and well worn, and a work with are before the representative parching.

Professor Stallcup is said to be responsible for his good name in providing a large number of commodities, under grapes of Utah origin. They all bear evidence of the care with which they are cared for and in fine condition and shown specimens of Utah's famous fruit, including glorious specimens. The man who knows the most about it of all land under the sun is one of women who has made these beautiful specimens. Without a dissent pang of admiration.

Another display which distinguishes the Utah exhibit from the majority is that of hay growing by irrigation on a regular basis in the Territory. In the Mind valley, owned by the Bear River Irrigation company. The specimen of the display also consists in actual size in sheaves and the peculiar irrigation of a field, [illegible] and wheat is shown. Judge Irrigation, the irrigation of a garden for an acre which well with the best method of irrigating orchards, are also made clear. The Utah system of utilizing land through village water is another interesting feature of the local map.

There is a very complete exhibit of grains and grasses and the various other products of Utah's prolific soil. The only reason for not listed in the absence of the irrigation exhibit which Utah produces in such variety and abundance.

THE PROHIBITIONISTS.

Whether they ever accomplish anything in a practical way or not, the prohibition party are to be credited with two national virtues—persistence and a good cause. They pick up every so election so for a consequential part of, say, but that matters not, when the next election rolls around they are as promptly and smilingly on hand with a full ticket and a smiling affidavit although their experience amounts nothing but a line of adjusted excuses. The Imperial man who answers "what gain" must find it in his heart and mind to applaud this kind of thing now and then, surely it deserves it.

The Homeopathic Society of Boston held a conference at Hotel Vendome last day, at which Professor Ba was asked to contribute. In his address spoke to substantial the [illegible] "the most dangerous, the most neglected and the most evil of all, that are larger upon the face of the earth." Admitting this to be correct, it improves the thread of the story—a changing metaphor on the gentleman in whose to speak. The prohibition party of which they are a part be seen in exist so for a [illegible] of [illegible], and they it seem to the [illegible] of it. We are thoughtful [illegible] [illegible] prohibition [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]