

RADICAL SILVER MEN.

Following are the resolutions adopted by the mass meeting of miners held at Creede, Colorado, on Saturday night:

Whereas, Since the establishment of thirteen original colonies into the United States of America, the government of this republic has been for and by the representatives and people of those states on the eastern boundary of America, to the exclusion and interests of all other states and territories, except as their interests should sympathize with those of the center of government, and

Whereas, this centralized government of the states has for all times refused to admit the states of the great and progressive West into full fellowship, accepting them into the Union only in so far as they shall benefit the dictatorial states of the East, and only when such admission shall leave the balance of power where it has ever been; refusing to surrender into the West one right or privilege or voice in administration until their selfishness has become our headship, and

Whereas, the Western states have endured much and suffered long without releasing their patriotism for one whole and undivided country until the last refuge has been taken from us by abuses of the appointive power by executives whose hearts, souls and bodies travel in a radius seldom greater than the breadth of a state from Wall street, in New York City, using the vast and increasing patronage at his demand to control, according to the tenants and interests of the population contained within his own narrow range of vision, legislation which must apply to a country having a width of 4000 miles and a breadth of 2000 miles, as diversified as it is great, until it is no longer possible for the West to secure its quota of benefit from the union of states, nor the principles of government contemplated by the constitution drawn to rule free thinking, untrammelled representatives to be assembled in Congress, and

Whereas, as an example, we, of the West, have long accepted and borne our part of the protection tax of the government as calculated to be of benefit to the whole country, well knowing as we have that it particularly benefited only the manufacturing states of the East; so have we with firm loyalty upheld the policy of national administration of the past without thought of local or individual benefit; and now, when we have presented the free coinage of silver as a necessity in finance, required by and calculated to benefit the whole country, North, East, South and West, we find our honesty impugned, our one tenet we sought engrafted upon the statutes heaped with insult, and ourselves accused of desiring to build up our particular locality to the injury of the whole; therefore, be it

Resolved, That while we declare our allegiance and fealty to the republic, we call upon our representatives to demand of the Congress of the United States the submission of an amendment to the constitution of this union, which shall permit the peaceful loosening of the bond of confederation, inasmuch as shall permit the founding of the department of the West and the department of the East

to legislate each its separate congress in matters of finance and trade; with each department its separate house of representatives; its president vested with full appointing power; the two departments to be co-operative, with a senate as now constituted, and a president of the United States who shall be commander of the army and chief executive of the board of presidents.

Resolved, That we believe the growth of the United States of America since the adoption of the constitution we all cherish and revere to have been so mighty that the present legislative and executive system is wholly inadequate to permit the fulfillment of that foundation principle of "equal rights to all, injustice to none," which is the chief corner stone of this republic, and we call upon the citizens of the Western states to unite in demanding of that Congress in which we have a voice, seldom heeded though it be, to the end that by the elective privilege of freemen we may not longer have our rights, our property, our sacred honor in business, legislated away by the Eastern power which knows not our interest, refuses to learn our needs and will not accede us the right to our fealty and energy of the past entitle us to.

[COMMUNICATED.]

MORE CRY, AND LITTLE WOOL.

We read a newspaper article the other day in regard to the discouraging condition of the wool market and of the home sheep industry generally. The depletion of flocks by the long winter and poor range, the excessive mortality among spring lambs and the low price of wool were each descanted upon in a sad mood, as though a profession so precarious was not only subject to drawbacks peculiar to itself, but that special ones rendered further continuance in such business problematical at least.

Now we are not among those who are at present blessed with a flock of sheep, but we can sympathize with the loser, and mayhap can indicate something by way of remedy for this—shall it be said annual—depreciation of what should be quite a profitable investment.

Some years ago the writer noted the continuous exportation of wheat from Utah, when the price was but 60 cents per bushel. He noted also that imported bran was being sold in a sister city to the farmers, for feed, at \$1 per hundred, and shorts at \$1.25; and the query was, if the offal of the wheat was worth the price mentioned, how about cracked, crushed or whole wheat meal, which could have been home produced for the price paid for offal, and would not the fall grain have been more valuable for feed than the husk at the same price?

It used to be claimed years ago that Utah shippers of wool were none too particular in their operations, that their product was dirty and hurry, that taglocks and filth were so combined as to depreciate that shipment, and that even then Utah imported clean wool in the form of yarn for domestic use at a very advanced price. This may not have assumed anything like the export in magnitude; but the point made was this, that instead of shipping

wool in that condition it should have been washed and cleaned, which it was stated would save at least fifty percent, just as to ship flour instead of wheat would save one-third in freight.

Some measures were entertained by a few looking to this washing, cleaning and assorting of the wool clip of Utah, but it never seemed to get beyond the incipient stages, although outside experts claimed that the oil product of such wool would go far, if preserved by late processes, in materially reducing the expense, and the market difference in price between washed and unwashed wool, it was said, would amount to a small profit. Then to meet the immense disparity in the quotations between the wool of leading eastern states and our own, local sheepmen were urged to improve its character by introducing improved breeds of sheep into their flocks, and much was expended in this direction. Large numbers of very fine hucks have been imported and grade flocks as well. This practice is not much talked of now, so the presumption is that those most interested are satisfied with their investment up to date, for Utah flocks are surely much superior to those of years gone by. At the same time, present complaints as to the price of wool hardly indicate the results expected.

But even if Utah wool is inferior, or if it can be made superior, the practical mind asks whether shipment of the raw material is the most desirable method of procedure after all? Of course the entire clip of Utah is but as a drop in the bucket of national production, 340,000,000 pounds, however important it may be at home; yet the fact that our this season's crop is being stored on expense and shrinkage, while waiting prospective tariff legislation or a raise in price, is evidence of uncertainty, dissatisfaction and great anxiety; for sheep owners like most other persons in these "dull times" are in debt, their accounts for supplies are probably bearing interest, and their wool may be bonded on interest also, so that between the two fires there is a double loss.

Now if instead of thus shipping this wool it could be manufactured in these valleys by home labor and the product be assured a market at home and abroad, it would be a master stroke of political as well as of social economy. Patriotism would suggest the former and common enterprise the latter if we were as vigilant as some of our friends. All the wool of the United States will be, as usual, utilized this year in manufactures, and for her sixty-five millions of population much raw material will have to be imported besides. Then if manufactured goods enough will come in, in spite of the tariff, reaching an equivalent near to half the entire national consumption in this line. This importation includes goods mixed and goods all wool, and covers carpets, ready-made clothing, cloths, children's dress goods, shawls, knit goods, yarns, rage, shoddy, mungo waste, etc., so that wool will surely hold its own, will most likely advance, seeing that the supply is today considered short in all the chief centers for this staple.

With this assured demand, is it possible, is it practicable, to increase home manufacturing facilities? Would sheep men take stock in any such en-