

sincerely that the continued prosperity of this fair Territory depends largely upon such a course, which must very soon result in statehood to us, our population equalling that of Idaho, Wyoming and Nevada together, and some sixteen to twenty thousand to spare.

"Thanking all my associates in the Liberal party for their uniform courtesy and confidence and assuring them all of my good will and my devotion to Utah, I am,
Very respectfully,
"FRANK H. DYER."

REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING.

The movers in favor of a Republican organization had not reckoned without their host. They knew what they would have to meet. But they were a set of men who were equal to the occasion that confronted them, and have displayed courage, determination and tact. Last Monday afternoon, when they learned that the meeting they had called for that evening, to organize a young men's Republican club would be packed by a hostile mob, they gracefully left the whole battlefield to the malcontents by postponing the purpose of the evening, resolving to fight the impending battle at the great mass meeting where the full strength of both sides could show itself in a fair and final struggle.

Before the front doors of the Theatre were opened a few friends of the move to organize were admitted at the stage door. A number of leaders of the opposition saw some of them entering at this door, and at once raised the hue-and-cry that the building was being privately packed, and certain prominent "Liberal" leaders demanded admission also. This was at first refused, but the protest from the applicants was so emphatic that they were admitted and the front doors were thrown open before the hour announced, giving the opposers of the move

THE SAME OPPORTUNITY

its friends had of obtaining seats.

The parquette and dress circles were quickly filled, and soon after the commencement of the speaking the doors of the first circle were thrown open and it was soon packed. A number of leaders of the opposition took seats upon the stage evidently thinking to be in readiness to make speeches. On the stage were also a score or two prominent Republicans who favored the object of the meeting. Promptly at 8 o'clock John M. Zane of the committee who had appointed the meeting called it to order, and stated that he had been instructed by the committee to nominate Judge C. W. Bennett for chairman. He called for the affirmative vote, and the response was a full but orderly "Aye." He then called for the negative, when a prolonged and uproarious "No" was sounded. The noise made by the "noes" was so much greater than that made by the "ayes" that an unsuspecting person in the audience might have doubted the majority of the latter. But from the stage it was easy to perceive that the negative voters were shouting "No!" "early and often" in line with the voting policy they are popularly charged with favoring.

Mr. Zane comprehended the situation, and on which side the real majority had voted, and composedly announced that Mr. Bennett was elected.

At this the mobocratic element raised a great tumult, but they had no candidate, and contented themselves with merely making a noise of disapproval.

THE CHAIRMAN

then stepped forward and spoke substantially as follows: We have met to consider a matter of the gravest importance, and it is an occasion when we should all exercise our judgment rather than indulge in vociferation or recrimination. I therefore bespeak for every speaker careful attention, and as chairman of this meeting I propose to see to it that both sides have a full and fair hearing. I need not recite the past. Matters in Utah have been rapidly changing, and conditions have at length arrived under which, in my opinion, national party lines should be drawn. In material things there have been great changes, and we are all prophesying that they will continue at an increased ratio. Population is increasing and our national resources are being developed. New ideas are spreading among the people, and it is patent to all that statehood cannot long be delayed. Let us look a little in advance and make wise preparation for the inevitable. Is it not better to draw party lines now and educate the people so that when statehood comes they will be prepared to act intelligently on national questions? Old animosities between the dominant Church and the outsiders have largely gone by, and there is a strong tendency on the part of both classes to unite for the advance of their material interests. If we do not organize the Republican party now the Democrats will capture all the material.

Arthur Pratt nominated H. G. McMillan as secretary, and only two voices were heard to say "No."

W. G. Van Horn asked that the call be read, and the request was complied with. The chairman then explained that it was thought proper that two or three ten minute speeches should be made by gentlemen favoring the purpose of the meeting, after which a hearing would be given to speakers from the other side.

E. B. CRITCHLOW

was the first speaker. He said in substance: I regard the question before this meeting as the most momentous one the Gentiles of Utah have ever been called upon to decide. It is this: Shall we organize the Republican party or perpetuate the "Liberal" party? The importance of the question is apt to impart a tinge of bitterness to the remarks of those who debate it, for it is so easy to say the unfair thing and so hard to be honest towards opponents at such a time as this.

Is it better to continue the old fight? Or will you, as Republicans, press on to new victories on the old lines? The Republicans have won, as nine to one, the victories of the "Liberal" party. You may reply that you will continue the fight as "Liberals," and that the Democrats who have deserted you will come back. I have seen Democrats break away from the "Liberal" party and return three different times, but I never saw them all go out before. Many of you have shown unwillingness to give a dollar to a "Liberal" campaign fund, and how can you conduct such a campaign without money

and without the Democrats? Statehood is inevitable. Three years ago we trembled lest our own national committee should put Utah in as a State over our heads. The speaker closed with a fine peroration in which he likened Utah to a ship ready to be launched, and recited Longfellow's "Launching of the ship."

The chairman here observed that, in order to render the discussion more pointed and intelligent the question would be presented in the form of

RESOLUTIONS

which he read as follows:

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that political parties in Utah should be organized with reference to national questions and politics, and to act in harmony with national parties.

"That the general principles of the national Republican party are best adapted to promote the welfare of Utah and its people, and that the material and political condition of our Territory make it the duty of Republicans to at once organize in harmony with the national Republican party, and invite all voters of whatever former party or political affiliations to join our party and assist in perfecting such organization.

"Resolved, That the chairman of this meeting appoint a committee of seven to take steps to perfect a county Republican organization for Salt Lake county, and a committee of seven to take steps to perfect a Territorial Republican organization in conjunction with committees from other counties in the Territory."

Fred. Simons arose and moved the adoption of the resolutions.

Judge Blair stood up in the audience and moved their indefinite postponement. The noisy element tumultuously demanded a vote on the question to indefinitely postpone, but the chairman declared that the order of procedure handed him by the committee was law to him, and tried to announce the next speaker.

Hollister, from a front seat, demanded to know what right the committee had to control a mass meeting in that manner.

C. E. Allen asked if every Democrat was going to be allowed to vote on the resolutions. The chair replied that no gentleman not a Republican would vote.

Voices from the audience, including those of Judge Blair, O. J. Hollister, E. R. Clute and other "Liberals" were heard making motions and suggestions, and stirring up noise and confusion. Allen, who was on the stage, put some questions of a sarcastic nature, and among them asked if the men admitted at the stage door, who had never been Republicans, would be allowed to vote on the resolutions. The chairman replied that the latter invited the support of every class of citizens, and this answer was loudly cheered. There were calls for Allen, but at length a degree of order was restored and the chairman announced as the next speaker,

MR. JAMES DEVINE,

who spoke in a moderate strain, and expressed the hope that Republicans present would act dispassionately and agree upon some basis of union that would prevent the Democrats from capturing the new State of Utah. He said Republicans were not there to assert that they would organize, regardless of the wish of the majority of the party, but to consider the question,