

9th. We pledge ourselves that Salt Lake workmen shall have the preference for Salt Lake work, and imported laborers shall never be permitted to take the bread from the mouths of the children of our own working men.

10th. All grounds dedicated to public use shall be carefully preserved and improved, so as to be pleasurable, attractive and healthful.

11th. The Liberal party pledges itself to the lowest possible rate of taxation compatible with the proper administration of municipal affairs, and that taxation shall be equal.

12th. The Liberal party is in favor of high license, and believes that herein lies the best solution of this difficult problem, and as a party we pledge ourselves to peace, quiet and good order.

13th. We are in favor of the restoration of the natural laws of trade and social intercourse, which have been set aside by the leaders of the People's party by a system of boycotting, to the detriment of the people of this Territory.

14th. We pledge ourselves to reform each and every branch of the city government; the demand of the hour is for a change of measures, of methods and of men.

Facing an issue that makes democrats and republicans forget their old party affiliations and join in a solid phalanx, united by a common interest, impelled by generous hopes, we pledge our earnest support to each candidate named by the Liberal conventions, and to renewed efforts in the struggle which will be waged until this city and Utah shall be "redeemed, regenerated and disenthralled."

C. E. ALLEN,
CHAS. BALDWIN,
JOSEPH R. MORRIS,
C. W. BENNETT,
R. N. BASKIN.

J. R. Morris offered this resolution, which was adopted by a rising vote:

Whereas, The Liberals of Salt Lake City keenly realize and deeply appreciate the services of the Liberal City Committee in the arduous task of organizing, marshaling and cementing the various and varied interests of our beautiful city under one banner and in a solid resistance to the further encroachments of an insidious enemy of civilization under the guise of a political party; and that we realize that it is because of the tireless labors of such committee that victory is more than assured the Liberal party on the 10th of next month. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Liberals of Salt Lake City here in convention assembled, that the heartiest thanks are due, and the same are hereby accorded to the City Liberal Committee for the gallant fight they have made and are making for the triumph of the Liberal party and American principles over the so-called People's Party and superstition.

Nominations for mayor being declared in order, P. L. Williams arose and placed in nomination the name of George M. Scott, amid much applause. L. E. Hall nomi-

nated Henry W. Lawrence in a lengthy speech embracing one side of his candidate's biography. T. Burmester nominated Fred. Auerbach in a characteristic speech. Col. Sells nominated R. N. Baskin, who immediately declined. The ballot resulted—Scott 64, Lawrence 25, Auerbach 24, Baskin 8, S. A. Merritt 4.

The result plunged the convention into the normal Liberal condition of paroxysm and noise, cheers, howls, yells, stamping of feet and every means of making confusion known to the genus homo in an unarmed condition. A committee of two was sent out to bring Mr. Scott in, and when he arrived later on, there was more disorder and confusion. Taking the stage he was introduced by the chairman as "the next mayor," a statement which set the boisterous machinery at work again. The nomination was accepted in a brief speech, and three cheers were given Mr. Scott.

The position of recorder was the next thing attended to. Louis Hyams was named by L. U. Colbath, A. A. Leonard by Prof. Benner, and E. M. Bynon by J. C. Conkling. The ballot resulted thus—Hyams 69, Leonard 31, Bynon 24, J. M. Young 1. In accepting the nomination Mr. Hyams made a little speech and was also given three cheers.

Then came the treasury department. C. E. Stanton, nominated Harry T. Duke, C. W. Bennett presented Josiah Barnett, C. E. Allen named J. B. Walden, and M. H. Walker, S. Fred. Walker. The first vote resulted in no choice, as did also the second and third. The fourth was as follows: Walden 64, Duke 43, Walker 8, Barnett 9. The nomination was accepted in a short speech.

For the position of assessor and collector, there nominees were—Thomas Guest by H. F. Evans, J. E. Wiscomb by H. Pembroke, E. R. Clute by J. K. Gillespie. It also required four ballots to settle this case, two others being thrown but because some one had been guilty of "stuffing." During the balloting for candidate for assessor and collector, H. S. McCallum arose and said in substance: "I think Mr. Clute deserves the nomination. The manner in which he has performed the work of registration in the Second Precinct entitles him to reward. Look at the way in which he has done the work of registration in that precinct, and you will be convinced that he merits a reward from the Liberal Party."

The result of the last ballot was as follows: Clute 67, R. T. Burton, Jr., (who had been named after the balloting began) 55, the other candidates getting none. Mr. Clute said:

"All I have got to say is I thank my friends, and I appreciate the opposition my opponents have made. I shall endeavor to carry on the office of assessor and collector justly, impartial to all and partial to none. If my friend has a house on Main Street worth \$100,000, and my enemy has a house

worth the same on Main Street, they will be both assessed alike."

Then came the marshalship. While the preliminaries were going on, Mr. Burmester referred to P. L. Williams as "Mother Williams," and asked that a cup of tea be brought him (Williams) as he was getting rather nervous. This was of a piece with much of the "pleasantry" that took place, but finally the convention got down to business again. W. H. Ryan was nominated by C. W. Bennett, O. Vandercook by C. B. Jack, John M. Young by P. L. Williams, Henry Barnes by W. C. Hall, and Wm. McQueen by J. J. Thomas. The result of the vote was—Young 64, Barnes 25, Ryan 14, Vandercook 11, McQueen 9. There was great cheering, applause and miscellaneous noise over the result. On being introduced as "the next marshal" he spoke briefly, accepting the nomination.

O. W. Powers was re-elected chairman of the city committee for two years; and the other three members were also re-elected, and L. U. Colbath added. The convention then adjourned.

THE DEFINITION OF SCIENCE

If all is not well in the world today, it is not because we are troubled with too much science, but because we have as yet too little. Science has reduced to tolerable order certain departments of thought and knowledge; but there are whole sections of life that as yet it has barely touched. So long as this is the case, the social body must suffer. Until the true laws of life are discovered, and set in such a light as to command obedience, there must be more or less confusion, distress, and waste of effort. It is evident, therefore, that the duty which lies at the door of every one capable of grasping the situation is to do all in his power to help science to have its perfect work—its work of social re-organization and regeneration.

Many persons, I am persuaded, fail to understand that science has any application outside of the investigation of physical laws. They think of it as something that has to do with astronomy and geology, with physiology and chemistry, with steam engines and telegraphs and telephones. They do not think of it as a method of research valid in every department of life, and co-extensive with the whole reach of human knowledge. The time has come, however, when the claims of science to be the supreme mistress of thought and action cannot be too boldly or earnestly advocated. The spirit of science is a spirit of order; wherever, therefore, there is disorder, science is lacking, or, at least, exercises but imperfect control. We see the perfect control of science in the exactness with which astronomical observations and predictions are made; we see it in the wonderfully accurate determinations of the chemist; we see it in the formula of the electrician. When we come to the so-called science of medicine we see real science