

payment in gold, and such is, in fact, the almost universal custom now in time transactions of importance. We do not propose to substitute one dollar for the other, but that both shall be coined on equal terms, so far, at least, as the product of our own mines is concerned, and shall take their chances of circulating side by side. That the addition of one silver dollar per capita per year to our circulation portends the expulsion of gold, or any other disaster is too puerile a notion to merit notice.

"6—We believe that to make the hullion value of silver equal to its coin value to the gold dollar, and with this appreciation to carry upward all values relatively to gold, nothing is needed but the restoration of the law under which any owner of silver bullion formerly had the right to take it to the mint and have it there made into dollars containing 371.25 grains of silver each, precisely as he may still do with gold, at the bare cost of refining and alloying the metal. This is our demand, and short of its attainment we will never rest. We do not strenuously object to the exclusion of silver not produced from our own mines, but let those who think we are in danger of having too much real money, and who fear a deluge of foreign silver, apply that restriction.

7—That western and southern delegations in Congress be requested to exert themselves to secure the meeting of another international monetary convention, and that if Great Britain and Germany cannot be induced to join in fixing an international ratio between gold and silver, the Latin union be induced, if possible, to resume the coinage of five franc pieces. It was the cessation of this coinage that sent silver down to 90 cents on the run. England sustained the price of gold by law during the deluge from the mines of California and Australia. If the United States cannot do the same for silver, now, when there is no deluge of silver or likelihood of one, certainly the free coinage of American silver and the resumption of the coinage of 5 franc pieces by the Latin union will sustain it at the ratio of 15-16 to one, and thus open the way to an international agreement to which Great Britain and Germany will ultimately be forced to accede under steadily increasing popular pressure in those countries in that direction.

"8—That the large shipments of gold abroad at the present time are alarming, inasmuch as our heaviest foreign balances are customarily settled in the spring, but are significant as indicating the sufficiency of gold as the sole basis of the monetary system of Europe and the United States. The draft of gold from New York is largely due to a panicky feeling in Europe, and the consequent struggle on the part of the leading nations to strengthen their reserves against contingencies. Were an international agreement reached as to the ratio between the two metals, the available supply of real money would be almost doubled and this strife to gather and hoard gold would cease.

O. J. HOLLISTER,  
C. C. GOODWIN,  
L. E. HOLDEN,  
FRED SIMON,  
Committee."

## REAPPORTIONMENT OF UTAH.

OFFICE OF THE UTAH COMMISSION,  
SALT LAKE CITY, May 21, 1891.

Whereas, by an act of Congress entitled, "An act making appropriations for the legislative, executive and judicial expenses of the government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1891, the Board of Commissioners, known as the Utah Commission, was authorized, "as soon as practicable and upon the basis of the census of said Territory, taken in the year 1890, to redistrict said Territory, and apportion representatives in the same in such manner as to provide, as nearly as the same may be, for an equal representation of the people, excepting Indians not taxed, according to numbers, and by districts as nearly compact as possible, in the Legislative assembly, and to the number of the members of the Council and House of Representatives thereof, respectively, as now established by law; and to cause a record of the establishment of such new districts, and the apportionment of representatives thereto, to be made in the office of the secretary of said Territory." And

Whereas, said Utah Commission under and by virtue of said authority met at Salt Lake City, in said Territory of Utah, on the 11th day of May, 1891, for the purpose of making such apportionment and redistricting said Territory for legislative purposes and has duly and carefully considered the same; it is therefore ordered that the said Territory of Utah be, and the same is hereby, apportioned and redistricted into representative and council districts, each of which shall choose representatives and councilors as set out in the list of such representative and council districts respectively as follows:

The first representative district shall consist of Cache and Rich counties, and shall be entitled to two representatives.

The second representative district shall consist of Box Elder county, and shall be entitled to one representative.

The third representative district shall consist of Ogden City, in Weber county, and shall be entitled to two representatives.

The fourth representative district shall consist of all of Weber county excepting Ogden City, and shall be entitled to one representative.

The fifth representative district shall consist of Salt Lake City, in Salt Lake county, and shall be entitled to six representatives.

The sixth representative district shall consist of Davis and Morgan counties, and Pleasant Green, Hunter and North Point precincts of Salt Lake county, and shall be entitled to one representative.

The seventh representative district shall consist of West Jordan, South Jordan, North Jordan, Herriman, Riverton, Bluffdale and Draper precincts of Salt Lake county, and Cedar Fort, Alpine, Lehi, American Fork and Pleasant Grove precincts of Utah county, and shall be entitled to one representative.

The eighth representative district shall consist of Brighton, Granger, Farmers, Mill Creek, Sugar House, Mountain Dell, East Mill Creek, Union, South Cottonwood, Big Cottonwood, Butler, Sandy, Granite, Little Cottonwood and Silverton precincts of Salt Lake county, and shall be entitled to one representative.

The ninth representative district shall consist of Juab county excepting Mona precinct, Tooele county and Bingham precinct of Salt Lake county, and shall be entitled to one representative.

The tenth representative district shall consist of Summit and Uintah counties, and shall be entitled to one representative.

The eleventh representative district shall consist of Provo Bench, Provo, Lake

Shore, Lake View and Springville precinct of Utah county, and shall be entitled to one representative.

The twelfth representative district shall consist of Spanish Fork, Thistle, Pleasant Valley Junction, Benjamin, Salem, Gosben, Santaquin, Payson, Fairfield and Spring Lake precincts of Utah county, and Mona precinct of Juab county, and Thistle, Milburn, Fountain Green and Fairview precincts of Sanpete county, and shall be entitled to one representative.

The thirteenth representative district shall consist of the remainder of Sanpete county, consisting of Moroni, Mount Pleasant, Spring, Chester, Wales, Ephraim, Manti, Dover, Fayette, Gunnison, Sterling and Mayfield precincts, and shall be entitled to one representative.

The fourteenth representative district shall consist of Wasatch, Emery and Grand counties, and shall be entitled to one representative.

The fifteenth representative district shall consist of Sevier and Millard counties, and shall be entitled to one representative.

The sixteenth representative district shall consist of Beaver, Plute and Iron counties, and shall be entitled to one representative.

The seventeenth representative district shall consist of Garfield, Washington, Kane and San Juan counties, and shall be entitled to one representative.

The first council district shall consist of the first representative district and shall be entitled to one councilor.

The second council district shall consist of the third representative district, and shall be entitled to one councilor.

The third council district shall consist of the second and fourth representative districts, and shall be entitled to one councilor.

The fourth council district shall consist of the fifth representative district, and shall be entitled to three councilors.

The fifth council district shall consist of the sixth and ninth representative districts, and shall be entitled to one councilor.

The sixth council district shall consist of the seventh and eleventh representative districts, and be entitled to one councilor.

The seventh council district shall consist of the eighth and tenth representative districts, and shall be entitled to one councilor.

The eighth council district shall consist of the twelfth and thirteenth representative districts, and shall be entitled to one councilor.

The ninth council district shall consist of the fourteenth and fifteenth representative districts, and shall be entitled to one councilor.

The tenth council district shall consist of the sixteenth and seventeenth representative districts and shall be entitled to one councilor.

And it is further ordered that if any part of said Territory be omitted from said districts, the inhabitants of such omitted portion shall belong to and be a part of the representative and council district to which the county in which it is situate belongs, unless said county itself be divided, in which case it shall belong to and be a part of the district to which it is contiguous.

And it is further ordered that the above and foregoing establishment of such new districts, and the apportionment of representatives and councilors thereto, be recorded in the office of the secretary of the Territory of Utah, as provided by the terms of said act of Congress, and that said redistricting and apportionment take effect and be in force on and after this date,

C. L. GODFREY,  
Chairman,  
A. B. WILLIAMS,  
R. S. ROBERTSON,