

the United States and not some part thereof.

Second—To preserve and secure to each and every state of the Union, whether they be now admitted or hereafter may by any possibility be admitted, all the rights, privileges and authority which the original states possessed after they had joined the Union, and

Third—To administer and execute the power and authority delegated so as to in no wise affect, injure or impair any right lawfully and properly belonging or appertaining to any state or individual citizen.

Wherefore any act of Congress limiting or restricting the full, free and unlimited coinage of both the metals, gold and silver, or either of them, is contrary to the full and true intent and meaning of the trusts aforesaid and therefore void and of no effect; and

Whereas, It hath at sundry and divers times been attempted, with greater or less success, to unlawfully discriminate against the full, free and untrammelled use of the silver coins of the United States, and give to them an enhanced and fictitious value as tokens to that which they intrinsically possess as coin, to the end that the debtor class in this country should be impoverished and the creditor class enriched, all of which is contrary to the Constitution of the United States, or any free country; and,

Whereas, In consequence of such abuses and unlawful practices the wage-earners and workers are oppressed and impoverished because while they may and possibly do receive a greater daily wage if the intrinsic value thereof be alone regarded yet, nevertheless because they are unable to retain for them and all of them continued daily employment at such wages the intrinsic value of their annual earning is greatly diminished; and

Whereas, In consequence of such abuses and unlawful practices the riches of those whose capital is invested in coin or its evidences is by the artificially created scarcity of coined money largely increased, all of which is contrary to the Constitution of the United States or any free country, now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the wage-earners and workers of Salt Lake City, in mass meeting assembled, demand as a right we are entitled to demand that if upon inquiry into the matters and things aforesaid be true as we verily believe they are, then that the laws of the United States be properly enforced, and that the abuses and practices complained of cease and be discontinued; and be it further

Resolved, That we urge all the wage earners and workers of what kind or description so ever, to unite with us in this demand, to the end that by united effort that impartial administration of the powers delegated to the executive and Congress of the United States, to which we are of right entitled, be secured.

The annexed resolutions were also passed by the meeting:

Whereas, The money lenders and usurers of New York city are striving to ruin the entire Pacific coast by doing their utmost to dishonor silver, and

Whereas, The merchants of the same place refuse to aid the West in securing justice for silver and persist in blindly following the dictates of those who have them hoodwinked and who are striving to make slaves of the producing class of their countrymen; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the workingmen of Salt Lake City, in mass meeting assembled, respectfully request the merchants of Salt Lake City to purchase no goods from New York city that they, without too much of a personal sacrifice, can buy elsewhere. We further call their atten-

tion to the fact that the only hope for the West in this matter is, by uniting with the South, and as one good turn deserves another we would suggest the New Orleans, Baltimore or any other Southern or Western seaport is just as near as New York. We further believe that this action may have a tendency to cause them to study the silver question, out of which at least there can come to them no great harm. And be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the chairman of the Chamber of Commerce for action by that body, and that the secretary of the Federated Trades of Salt Lake City be requested to forward a copy of these resolutions to the different trades and labor unions of the entire Pacific coast, and request them to take the same or similar action.

J. B. Rawlins made a speech in favor of silver, scoring some good points. He went so far, however, as to declare that the Theater meeting was a cut and dried affair, manipulated in the interest of capitalists.

H. V. A. Ferguson delivered a fiery speech on the silver issue, and was followed by S. P. Miles of Butte, who urged the workingmen to organize and make a strong fight against hurtful legislation.

J. R. Morris, county selectman, made a speech against the retrenchment resolution now before the City Council, and at the close of his address the following was adopted:

Resolved, That it is the sense of the laboring men of Salt Lake City, as here represented, that the retrenchment resolution, so-called, now pending before the City Council should not pass, and that at this time all labor engaged on public works should be increased and the price thereof should be scaled up rather than down, and that bona fide taxpayers be given the preference over imported labor.

J. B. Rawlins stated his conviction that those selected as silver delegates to the Chicago and Washington meetings should be called on before they departed for the east to announce their sentiments to the public. Mr. Rawlins was empowered to call a public meeting to obtain such expression.

J. L. Frank, chairman, advised the workingmen to boycott all dry goods stores in the city that keep open after 7 p. m., and the meeting adjourned.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, July 21, 1893.—As congressmen slowly gather for the extra session those who advocate the repeal of the tax on state bank currency and the consequent return to that sort of money are finding opposition in unexpected quarters to the idea, and already it is being whispered around that President Cleveland would be glad to see it killed in Congress, as he does not wish to veto it, because of its having been demanded by the Chicago platform. The repeal of the tax is certainly more doubtful now than it was considered to be several months ago.

General Joseph T. Torrence, of Chicago, is responsible for the statement that President Cleveland promised Secretary Gresham the administration support in his campaign for the Democratic presidential nomination in 1896. Gen. Torrence is a personal friend and a great admirer of Secretary Gresham

and for that reason his words carry great weight. He says: "There is nothing disgraceful in such an understanding. It came about naturally. Judge Gresham could not afford to give up a life position on the bench for a four years term in the cabinet without some such understanding."

The news takers seem to have taken Berings sea as a base from which to scatter midsummer sensations. Last week they reported that England was massing troops and ships to resist the decision of the arbitrators, if it were unsatisfactory; and this week they report that U. S. S. Mohican was disabled by a pirate sealer. One statement was just as probable as the other, and neither of them received any serious consideration here.

Secretary Carlisle has returned from the World's Fair and is again at his desk. It is understood that he will devote the greater portion of his time between now and the assembling of Congress to financial matters, especially to arguing with congressmen against attaching any other legislation to the bill for the repeal of the Sherman law. He claims to feel certain that if a bill for repeal is allowed to go before Congress without any hampering side issue, it can be passed easily. It will not require a very long wait to ascertain how good a foundation he has for that feeling.

According to advices received this week, Speaker Crisp will not come to Washington until August 5. Having no opponent for nomination to be Speaker, he sees no reason why he should come before then. It is expected that the usual delay in selecting the chairmen and members of committees at the beginning of the new Congress will be avoided this time and that Mr. Crisp will have the selections all made when he comes, and that they will be announced as soon as he is elected speaker.

The speech made to the bankers of New York, at a banquet in that city Tuesday night by Mr. Eckels, comptroller of the currency, has been much talked about here. And a number of the statements made by him do not meet general approval from congressmen at present in Washington. For instance, it is thought that his assertion that only banks connected with speculative booms have been compelled to suspend was more sweeping than the facts would justify. But this part of his speech which was the most talked about and which caused most astonishment was the following: "In conclusion, permit me to say that I indulge neither in extravagance of speech nor undue flattery when I say that the course followed by the banks of this great city (New York) throughout the past stress has been such as to commend them to the good wishes of every citizen of the republic. There has been displayed a wisdom that has met every emergency, and the maintenance of sound condition of affairs on the part of the banks has been a constant source of inspiration to all the country." Truly this was remarkable language to come from a member of the administration, the same administration which these same much praised bankers refused to furnish gold to on any other condition than the issue of