

PEOPLE'S PARTY RATIFICATION.

THE THEATRE PACKED FROM PIT TO DOME BY AN ENTHUSIASTIC AUDIENCE.

ON Saturday evening the grand ratification of the People's Party took place in this city. The stars and stripes floated from the roof of the Theatre, the flagstaff at the City Hall and other public buildings, and from cords stretched across First South Street. The procession formed in front of the Theatre at 6 o'clock, and proceeded to march through the principal streets of the city. First was the Julia Dean chariot containing the 16th Ward brass band led by Prof. C. J. Thomas, then came carriages with the Chairman of the People's Central Committee, the People's Candidate, and other speakers, the Territorial Executive Committee and County Central Committee and others, the 7th Ward brass band led by Captain John Andrew, the 6th Ward martial band, leader Jas. Poulton; the 20th Ward martial band; leader W. Clayton, and a host on foot bearing torches and Chinese lanterns. As they marched, colored fires and Roman candles were shot into the air, the bands played in turn, and the shouts of the populace lining the streets gave enthusiasm to the affair, which was very creditable to the committee of arrangements. Cheers were given at several points for the Hon. John T. Caine.

By seven o'clock the procession had returned to the point of starting, and the Theatre doors being opened, crowds poured into the building until every seat and standing place was occupied. Outside there was quite a throng, and many unable to gain admittance, promenaded on the side-walks as it was too cold to stand long in the open air. On this account the speakers detailed for the outside conferred with the committee of arrangements and concluded that it would be unwise to attempt an open-air meeting, so the proceedings in front of the City Hall were abandoned.

The interior of the Theatre presented a splendid appearance. It was draped and adorned in every available part with the Stars and Stripes in tasteful variety of arrangement, the stage was occupied to its full extent by prominent members of the People's party and the house was packed from the parquette to the extreme points of the upper circle.

Hon. John Sharp called the attention of the assembly and proposed His Honor Mayor Jennings for chairman; the proposition was carried unanimously.

Mayor Jennings was escorted to the front, and stepping forward said: Ladies and gentlemen, allow me to thank you for honor conferred on me in appointing me to occupy the chair this evening. I thank you, and will try to fill the position.

Hon. D. O. Calder nominated Hon. James Sharp as First Vice-President; the nomination was unanimously sustained.

A. M. Cannon, Esq., nominated Judge A. Miner as Second Vice-President of the meeting; unanimously sustained.

S. W. Darke, Esq., nominated H. M. Wells, as Secretary; also sustained.

S. H. Hill, Esq., nominated R. W. Sloan as Assistant Secretary of the meeting; sustained.

MAYOR JENNINGS then stepped forward and said: I will now introduce to you our friend and fellow-citizen, Hon. John T. Caine (loud applause) the nominee for Delegate to Congress.

HON. JOHN T. CAINE.

On rising to address the meeting was received with loud and prolonged applause. He said it afforded him a great deal of pleasure to meet with so many of the citizens of Salt Lake City that evening, and to speak to them upon points which entered into our present political situation. He did not know whether he would be able to do them or himself justice. He and his friends had been traveling for the last two weeks, visiting eleven counties in the Territory, had held some eighteen meetings, and had been speaking daily to large crowds of people, in consequence of which they were somewhat fatigued, and suffering from colds. But with the forbearance of the audience he would attempt to occupy a few minutes. In our country, he said,

the people rule, the people are the sovereigns, from them emanates all the powers of the government; they are the kings and queens who govern the country. (Applause.) In the old country they had hereditary monarchs (applause). One of the highest duties of the American citizen is to use wisely and well the elective franchise; and as at the present time they had before them in this campaign two platforms and two candidates for Delegate to Congress, it was proper, he thought, that the people should know upon what principles and platform these candidates stood. (Applause.) As he had been nominated by the delegates of the People's Party in convention assembled in this city recently, it was proper that his fellow citizens should know what his principles are and where he stands upon the political issues of the day. He would therefore at once say that the platform which had been read in their hearing that evening was his platform. (Applause.) The principles which they had heard read were the principles which he expected to live by; and which he expected to die by. (Applause.) They are the principles of popular self-government; they are the principles which underlie the institutions of our country. When the patriotic fathers declared their independence of the mother country, they declared that all men were born free and equal, and that they were endowed with certain inalienable rights, among which were life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. (Applause.) These principles were enunciated in the Declaration of Independence; they were enunciated in the platform which had been read to-night. They were enunciated some 100 years ago, but they were just as true to-day and just as dear to the American citizen as they were 100 years ago. (Applause.) These were the principles that underlie the glorious Constitution of this country—that great palladium which secured the right of liberty to all citizens. Men might sneer at these things, they might call them "glittering generalities," still they were his principles, and if he received the suffrages of the people it would be upon these principles that he would receive them. (Applause.) The position in which he found himself placed was not one of his own seeking, but he accepted it as a mark of the confidence of his fellow citizens, and if they extended to him their suffrages and he was elected to fill the position—although he believed no one could do a great deal, owing to the prejudice that existed against the people of this Territory—he would do what could be done and what he had the power to do for the benefit of the whole Territory. (Applause.) Mr. Caine then proceeded to take up the "Liberal" platform, that some portions of it might be contrasted with the platform which had been read in their hearing. The first plank, he said, was one that they could all support, namely, "That the highest political duty of every American citizen is to be loyal to the nation under whose flag he lives, and to yield ready obedience to all the laws enacted by its authority to effect his conduct and government." That was a plank that we could all endorse. But let them contrast this plank with other planks for the purpose of finding out whether the "Liberal" party were in earnest in making that declaration. Mr. Caine then read the eighth section of the "Liberal" platform as follows:

8th. That in Eli H. Murray, our present Governor, we recognize a faithful, fearless and patriotic public officer, one who in denying a certificate of election to an alien and polygamist as a Delegate to the forty-seventh Congress and in granting such certificate to the only person eligible at that election, performed his official duty in a bold, manly and patriotic manner, and opened the way to a contest which resulted in the defeat and rout of the representative of polygamy from the hall of the National Congress; and we further give to Governor Murray, in his attempt to discharge the duty imposed by the Hoar amendment, our cordial approbation, and announce it as our opinion that but for the treasonable counsels of the Mormon hierarchy urging resistance to the appointments made by his Excellency, the present unseemly contest to nullify the laws by opposition in the Courts would not have been made.

The reading of this section was received by the audience with "baha" and hisses. They would perceive, (continued Mr. Caine) that the first plank declared that it was the first duty of American citizens to yield obedience to all the laws. He reminded the audience, however, that there was a certain law of Congress which provided that each of the Territories is entitled to a Delegate to Congress. That law further provided for the manner to elect that Delegate, the way in which the votes should be canvassed, and that when

they were added up in the presence of the Governor, the Governor was to declare the person receiving the greatest number of votes elected and issue a certificate accordingly. At the last election, when the Hon. George Q. Cannon received 18,000 votes and over, as against 1,300 cast for Allen G. Campbell, Governor Murray declared that 1,300 was a greater number than 18,000, and gave the certificate of election to Allen G. Campbell (cries of "shame" and hisses). Still the "Liberal" party, who declare that it is the first duty of citizens to yield obedience to all the laws, held up Governor Eli H. Murray to the admiration of the world and said he "performed his official duty in a manly and patriotic manner. (Cries of "no," "no" and "shame.") This same plank of their platform denounced as treasonable the men who believed that the Hoar Amendment did not create any vacancies, and that the officers who now hold office, were elected for a term of two years and until their successors were duly elected and qualified. But Governor Murray, under what he claimed to be his duty by the provisions of the Hoar Amendment, proceeded to appoint officers to fill offices which he said had become vacant by reason of the failure to elect. And when officers who now hold office took advice upon this matter, obtained the best local counsel of the Territory, and ascertained that in the opinion of legal gentlemen there were no vacancies—when they then declined to give up these offices and proceeded to test the Governor's right to appoint in the courts, they were denounced as treasonable, and that all this was nullification. Now, asked Mr. Caine, who was the nullifier in this regard? Were citizens who had the right, under the laws of the country, to test in the courts the constitutionality or the construction placed upon any law—were they to be denounced as guilty of treason and nullification because they exercised this right in the courts? (cries "No," "No") then in view of this contrast, and in view of all the circumstances, who was guilty of nullification? (Cries of "Murray" and applause.) Governor Murray had failed to perform his duty (Hear hear) and he (Mr. Caine) gave it as his opinion that night that Governor Murray was the boss nullifier (Hear, hear and applause) and he left it to the people to decide whether he had not falsified the oath he had taken to faithfully administer the laws. (Applause, and a voice "We'll get rid of him soon; laughter; and another voice "Don't be afraid of him, John") The speaker said Governor Murray and he were good friends (great laughter). He (Mr. Caine) had nothing to say against his excellency personally. They were talking upon principles (Hear, hear); they were comparing platforms; they were coming to the law and the testimony (a voice, "That's right") and personalities did not enter into this matter (Hear, hear). He would say, however, in regard to His Excellency that he had descended from his high official capacity, as Executive of the Territory and had taken the stump and gone through the Territory making speeches in behalf of one of the candidates in this issue. He had told the people how much he loved them and how dear they were to his heart (laughter) and in one place, with his hand upon heart and his eyes upon God, he had declared he was "the friend of the people" (laughter and hisses). He would ask, was a man—be he Governor or anything else—who would rob the people of their franchise be their friend? (No, no!) Governor Murray was not their friend; he had shown himself to be anything but their friend in robbing them of representation in Congress (Hear, hear and applause, Mr. Caine then read the fourth section, of the "Liberal" platform at the close of which some one shouted out, "It's every word a lie." Mr. Caine unqualifiedly denounced the whole of the charges in this section as untrue. He denied that there was any union of Church and State in Utah. There could be no such thing in this country. Church and State existed in England and other countries, but in this country all churches were free and in no way connected with the State. A man might be a Methodist, or a Presbyterian, or a Campbellite, or a Mormon, and he might be elected a member of Congress or President of the United States—as was the case with the late lamented President Garfield, who was a member of the Campbellite church; but

because he was a Campbellite and a Campbellite local preacher, when he was elected President of the United States that did not combine Church and State. He in his capacity as a Campbellite preacher was one thing, and as the President of the United States was another. It was the same in this community. Men did not hold office by virtue of their office in the Church. They held office simply because their fellow-citizens chose to elect them thereto. (Hear, hear and applause.) This did not make any union of Church and State. But the trouble and crime in this whole matter was that the people had elected men of their own choice; they had elected their friends instead of their opponents. (Hear, hear.) They had chosen to elect men whose interests were identified with the interest of the Territory; men they could trust; men whom they knew; and this was the crime that the "Mormon" people had committed. (A voice, "That's all." Mr. Caine next took up the charge contained in this fourth section that the "Mormon Church perverts the duty of the representative in official and legislative matters by demanding that the interests and wishes of that sect and of the Priesthood shall be made paramount considerations." He also denied this charge, recited his own experience, and declared that no churchman, high or low, had ever endeavored to influence his vote or to dictate to him as to what his action should be upon any measure which was before the Legislature. (Applause.) He had been as free and untrammelled as it was possible for any man to be. He went to the Legislature uninstructed; he discharged his duty as he understood it for the best interest of his fellow citizens, and no man had ever asked him why he did so. He therefore, so far as his own experience was concerned, denounced this charge as false and he threw it back in the face of the "Liberal" party. (Applause.) Commenting further upon this clause he also denied that the Church "destroyed the freedom of the citizen by assuming the right to dictate his political action and control his ballot;" denied that it "taught defiance of the law;" denied that it "encouraged jurors and witnesses, when attempts are made in the ordinary course of law to punish the crime of polygamy, to disregard their duties in order to protect offenders of their faith." There had never been a case of polygamy pushed to a trial in the courts of this Territory but what conviction had followed. What more did they want? (Applause.) This subject of polygamy had been dragged into this issue by the other side. He claimed that that subject should cut no figure in the campaign at all. The government of the United States had undertaken to solve that problem, and he was willing to leave it to them. It had passed out of the hands of the Territory. They had disfranchised every man and every woman that was supposed to be a polygamist, so that they could not vote, and therefore polygamy had nothing to do with the issue in this campaign. Proceeding to further comment upon the fourth section, Mr. Caine denied that the "Mormon" Church "discouraged immigration;" denied that it "restricted commerce and business enterprise by commanding its members to deal only with houses which it approves;" and denied that "it oppresses the people by unequal taxation." There could be no such thing under our laws as unequal taxation, and he denied that any person had been unequally taxed in this Territory. He denounced as false the charge that the public officers did "not give any satisfactory account of the disbursement of public funds," and quoted the law upon the subject, showing that the several counties were required to make an annual report of the public funds. All such charges as these were made wholesale in this "Liberal" platform; but after diligent inquiry in every country they had visited, it was found that the said "Liberals" had not the courage to read their platform anywhere. He would therefore say that night, as he had said in other places, that this platform was made for exportation, and not for home consumption. (laughter and applause); it was made to create prejudice abroad against the people of Utah. (Applause.) They dare not go with this platform before the citizens because they knew that the charges it contained could be contradicted. With regard to the matter of school teachers, he same crime had been committed as in other matters; the people would

persist in employing friends as school teachers; would persist in employing in their own faith to teach their children. If the majority of the in a town belonged to the Methodist church, they would not employ a Roman Catholic to teach children. He did not care who nomination is might be, people really engaged men of their faith. The Methodists would engage a Methodist, the Presbyterians a Presbyterian, the Baptists a Baptist etc, and this was all it was just as it should be, what was right for them was right for the Mormons (applause). regard to the charge that the Mormon Church "confers on the suffrage and then forces use it under the lash of its hood, to perpetuate their and their own degradation, Caine denounced it as an insult to the ladies of an insult which he resented which he thought the ladies resented at the ballot box when had an opportunity do so. (applause). This section also contained the charge that "thousands of men were robbed of honorable lock and their children branded dishonor, so that they might ever be deterred from any for relief from the Church grasp." He denounced this falsehood, as also the charge that the "Mormon" people were disloyal. If any party had worked harder than another to incite the people of Utah to disloyalty, and to discord between them and the Federal Government, that party been the "Liberal" party. That party that had created bitter prejudices against Utah were the promoters of all the legislation enacted against the people. But notwithstanding all efforts in this Territory, the people of Utah had remained loyal to laws of the country, although believed some of them to be unconstitutional. The whole platform far as he had traced it, was a series of statements without any whatever to sustain them. He had not time to pursue the subject further. There was a great many more of the platform, but as it no better than what he had they could judge what the rest like. The "Liberal" speakers pronounced the platform of People Party as a lot of "glittering generalities;" he pronounced platform as a tissue of transparent falsehoods. (Applause.) In conclusion Mr. Caine said that if he elected he would do the best he could for the whole Territory Utah, not alone for the People Party, but for all parties independent of sect, creed or color. If he had in any way secured confidence of the people in the if he had been true to any which the people had seen fit to place in him; if he had here worked for the benefit of the Territory, and for the protection of interests, so he would in the future. As he had been in the past so he expected to be in the future. He expected to live with his fellow citizens, and he expected when time came, to die a citizen of Utah. He was proud to stand before that evening. He was proud member of the People's Party. (applause.) He hoped that the people of Utah would be true to their interests, and contend for their guaranteed them by the Constitution of this country. They must tend for these rights inch by inch and not allow them to be usurped by any man or any set of men. They hold on to the principle of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Let them work for Utah and hope for the time to come when they shall become a sovereign State—a bright luminary in the galaxy of the Stars and Stripes. (Loud and prolonged applause the midst of which Mr. Caine summed his seat.)

S. R. THURMAN.

We are called upon in the name of the Great Jehovah and the eternal congress to surrender Ticonderoga. In the name of Great Jehovah and the Constitution of our country, we decline to surrender. (Applause.) They say, "a thing has happened in the Territory, the People's Party are crying out on the 7th of November, elect the Hon. John T. Caine. These are reasons why we can surrender the fort. (Applause.) Let us recur to fundamental