

person launched the expedition of Lewis and Clark into the wilderness, to be followed by an immense host of the indomitable Anglo-Saxon race, which has eventuated in a mighty empire, crowned with all the trophies of progress.

"May the deliberations of this body be characterized by the wisdom of the past, and may its councils eventuate in substantial good to this vast region, comprising two-thirds of the territory of the Union, and destined in the providence of God to become the seat of empire for a moral and cultured people far exceeding any in recorded history." (Applause.)

A recess was then taken until 1:30 to permit the various state delegations to effect an organization.

The congress was called to order promptly at 2 o'clock by Chairman Whitmore. The reports of the State delegations were then called for and in most cases were given. Some of the delegations were not present and others were not ready to report. These were from Oregon, North Dakota, Indian Territory and Arizona.

Chairman Whitmore named Hon. Hugh Craig, president of the chamber of commerce of San Francisco, as temporary chairman. On motion and rising vote Mr. Craig was unanimously selected chairman pro tem. Three members of the congress were named to escort Mr. Craig to the chair and introduce him. Mr. Craig made a short introductory speech.

The first resolution was on the Nicaragua canal question and was introduced by the California delegation. The resolution was a memorial to Congress asking for the construction of the Nicaraguan canal, and was read.

Mr. Patterson of Colorado introduced a resolution providing for arbitration in the case of labor trouble; also a resolution sympathizing with the Cubans in their struggle for independence.

Mr. Crawford of Wyoming introduced a resolution providing for the annexation of Hawaii.

California delegations presented a resolution providing for the appointment as a member of the president's cabinet of a secretary of mines and mining and for other legislative improvements of present conditions in mining.

The delegates to the Commercial congress were slow in arriving Thursday morning, and it was 9:25 when Mr. Craig, the presiding officer, pro tem, called the house to order, and business was proceeded with.

At 10:34 o'clock Mr. Bryan, president of the congress, arrived in company with the reception committee, and was greeted with tremendous applause. He was presented by Mr. Craig and made a short speech.

There was a full attendance of members of the Transmississippi Commercial congress on Friday and the galleries were crowded with eager listeners to the proceedings. The debate on silver was specially interesting.

The committee on permanent organization reported, recommending Hugh Craig for president; Charles H. Connell of Minnesota, L. Bradford Prince of New Mexico, and Breedlove Smith of Louisiana first, second and third

vice presidents, respectively. It further recommended that each state delegation choose an additional vice president, and that the election of a secretary and assistant secretary be deferred until the place of the next meeting be fixed. The report was unanimously adopted.

A delegate from Nebraska moved that the organization provided for in the report take effect at 2 p. m. today, so that the present president of the Congress, Hon. Wm. J. Bryan, might take part in the discussion of the silver resolution. Carried.

The Transmississippi congress commenced the fourth day's session of its work at 9 a. m. and transacted a vast amount of business. The meeting was a most important one besides being fraught with interest. A surprise was sprung by President Craig who tendered his resignation as president of the body on account of the difference of views entertained by himself and a majority of the congress on the monetary question. Mr. Bryan and others objected to the acceptance of the resignation.

In fact the congress refused to accept it though Mr. Craig persisted in his desire very hard. A large number of highly important resolutions were adopted.

Soon after the opening of the morning session today the rules of the congress were suspended and Black of California offered the following resolution which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved: That the Transmississippi Congress tender its appreciation to the people of Salt Lake City and the State of Utah for the courteous reception and attention accorded its delegates at this session; and be it

Resolved, That we likewise tender our appreciation and especially congratulate and thank the officials of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints for the great interest manifested by them in this congress, as well as for their gracious courtesy in extending to this body, free of expense, the use of their magnificent grounds and Assembly Hall.

At the opening of the afternoon session three resolutions were read and referred to the committee on resolutions.

A telegram was read from Dean Gordon, president of the Commercial Club of Wichita, Kan., inviting the congress to meet in Wichita next year.

Rich introduced the resolution that the city receiving the congress should pay the expenses. Mr. Gibbons in a neat speech asked the congress to hold its tenth session at Los Angeles. He stated that although it would seem that California wanted everything in sight, Los Angeles was in the southern part of the state and in what would seem a different state from San Francisco. Los Angeles in the most prosperous city in the West. It will give a royal welcome. If the meeting is made in spring the delegates will be shown two miles of vehicles covered entirely with flowers. Gardens of fruit will be turned open and every expense of the congress paid.

E. R. Moses named Wichita, Kansas, as the place for the next meeting. His argument was based on the central location of Kansas's chief commercial city.

Breedlove Smith for the Louisiana delegation occupied three

minutes in speaking in favor of Wichita. He referred to the meeting of the South and West Grain Growers association at Wichita where so much was accomplished. Quinn of Montana spoke in favor of Wichita and Twomey of Minnesota said his delegation was in favor of Los Angeles.

Judge Gregory of Nebraska invited the congress to meet at Omaha, where the child of the congress—the Transmississippi Exposition—is to be held. The places in nomination were Wichita, Los Angeles and Omaha. The vote resulted in the choice of Wichita by about 140 votes.

After the decision of the congress, that Wichita, Kansas, should be the next place of meeting, Saturday, and the vote had been made unanimous Mrs. Warren of Colorado was escorted to the platform and thanked the ladies of the city for the hospitable treatment tendered the members of the congress. The resolution she offered was adopted unanimously.

Judge Goodwin and Mr. Varian were called on and made brief addresses. Mr. Black of California moved the adoption of a resolution of thanks to Mr. Bryan, and Mr. Crisp of Missouri offered a similar resolution, thanking both Presidents Bryan and Craig for their services.

Graham of Idaho was then introduced to speak on Our Commercial and Mining Relations with Canada. He spoke of the misfortune of having allowed the Louisiana purchase to be bounded by the 49th parallel instead of 54.40th. If this had been done we would have possessed the valuable mining district now held by Canada. He spoke highly of the Canadian system of allowing all miners to prospect by paying \$5 a year for a prospector's license, whether they are foreigners or Canadians, and of the freedom given miners generally. He said that a tariff placed by us on Canada ore would lead to an export duty and this would prove harmful to us.

Mr. Quinn of Butte, Montana, spoke at some length on the objects of the congress. He said it was necessary to show the eastern people what the intentions of the body are and what it is doing. He urged the appointment of a committee on publicity, to be composed of one member from each state, the purpose being to send out a national address to the people of the nation.

E. P. Moses of Great Bend, Kansas, was elected chairman of the executive committee and J. H. McKnight was named as secretary of the congress.

Ex-Gov. Prince of New Mexico and Prof. Foster of the Agricultural College read papers; the former on Japanese competition and the latter on Forestry. Other papers were submitted and given into the hands of the secretary to have printed.

Judge Kinney of San Diego, who will be remembered by old residents here as the second delegate of Utah Territory to Congress, being elected in 1862, made the closing speech. His name was placed upon the list of speakers to close the debate upon topics of a general character, which were then under discussion. Judge Kinney had taken an active part in the debate, had spoken upon the Cuban