

at 9:30 o'clock a. m., and take a recess from 12:30 to 2 p. m., unless otherwise ordered.

3. The business meetings shall be held in the ante-room of the City Council chamber and only members of the conference shall attend such meetings, except by special invitation from time to time.

4. When a definite plan for an educational campaign or other work shall have been adopted, an organization shall be perfected for carrying the same into execution.

5. The delegates from each of the states and territories to which the call was extended shall have power to fill the vacancies in its membership, and each of such states and territories shall be entitled to three votes in the conference.

6. The evening meeting of the conference shall be open to the public.

In executive session the following committees were appointed:

California—General J. T. Clunie.
Colorado—J. F. Shaverorth.
Idaho—Colonel G. V. Bryan.
Montana—Judge Bickford.
Nevada—H. F. Bartine.
New Mexico—Governor Prince.
Washington—P. H. Winston.
Wyoming—F. W. Mondell.
Utah—C. C. Goodwin.

Later a sub-committee consisting of Bartine, Goodwin and Dell was appointed to draft the address and report it to the full committee.

California—H. W. Langenour.
Colorado—E. B. Light.
Idaho—J. W. Plummer.
Montana—C. G. Merrill.
Nevada—Sol. Hlip.
New Mexico—Governor Prince.
Oregon—E. B. Thompson.
Washington—Nelson Bennett.
Wyoming—Frank M. Toole.
Utah—R. C. Chambers.

On motion of Winston the conference adjourned.

At ten minutes past 10 o'clock the second day, the following bulletin came from the committee room addressed to the newspaper men:

Thursday a. m. 9:45.—Convention called to order by Hon. D. P. Thompson (permanent chairman).

On motion of Clunie, California, the reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

Senator Mondell moved to take a recess until 2 p. m. Motion withdrawn.

Langenour moved to admit all reporters to the meeting this morning. Motion lost; 5 ayes, 16 noes, 9 absent.

Mr. Bartine moved that all members keep their seats while speaking. Motion lost.

The aye votes to admit newspaper reporters were: Young, Borah, Clark, Plummer, Langenour.

The committee on arrangements, through Chairman Auerbach, sent the following communication to the committee room:

Gentlemen—We, the committee on arrangements, have made arrangements for a special train to leave the Rio Grande Western depot at 4:25 this afternoon for Saltair Beach. We will have conveyance at the city hall to leave about 4 o'clock. We would kindly ask if you would accept this invitation before you adjourn for lunch, as we wish to notify the railway people to have the train in readiness for us. Hoping that you will accept this invitation, we are yours with respect, etc.

In a short time the following reply was received:

City Council Chamber—May 16, 12:10 p. m.—Mr. F. H. Auerbach—The mem-

bers of the silver conference in open assembly accept unanimously the kind invitation of your honorable committee and will adjourn their meeting in time to take carriages for your special train for Saltair.

Shortly before 2 o'clock the executive session ended, a recess being taken until 2:30. The time was taken up in discussion.

In the evening there was a large attendance of the general public at the Tabernacle, where there was an organ recital and able silver speeches.

The third day's session culminated in the adoption of the following address:

Following is the declaration of principles laid down by the Bimetallic Union Friday evening after its three day's conference in this city:

To the people of the United States:

The members of the Bimetallic conference, assembled at Salt Lake City, Utah, on the 15th day of May, 1895, representing the states of California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming, and the territories of New Mexico and Utah, deeply impressed with the importance of the subject which we have been considering, believing that the vital interests of every state and every section of this great country are involved in the speedy and proper solution of what is known as the "silver question," and being painfully conscious of the fact that the most strenuous efforts of our opponents are now and have ever been directed to a concealment of the real issue, and a misrepresentation of the position occupied by the advocates of silver restoration, feel it our duty to state, with such clearness as we may, the precise nature of the issue, and what our position actually is.

In the first place we desire to say that the people whom we represent are seeking to swindle honest creditors with 50-cent dollars. There are no more patriotic citizens of the American republic than these active, earnest, energetic men and women, who have left the comforts of their eastern homes to build the highways of national progress in the far west. If we believed that the complete restoration of silver would operate as an injury to the country as a whole or an injustice to any class, regardless of its local effect in this western region, they would at once and forever abandon the demand.

The "greatest good to the greatest number" is their motto, and it is in this spirit that they, irrespective of party affiliations, present themselves almost as a unit demanding the free coinage of silver and gold at a ratio of 16 ounces of silver to 1 ounce of gold, with full legal tender functions accorded to each and no discrimination against either.

It is not as silver miners, but as citizens of the republic, mindful of its every interest, that we take this position.

The representatives of California, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming, which produce little or no silver, feel that their people have been as deeply injured by the demonetization of that metal as those living in any state or territory in which silver mining is a leading industry.

In making this demand we are asking for nothing new. The monetary

system of this country was founded not upon gold alone—not upon silver alone—but upon both gold and silver, at a certain ratio in each other with no limitations upon the coinage of either, and each standing upon an equal footing before the law.

The system was founded by Hamilton, sanctioned by Washington and Jefferson, its wisdom and justice questioned by none, until the year 1873. In that year, without notice to the people, the standard silver dollar was dropped from the coinage system of the country, and every debt therein existing, public and private, aggregating thousands of millions of dollars, was made payable in gold alone.

Men that have intelligence enough to comprehend its significance, and still oppose the undoing of that wrong, should be exceedingly careful how they accuse other people of dishonesty.

It was the great "money power" of the world that thus stealthily destroyed the time-honored monetary system of our country. These men who own and control vast sums of money, understood that if silver could be destroyed by stopping its coinage and limiting its legal tender, their claims thus becoming payable exclusively in gold or its equivalent, the gold itself would become more valuable. They understood perfectly that a gold dollar with a silver dollar by its side, sharing its functions, and meeting part of the demand, was an entirely different measure of values from what that gold dollar would be standing alone. They knew that by the inexorable law of supply and demand the value of gold must inevitably rise, while the value of every other species of property must just as certainly fall.

This is exactly what has taken place. The business of the world is done upon a money basis. It is measured in terms of money.

Every man who contracts a debt must pay that debt out of the products of his labor or his business. That debt is computed in dollars. No matter how much they raise in value, no matter how much the price of his product fall, he must pay the same number of dollars. The advantage has been entirely upon the side of the money lender, the injury altogether upon the side of the toiler and the producer. The most careful investigations show that since 1873, in gold standard countries, prices of commodities have fallen at least fifty per cent, upon an average, which simply means that gold has doubled in value. A miser who, in that year, hid away \$100,000 in gold, who has done nothing with it for the good of man, can now withdraw it from its hiding place, and with it he can command twice as much of the products of other men's toil in every line of industry, as he could when, in his avaricious fear, he laid it away.

We submit that the monetary policy which must necessarily produce such a result is a violation of every principle of natural justice. And we say further that the gold dollar of that miser—the "honest dollar" of which we hear so much—is not only a dishonest, extortionate dollar, but the worst instrument of oppression ever devised to sap the prosperity of a country and destroy the liberty of its people.

Aside from any question of morals,