

to momentary disadvantage in hope of permanent good! In all future local elections which elevate men to place and power, thoughtful voters will display unadulterated patriotism by ignoring partisanship, politics and place-hunters, and show the results of experience by preferring those who helped to make this city and country and those who are interested in its economical, stable and healthy growth.

From the political phase it is germane to the subject if a glance is taken at the spirit of change in religion. Most of the people called Mormons are converts from the systems under which they were raised. The discrepancies and inconsistencies of the old methods had been demonstrated by them. The study of accepted standards, as well as observation, hearing and reflection, guided them in this direction. But the subtle, permeating spirit inherent in the divine order begat conviction, assurance and testimony. Mental activity grew in the midst of opposition; gathering as a stimulus kept these converts alive, and settlement in a new country afterward quickened the faculties generally, while teaching and counsel roused the spiritual perceptions as with a master hand, so that a new man was created, one subject to new impulses, moved by new ambition, fortified by new hopes and advocated by a new and loftier spirit. Sacrifice and self-abnegation were the product of inspiration; duty, responsibility, activity become cardinal features of life; but to some these were after a time too exacting and absorbing, until labor or restraint each took on an irksome character, and persons wearied as it were "in well doing;" desire for novelty and change asserted itself, until a little experience was had in Spiritualism, Christian Science, Unitarianism and other heresies which all called for their attention. The query was asked of one, "Ye did run well, what doth hinder you? Is Mormonism distasteful now, has it lost its beauty, its value, its power?" "Oh, not none of these; we thought we would have a little change!" No reason probably could be given, no fault found; temporary aberration was the secret, and by and by, the old, the tested, the loved, the enjoyed, reasserted itself and probably greater appreciation was the result. To some of different temperament the change was injurious or fatal, just as when the healthy, vigor us man who inhales miasma perishes more readily because of previous health.

Some years ago an experiment, based on certain existing conditions in Utah, suggested co-operation in regard to the buying and distribution of imported merchandise. Responsive subscriptions for stock laid the foundations through President Young of Z. C. M. I., an institution designed to be the importing house for the people of the Territory, who in their respective districts were urged to co-operate also for their local necessities. When fully and actively systematized, everything worked well; there was unity without pressure, supply without extortion, convenience without danger, and good feeling because all were interested. In the process education was

needed, but it was received. Business habits were created, because these were imperative. Barter and credit had to be studied, for both were needed, and prosperity followed, because goods were for sale and every one wanted to buy. But this apparent monopoly without monopolistic drift or tendency was distasteful to some, and success made envious ones of others. New stores arose; and new firms (home and foreign) catered for trade. Even co-operative stores partly created and certainly sustained by Z. C. M. I. caught in after years the spirit of change. They began to deal with strangers and to divide unwisely their patronage. Was this because Z. C. M. I. was selfish, exacting or receiving undue profits? Not at all; men were dazed, particularly if inexperienced and smart, by the ignis fatuus of change, and tempting opportunities gave rope enough for strangulation, and here and there financial death.

No enmity in this review; scarce a shadow of discontent; and certainly no disposition to hold or control a patron great or small. But friendship should not be a nullity; help in time of need should not create ingratitude, nor should an old and staunch leader be bartered for an untried and unknown one in the battle of life! "Meddle not with those who are given to change," said St. Paul, not that he was a stereotyped man, or that he had but one idea, for he gave humanity that phrase which has been quoted in all causes and in every line of human thought and action: "Prove all things." But having proved he urged, "Hold fast to that which is good." He might have said—and it would have meant the same: "Never forsake an old, tried friend for a new one." Give not up that which has been demonstrated by experience. Cling to that which has been saving and beneficial in its working and action. Ask whether local union for the growth and best interests of our city and Territory is not better than contention and division on national lines, which are more remote and over which we can have but little control. Place in power the best men, the interested yet self-sacrificing—the ones who estimate an office conferred as a public trust, and public money as a sacred fund to be touched only by clean hands and expended only for the common welfare. In religion, stand by the accepted—the demonstrated truth; if the vagaries of men insist on attention that only need be given as to things among "the signs of the times," and if these do possess a modicum of truth, this is the assured inheritance of her votaries whenever the original inspiration shows the connection between the first and the last. If trade has had thrown around it the lurid flame of extra profits and "more money," see that the old friend, the old institution, the old creditor, is not wronged or forgotten in your dalliance with the new! Unity, based on consistency and eternal right, are the attributes of developed manhood; subterfuge and change—for the sake of change—is unworthy of any person or community.

Politics, commerce and religion, if true and pure, constitute the divine triangle beneath which swings the censor of society, which, if heated by

false fire, is simply cracked or broken, whereas, above the mellow flame of celestial warmth, its contents would amalgamate and blend into a homogeneous and effective whole.

LABOR UNION MASS MEETING.

Considering the small amount of advertising it had received, the mass meeting of the labor unions last evening drew a large attendance. The chief topic was silver, and on this subject the sentiment was unanimous and its expression enthusiastic.

J. L. Franks, president of the Federated Trades council, presided. He urged the laboring classes to come forward and demand their rights in financial matters. He also reviewed briefly the silver issue, and came out strong in favor of the white metal.

He was followed by H. M. Roberts, who spoke in a similar strain. He held capitalists responsible for the financial distress which now afflicted the country.

James Terry then made a speech on the Chinese question, denouncing all who employed Mongolians, and calling upon the people to boycott such employers. In this way he proposed to shut out Chinamen from all labor and thus compel them to leave the country.

The following resolutions were then unanimously adopted.

Whereas, As was proved by our experience during the civil war and subsequently when gold was two hundred and two hundred and fifty the wage-earner and worker prospers when money is cheap and suffers when money is dear.

Whereas, A century ago it was enacted by Congress and expressly ratified in due form of law by the legislatures of all the thirteen original states that the money of account of the United States and each and every state thereof in which all public accounts should be kept and all judgments rendered was and should be the dollar or unit containing 371½ grains of pure silver; and,

Whereas, There is not now extant, and never has been, any law of the United States expressly repealing this enactment; and

Whereas, Anything requiring, as this did, the express ratification of all the states to give it full force, vitality and effect, can only be repealed by the express sanction of three-fourths of the states of this Union, and no such sanction hath never been obtained.

Wherefore the money of account of the United States and each and every state thereof is now and always has been the dollar or unit containing 371½ grains of pure silver each.

Whereas, By the express provisions of the Constitution all power and authority relative to the tender of coined money in the satisfaction of debts is reserved to the states.

Wherefore all acts of Congress limiting the amount of silver coin which might be lawfully tendered at any one time in satisfaction of a debt are wholly void and of no effect and a tender of silver coin in any and all amounts is now, and always has been, a good and sufficient tender in law; and

Whereas, The power and authority vested in Congress to coin money was not an absolute donation of such power and authority in fee simple but a grant thereof upon trusts, some whereof are the following, to-wit:

First—To administer the said power for the best good of the whole people of